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ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1854.

LONDON:

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IN January, 1854, the hope of peace had almost entirely disappeared. The massacre of Sinope had produced universal sorrow and indignation, and destroyed all confidence in the assurances of the Czar; whilst the entrance of the allied fleets into the Baltic Sea —itself an act of scarcely-disguised hostility—greatly diminished the probability of his returning a favourable answer to the summons of the Western Powers. The anxiety consequent upon the state of our foreign relations was further increased by the existence of a comparative dearth. The food of Europe was deficient, and England, France, and Italy were competitors for corn. This general scarcity now affected all classes, and checked the progress of manufactures, by diminishing the requirements of the home market. But although the prosperity of all the commercial interests was impeded by these causes and the increased rate of interest, that of the agriculturists continued to advance, and this class was generally more prosperous and contented than at any period during many previous years. The account of the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of January—the first which exhibited the full effect of the recent remission of taxation—was also satisfactory.

In this condition of affairs at home and abroad, the meeting of Parliament was anticipated with more than ordinary interest by all ranks of the community; and this was further heightened by the existence of considerable political discontent, and mistrust of the Ministerial policy respecting the Eastern question. Some curiosity was also excited as to the explanation which would be given in Parliament of the charges of undue interference in foreign and domestic politics, which a portion of the liberal press had recently brought against the Prince Consort. It was therefore under circumstances of unusual excitement, and in the presence of an immense multitude, that the Queen, on the 30th of January, proceeded in person to Westminster, and opened the Parliament with the usual ceremonies. The Royal Speech read by her Majesty was as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"I am always happy to meet you in Parliament; and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction that I recur to your assistance and advice.

"The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session, that a speedy settlement would be effected of the differences exist-

ing between Russia and the Ottoman Porte have not been realised, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued.

"I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French; and my endeavours, in conjunction with my allies, to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavours; but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country, and of Europe, I think it requisite to make a further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representations, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

"I have directed that the papers explanatory of the negotiations which have taken place upon this subject shall be communicated to you without delay.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—

"The estimates for the year will be laid before you, and I trust you will find that, consistently with the exigencies of the public service at this juncture, they have been framed with a due regard to economy.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"In the year which has just terminated, the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been vouchsafed to us. By this dispensation of Providence the price of provisions has been enhanced, and the privations of the poor have been increased; but their patience has been exemplary; and the care of the Legislature, evinced by the reduction of taxes affecting the necessaries of life, has greatly tended to preserve a spirit of contentment.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the commerce of the country is still prosperous; that trade, both of export and import, has been largely on the increase; and that the revenue of the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public service.

"I recommend to your consideration a bill which I have ordered to be framed for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations; and I look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people.

"Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with reference to the improvements which it may be desirable to effect in their institutions. These communications will be laid before you, and measures will be proposed for your consideration, with the view of giving effect to such improvements.

"The establishments requisite for the conduct of the civil service, and the arrangements bearing upon its condition, have recently been under review; and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby increase the efficiency of the service.

"The recent measures of legal reform have proved highly beneficial, and the success which has attended them may well encourage you to proceed with fur-

ther amendments. Bills will be submitted to you for transferring from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts the cognisance of testamentary and of matrimonial causes, and for giving increased efficiency to the superior courts of common law.

"The laws relating to the relief of the poor have of late undergone much salutary amendment, but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct your attention. The law of settlement impedes the freedom of labour; and if this restraint can with safety be relaxed, the workman may be enabled to increase the fruits of his industry, and the interests of capital and of labour will be more firmly united.

"Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament.

"Recent experience has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precautions against the evils of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections. It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect may not be given to the principles of the Act of the last reign, whereby reforms were made in the representation of the people in Parliament. In recommending this subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional stability to the settled institutions of the State.

"I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these important subjects; and I pray God to prosper your counsels, and to guide your decisions."

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon, in a maiden speech of much promise, moved the Address. Touching first on the great question of the day, the Russo-Turkish war, he said it was a consolation to know that we had endeavoured by every means of forbearance consistent with our national honour to avoid hostilities, but that now, if we must have war, it behoved us to carry it on as became a nation conscious of its strength. He congratulated their Lordships upon the intimate union subsisting between England and France, and expressed his fervent hope that the alliance might long continue. The noble Earl then passed in review the domestic topics mentioned in the Speech, and concluded by moving the Address, which was as usual the echo of the Speech itself.

The Earl of Ducie seconded the Address in a speech of considerable fluency.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, after a few preliminary observations upon the parliamentary and legal reforms referred to in the Speech from the Throne, proceeded at once to that which was almost the all-absorbing topic of discussion throughout the session in both Houses of Parliament, and dissected with much minuteness the foreign policy of the Government, as tested by the course pursued towards Turkey. He was sorry, he said, that he could not agree in the expressions used in the Speech with regard to the efforts of the Government to preserve peace. Those efforts, it seemed to him, had been so characterised by vacillation and inconsistency, that,

in point of fact, neither Parliament nor the world knew what the determination of the Government really was. Warfare was talked of, but no one knew with whom we were at war. Nay, no one could say whether we were at war or not. But if public rumour were true, we were at war, and, if so, why were the Government afraid to state the fact? Another point of complaint was, that no information on the Eastern question had been afforded to the public, so that the inhabitants of other and unconstitutional countries were in a better position to form an opinion of the state of affairs than the people of constitutional England. It was impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that all this uncertainty was owing to the difference of opinion on the Eastern question which prevailed in the Cabinet; the result of which division was, that every step taken in the matter bore evidence of a compromise between the conflicting parties. The character of England had sunk immeasurably among continental nations through the conduct of the Government in this affair. The "sneer" went round, that we were afraid. Though he had asked questions very sparingly last session, from a wish not to embarrass the Government, he had said enough to show that the opinions he had then formed, and the anticipations he had then expressed, had been justified by the course of events, and that Russia, which from the very first had shown the "cloven foot," had only continued the same line of falsehood and duplicity. The only way to deal with Russians, as he had found from personal experience, was to put to them a plain straightforward question, and to insist on a straightforward answer. Had the Government done this, much of the present complication might have been avoided. In this respect, as compared with England, the conduct of the French Government was worthy of the highest praise, and he only hoped that the relations now existing between the two nations would be maintained with uninterrupted cordiality. He then passed in review the various phases of the negotiations entered into by the great Powers with respect to the Turkish and Russian quarrel, and denounced in no measured terms the late propositions which had been imposed on Turkey, and particularly the clause which insisted on the renewal of the treaties—a clause in itself sufficient to give the Emperor of Russia all that he had asked for at the commencement of the dispute.

In conclusion he stated that he was as ready as any one in that House to support the Government, and to rescue them from the scrape into which they had got themselves; but he could not as an honourable man withhold his opinion, thinking as he did it was our want of energy which had deceived the Emperor of Russia, and had, as it were, decoyed him into the war in which there was too much reason to fear we were soon to be involved.

The Earl of Clarendon defended the concealment system, on the plea that as Ministers were responsible to Parliament they were not called upon to publish their acts before the Legislature met, in imitation of those Go-

vernments who had no Parliament to which they owned responsibility. Revelations also might, on certain contingencies, have been inconvenient and damaging to the cause of peace. He denied that the Administration had shown cowardice. What they had done was under an intimate conviction of the value of peace, which they considered worth any sacrifice except that of the national honour or the faith of treaties. This position he illustrated by a minute detail of the proceedings and negotiations on either side, pointing always to the dexterity with which at every turn Russia had contrived to hold forth such prospects of a peaceful solution as warranted the British Government in carrying on the negotiations without committing the country to the terrible hazards of war. They had exhausted, he said, every honourable means to bring about a pacific solution by negotiation; and the result was, the Emperor of Russia had been placed completely in the wrong. He urged that the delay in pushing forward active measures had been serviceable to the Turks, who had thus obtained much valuable and necessary time to complete their warlike preparations, and after expressing his unequivocal testimony to the straightforward, manly, and entirely honourable conduct of the French Government throughout the whole of the transactions, he concluded by declaring his conviction that the efforts which had been made by the Government in the cause of peace, would in the event of war enable them to appeal with greater force and justice to the energetic aid of the British people in a just and righteous cause, in which was involved the future tranquillity of Europe.

The Earl of Malmesbury forbore to comment upon the state of foreign affairs, and their serious entanglements in Russia and Turkey, until the official papers had appeared, and the subject came fully on for discussion. He, however, recapitulated and censured the secret and mysterious manner in which Ministers had conducted the negotiations. Some of the consequences he pointed out, such as despatches appearing surreptitiously in the papers, and information respecting the movements of the British Ministry reaching this country by reflection from the foreign journals. These results, he contended, were disrespectful to the House and prejudicial to the public service. Another injurious consequence followed indirectly from the same source. Ministerial secrecy prevented the expression of public opinion in England, and thus stopped one of the most powerful influences that might have induced the Czar to adopt a pacific course. But the Ministry had misled the Czar at an earlier period. By depreciating the efforts made to consolidate the French alliance during Lord Derby's Administration, and by their speeches at the commencement of their own, several of the present Ministers had given Russia reasonable cause to believe that England and France could never act cordially together, and thus induced the Emperor to venture upon attacking Turkey. He proceeded to examine the various stages of the dispute on all sides, eulogising the intre-

pidity displayed by Turkey, and showing abundant cause for ascribing heavy blame to the English Government, "not for endeavouring to avert war, but for vacillating in their conduct, and not taking the right steps at the proper moment."

Earl Grey thought that the course pursued by the Government stood greatly in need of explanation and vindication; but so far as he was yet acquainted with the facts, he was not satisfied that we ought to have interfered at all in the dispute between Russia and Turkey. If, however, as he feared, war was inevitable, it should be carried on with vigour and unanimity; and he trusted to find the defect in the naval and military services which long peace might have fostered, promptly removed, and young and intelligent officers appointed to the principal commands. He thought the question of reform by no means pressed for immediate solution, and recommended the Government to postpone it to a more appropriate season.

The Earl of Derby, after briefly alluding to the "most awful crisis" in which the country was now placed, adverted to the topics in the Queen's Speech, and noticed some omissions in it. He concurred in desiring some reforms in the universities, but doubted whether a Commission was the fitting machinery for obtaining the requisite information, and pointed out the directions in which improvement should be sought. On the subject of popular education, he regretted to find no promise made and no notice taken in the Speech of the Sovereign. It also omitted all mention of the negotiation still pending between England and the United States, and the treaties effected through Lord Malmesbury's efforts, by which the River Plate, and its vast adjacent district, had been opened to the commerce of the world. Adverting to the Turkish question, he abstained from opening the whole controversy, but remarked upon the indefinite and indescribable condition in which the conduct of the Government had placed the country at the pending juncture.

"We are left to mere conjecture as to whether, at the moment that I am speaking, we are at peace or at war. For I presume that, if I were to hint that we are actually at war, not only would such a conclusion be repudiated by Her Majesty's Government, but they would state that the Government mean to persevere in their efforts to preserve peace; yet I would suggest a little modification in this, and say that, before peace is preserved, it had better be restored. (*A laugh.*) It is intimated to us, however, that a state of warfare has ensued from the failure of all our negotiations. A state of warfare with whom? Are we engaged in that warfare? Are we belligerents? Are we partisans? Are we carrying on war openly and boldly, or are we carrying on that which is tantamount to war, but a war carried on in a pettifogging manner, and, I might almost say, in a manner discreditable to this great country? I know not; but I hope that, when the papers shall have been submitted to our consideration, we shall at least know what is the precise occupation in which our fleet is engaged at present; that we shall know precisely under what orders it has been sent, and that those

orders have been given in the most distinct, and positive, and formal manner by Her Majesty's Government here to the admiral in command of the squadron. I shall rejoice to see what is the exact state of affairs; but at the present moment I confess it is involved in obscurity. We are not at war—we are cherishing hopes of peace, and labouring to restore it when interrupted; but, at the same time, Her Majesty's Government are sending a civil message to one of the belligerent parties, that if their vessels leave the port in which it is presumed they are lying, we shall consider it an act of hostility, and insist on confining them to their quarters. On the other hand, are we applying the same condition to the other belligerent? are we confining the Turkish fleet under a compulsory armistice? Or are we confining the Russian fleet in its own harbour, whilst we are convoying the Turkish fleet, laden with ammunition and with troops, to enable Turkey more effectually to carry on war? I am not saying that, if we are doing all this, we are acting in a manner discreditable to the country, by giving a moral and physical assistance to Turkey, but I say that by giving the convoy of our fleet for the transport of ammunition and of troops, whatever you may call it, we are virtually engaged in war, but at the same time with all the dangers and the risks, unaccompanied by the dignity or moral effect, of an open declaration of war." ("Hear, hear!")

He then gave a pithy recapitulation of Russian policy.

"The whole policy of Russia for the last 150 years has been a policy of gradual aggression—not a policy of conquest, but of aggression. It has never proceeded by storm, but by sap and mine. The first process has been invariably that of fomenting discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the subjects of subordinate states — then proffering mediation—then offering assistance to the weaker party—then declaring the independence of that party—then placing that independence under the protection of Russia; and finally, from protection, proceeding to the incorporation, one by one, of those states into the gigantic body of the Russian empire. ('Hear, hear!') I say nothing of Poland, or of Livonia, but I speak of Mingrelia, Imiritia, and the countries of the Caspian, even as far as the boundary of the Araxes; and, again, the Crimea itself. But this has been the one course which Russia has invariably pursued; although she has pursued this steady course for 150 years, she has from time to time desisted from her schemes where she has found that they met with opposition, and has never carried any one of those schemes into effect where she has been certain to meet the opposition of this country." ("Hear, hear!")

He proceeded to urge that the Emperor of Russia had great cause to complain of the manner in which he had been treated by the Government, for he had been led to believe, that under no provocation would measures of vigorous warfare be adopted, and that there was no cordial union with France as against Russia. If, however, he said, war was inevitable, our great object must be to carry it as soon as possible to the most honourable and successful termination, and to this ob-

ject he would not hesitate to sacrifice all party feelings and prejudices. He contended that no time could be less opportune than the present for the consideration of questions of Parliamentary reform, though the great evils of bribery and intimidation could not be too soon or too summarily dealt with. Turning from public affairs, he called attention to the extraordinary circumstances of Lord Palmerston's retirement from office, and his yet more extraordinary return to it; and in conclusion, he protested his desire to render his best assistance in rescuing the country from its difficult position, with honour to her arms and character.

Lord Aberdeen, repeating in the strongest terms all that he had ever said to express his horror and detestation of war, defended himself from the odious imputation that he had been "the instrument and tool of Russia" in the late negotiation, whereas no man in public life had ever taken a more active part against the Russian Government. The same charge was made with respect to Austria, with which, since he had been accredited as Ambassador to it forty years ago, he had had no more concern than with Japan. He maintained, in reply to those who would have preferred a more vigorous course, that nothing would have been gained by a game of brag, and that, if we had menaced Russia in the spring of last year, we should only have provoked an immediate march upon Constantinople, which the Turks were then wholly unprepared to resist. He had, too, been accused of indifference to the French alliance—he who had, through his long life, uniformly maintained the necessity of such an alliance—the author of the *entente cordiale!* It was consolatory, after such calumnies, to see that on the other side, and with at least as much reason, Count Nesselrode was accused of being a traitor to his country, and as bought by English gold.

After explaining, with regard to the Palmerston resignation, that the Home Secretary had believed the details of a certain measure settled, and therefore resigned, but finding that it was still susceptible of modification, subsequently resumed his functions, Lord Aberdeen denied the right of the Opposition to demand any explanation on the subject. The performance of the public duties of the office had never been interrupted. Had Lord Palmerston left office, he would have been bound to give a Parliamentary explanation; but where a mere misunderstanding took place, whether in the Cabinet or elsewhere, which was reconcilable, he maintained that no explanation was necessary. He then diverged into the subject of the charges brought against Prince Albert, and pronounced the following vindication:—

"I will for a moment advert to this odious charge, as having assumed a sort of character of consistency which calls on me to treat it more seriously than anything so despicable ought to be treated. ('Hear, hear!') I will just recall to your Lordships—what you have seen in the course of the last few weeks—the persevering manner in which these scandalous and groundless impu-

tations have been cast on the illustrious Prince to whom I refer. ('Hear, hear!') The House must know what are the constitutional position and functions of this illustrious Prince; that he is the adviser of the Queen, in the capacity of her husband and most intimate companion, is beyond all doubt. I will not describe the manner in which this relation has been maintained between these two illustrious persons, but I will say that to propound that the husband is to remain silent and see his wife in difficulty and embarrassment, and not be allowed to give her a syllable of advice, is to propound a very different state of that relation from what I understand by it. ('Hear!') It has been studiously asserted that this is a novelty; that it was Sir R. Peel who introduced it, and that Lord Melbourne did not permit his Royal Highness to exercise those functions which he exercises now so advantageously for the country, for I can only say it is always extreme matter of regret when his Royal Highness absents himself from the Council. I appeal to noble Lords in this House, of whom there are several, who have had the means of knowing, of hearing, of profiting by the wisdom, the prudence, the judgment of his Royal Highness. I ask them to say whether, in all they have seen or heard, a single syllable has ever emanated from the Prince which has not tended to the honour, the interest, and the welfare of this country? (*Loud cheers.*) It is quite possible that a person of the ability and thought of the Prince may entertain opinions on particular matters from which Ministers may differ: but recollect that it is the Minister only who is responsible; and if her Majesty should choose to follow the opinion of his Royal Highness—which she has a perfect right to do—the Minister has his remedy; he has but one—which is respectfully to resign his position. In order to finish this odious subject, there is one more topic on which I have to dwell. What has been studiously circulated, and, I think, more actively insinuated than any other part of these accusations, is the interference of his Royal Highness with the army and with the Horse Guards. Now, my Lords, I have to say, that so far from a shadow of foundation belonging to this accusation, it does so happen that—in the year 1850, I think it was—it was a great desire of the Duke of Wellington to make such arrangements at the Horse Guards as would enable Prince Albert to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief. The Duke proposed various arrangements which would, he thought, tend to render sure his acceptance of that situation, and strongly recommended it to the Queen; but his Royal Highness, with that sound judgment which distinguished him, felt that it would interfere with the duty he owed to his Sovereign and wife in the situation he filled, and he therefore on that ground, and on that ground only, declined the situation which the Duke was desirous of providing for him. I need scarcely notice all the miserable calumnies that have been uttered with respect to the Prince's interfering with promotions, or any interference with the business of the army, because you must re-

collect, my Lords, that he is a field marshal in the army, that he is a colonel of the Guards, that he holds a command in the army, that his son will be in command of the army, and that he may be—God forbid it should ever happen!—Regent of this kingdom; and to say that he is not interested in the army is monstrous, and cannot be imagined. But, beyond that general interest he takes in it, in the position he occupies, I deny utterly that on any occasion, at any time, as far as I have every reason to believe and to know, either under the Duke of Wellington or under my noble friend now at the head of the army, has there been any interference of any kind with the conduct of the business of the army. ('Hear, hear!') I have thought it right to say this, and I felt it my duty to do so—though, my Lords, it is one which I am ashamed of fulfilling." (*Cheers.*)

Viscount Hardinge also gave a total denial to the charges of undue interference on the part of the Prince with the patronage of the army, or with the transaction of public business at the Horse Guards.

The Earl of Derby, after warmly disclaiming any connection on the part of the Conservative party with the calumnies, and ascribing their origin and propagation to the Radical press, said, that it was of great advantage to any Minister having to advise the Sovereign of this country upon public matters (and that Sovereign a female), that in explaining to a female Sovereign those matters with which she might not in all respects be acquainted, she should have near her a person in her intimate confidence, whose interests she knew to be bound up with her own,—one who, upon every ground, had the strictest feelings of loyalty to her Crown and attachment to her person; and that that person should be present to hear the explanations and the reasons given by Ministers for the advice tendered to her, and to suggest for her Majesty the consideration of topics which might not occur to her own mind, but which, being suggested, might have considerable influence upon her decision. The people of this country were under a great mistake if they supposed that the Sovereign of this country did not exercise an extensive and salutary control over its councils and government. The Sovereign was not by any means a mere automaton, but exercised an influence and a control over the affairs of the country. It was the duty of the Minister of the Crown, in submitting any proposition to her Majesty for her assent, to state his reasons for that proposition, and to satisfy her that it was called for by public policy, and justified by the public interest. The constitutional course of the Sovereign, if not so satisfied, was clear. If the Sovereign was of opinion that she could not accept the advice of the responsible Minister, the course to the Crown and the Minister was equally open. The course of the Crown was to refuse to accept the advice of the Minister, and the inevitable consequence to the Minister would be to tender his resignation. If his Royal Highness had done that which he (Lord Derby) believed he never had done, and which, as far as his (Lord Derby's) experience went, he could say he

never had done—if he had unconstitutionally and improperly interfered in leading the Crown to go counter to the advice tendered by a responsible Minister—if, indeed, such unconstitutional interference were attempted by his Royal Highness, and if it were to prevail, it would not be so much the fault of his Royal Highness—though he would incur a grievous responsibility—as the fault of the Minister, whose duty it was, however respectfully he might listen to suggestions proceeding from such a high quarter, not to allow the advice which he tendered to her Majesty to be overruled by any subject or by anything else but the decision of the Sovereign herself. ("Hear, hear!") The subject altogether was one which, notwithstanding the excitement which it had created, he should have treated with the silent contempt which it deserved, had he been in the place of the noble Earl opposite. He was happy, however, to have had the opportunity of agreeing with the noble Earl in the sentiments which he had expressed on it, though he thought that he (Lord Derby), and noble earls on that side of the House, had cause to complain of the manner in which it had been introduced. ("Hear!")

Lord Campbell, viewing the question constitutionally, expressed his opinion that not only as a Privy Councillor but as the husband of the Sovereign, Prince Albert should be consulted upon public affairs.

After some further discussion the Address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, also, the Ministerial Leader availed himself of the first night of the session to vindicate the Prince Consort, and in the course of his speech in the debate upon the Address, Lord John Russell said that while the charge was generally that of an unconstitutional interference on the part of his Royal Highness, it was admitted that there never was a Sovereign who acted more strictly within the spirit of the constitution, or who gave her confidence and support more fully to the Ministers of the Crown. Was it not incredible then that, while her Majesty's conduct had been so thoroughly constitutional, her Royal Consort should have been all the while acting unconstitutionally? He described the mode in which official intercourse had been carried on with the Queen before and after her marriage; the legal *status* of the Prince Consort (who was authorised to sit in the Privy Council), and the nature and extent of his Royal Highness's cognizance of public despatches and of State affairs. Her Majesty's communication and consultation with the Prince had been fully authorised by Lord Melbourne; but the most constitutional attention had always been paid to the advice of her Ministers, whose tenure of office depended upon the vote of that House. The late Duke of Wellington, he stated, had been desirous that Prince Albert should succeed him in the Command in Chief of the army; but his Royal Highness declined the post, declaring that his place was to be always near the Queen, and that he should depart from that position if he assumed an office of his own of so much importance. The Duke then expressed a hope that his Royal Highness would

pay attention to the state and efficiency of the army; but he never in any way interfered with the patronage or in the ordinary business of the Horse Guards. He then examined and refuted two specific charges alleged against the Prince,—one relating to the appointment of a general officer to the Adjutant-Generalship; another to a supposed attempt to thwart the advice of her Majesty's responsible Ministers on questions of foreign policy; and he showed that both were devoid of a particle of truth.

Mr. Walpole also repudiated the charges as extravagant and calumnious, and added that Lord Derby and his colleagues had enjoyed the same confidence which Lord John Russell had said was reposed by her Majesty in her other Ministers.

The Address itself was moved by Lord Castleross, who touched very slightly upon the various topics of the Queen's Speech, and judiciously compressed his remarks into a very brief period.

Mr. T. Hankey, who seconded the Motion, selected the most important topic — the Turkish question—and proceeded to consider the position in which the country was placed, as to its natural resources and its means of meeting the emergencies of the times. He then brought forward a number of facts and figures showing how enormously the country had grown in vigour and wealth, and had freed itself from taxation, from class disabilities, from shackles upon trade, and other inconveniences, and from legislative corruption and popular discontent, since the end of the last war. Thence he proceeded to eulogise peace, and the Government for having done their utmost to preserve it.

The debate which ensued was somewhat diffuse.

Mr. Baillie adverted to that part of the Royal Speech which, he observed, involved a question touching the honour and character of this country, namely, the manner in which our foreign affairs had been conducted during the last twelve months. He regretted that the Government had not adopted a different and more decided course towards Russia after the mission of Prince Menschikoff, and contended that, although they had now adopted a war policy, their half measures had damaged the character and the position of this country. He likewise deprecated the agitation at this crisis of the question of Parliamentary reform.

Mr. Blackett protested against the secrecy in which the Government had shrouded the negotiations respecting foreign affairs.

Colonel Sibthorp accused the Government of political cowardice, and believed that a bolder course would have secured peace.

Sir R. Peel expressed his unqualified disapprobation of the mean and subtle policy which had characterised the proceedings of Russia, and condemned all attempts to disturb the harmony which united England and France in a resolution to resist her absorbing policy. The aim of Russia had always been to separate the two countries, in prosecution of her designs upon Turkey, and to lull England into apathy and indifference. While there was a chance of preventing hostilities by negotiation, the Government were justified in resorting to this expedient; but the time had

passed when Russia could be permitted to put forth exclusive claims over the Ottoman empire. After touching upon a few domestic topics, he declared that he was prepared to support the policy of the Government. The people of this country, he thought, were satisfied that the apparent delay which had marked their proceedings, so far from sacrificing one iota of the national dignity, was only an evidence of that temperate judgment and wise discrimination which afforded a favourable test of their capacity for government.

Mr. Hume said he should wait for the documents before he formed his opinion upon the Eastern question, and regretted that the Government had not already made them public. He hoped that before more money was asked for the Army and Navy, those services would be rescued from their present state of extravagance and mismanagement. He trusted that if war was inevitable, no loans would be contracted, but that the cost of our armaments would be defrayed within the year.

Mr. H. T. Liddell, after briefly adverting to the state of the shipping trade, and to the project of opening that of the coast, proceeded to give, with reference to our foreign relations, some details of the military resources of Russia; first, to show that it must be the policy of that power to seek time to bring up her forces; and, secondly, to warn the country of the vast amount of those forces. In the prospect of an expensive war, he thought the Government would have done wisely in postponing the question of Parliamentary reform, which might involve the country in a painful and acrimonious domestic struggle at a moment when unanimity was so desirable.

A miscellaneous discussion then ensued. Mr. Serjeant Shee introduced the grievances of Ireland, and Sir J. Young replied to him. After Mr. J. G. Phillimore and several other members had spoken upon different points suggested by the Royal Speech, the debate was continued by Mr. Disraeli, whose topics and conclusions were the same as those of Lord Derby's speech in the House of Lords. He compared the tone adopted by the Government when Parliament was prorogued, and the expectations held out of an immediate and satisfactory conclusion of the difference between the Porte and Russia, with the language in the Speech from the Throne, which still spoke of negotiations going on, and of hopes of success; and contended that the Government were bound, after what had happened, to assure the House that the object of the negotiations was not in the spirit of the Vienna note, though that note had been held out as not derogatory to the Ottoman Porte. He thought, that if her Majesty was acting in cordial co-operation, not only with the Emperor of the French, but with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, the language used in the Address was not so firm and explicit as the circumstances of the case required. He thought that some reference should have been made in the Speech to certain unsettled questions to which the President of the United States had formally referred. Looking at the threatening aspect of our foreign relations, he condemned as unwise

and unstatesmanlike the policy of introducing reforms not only of the Civil Service, the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Poor Laws, but even of the House of Commons, which would distract and dissipate the energies of the country when about to embark in a war. The present Ministers, however, had unhappily pledged themselves to bring in a large measure of Parliamentary reform, and, mad as such a measure might be at this time, they must redeem that pledge. He was ready to support the most stringent measure for putting an end to bribery and corruption, but he would not connect such a measure with one for reconstructing the electoral body; and why was intimidation to be passed over? He repeated, that it was unwise at the present time to introduce any measure of Parliamentary reform; but, if such a Bill should be laid upon the table, he would attempt to bring about a better adjustment of the manner in which the different classes of the country were represented in that House.

Lord J. Russell, reserving a particular justification of the course pursued by the Government until the papers were in the hands of Members, offered a general vindication of their proceedings, and, with regard to the Vienna note, he observed that it was framed, not by the English Government, but by the Governments of England and France, with additions by the Austrian Government, and the note was accepted as a means by which it was hoped that the interests of Turkey might be reconciled with the pretensions of Russia. He could not, he said, indulge a very confident expectation that the offers now made would be acceded to by Russia; and, however desirous the Government might be to preserve peace, they were not disposed to let that Government so far profit by delay as to take us totally unprepared. Considering the relative position of the different Powers, they had thought it would be an immense advantage if Austria and Prussia could combine with us in preventing war ensuing from the aggression of Russia; and, although their endeavours had not been yet successful, he had great hopes that the Government of Austria would see how much her interests (which were greater than those of England or France), as well as those of Europe, were involved in the settlement of this question; and, if both Austria and Prussia should ultimately act with England and France, there could be no doubt of an immediate result. Time, therefore, had not been lost in endeavouring to persuade the Government of Austria to take a more enlightened view of the subject.

The debate was then concluded by the explanations relative to the charges against the Prince Consort.

On the 2nd of February, in the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst, referring to the papers presented to Parliament on the Turko-Russian question, asked the Foreign Secretary whether the account given of the Vienna note in the despatch of Count Nesselrode to Baron Meyendorff of the 7th of September was correct. From this account it appeared that the Vienna note, after having been modified and reduced to its present form, was sent simultaneously to Constantinople

and St. Petersburg. But it also appeared that, before the note was complete, and whilst it was in preparation, a draft of it had been sent to St. Petersburg for the assent and adoption of the Emperor. It was singular that though the draft did not materially differ from the final note, it should have been sent to St. Petersburg only, and not to Constantinople, although it related to the sovereignty and independence of the Porte. He wished to know whether this statement was correct, and also whether the draft note had been sent to Russia with the assent of the different Powers at Vienna, or whether it was the sole act of Austria.

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, detailed the history of the Vienna note, and of the alterations made in it. When thus agreed upon by the Four Powers, it was sent simultaneously to St. Petersburg and Constantinople. But two slight alterations were afterwards suggested by her Majesty's Government, in harmony with the intentions of all the Powers, which, being accepted by the conference, were transmitted to St. Petersburg, and they were immediately adopted by the Russian Government. Their Lordships, would, however, find full information of the facts in the papers.

Lord Lyndhurst observed that there was no document in the papers to show that the draft or the alterations had been sent to Constantinople. Lord Beaumont said that the result appeared to be just this—that the draft, without the alterations, had been communicated to St. Petersburg without being made known to the Porte, but that the note in its final state was sent simultaneously to the two Powers. He inquired whether this was not the fact with regard to the simple French note agreed to by the English Government in the first instance. The Earl of Clarendon believed that the French Government communicated the note to the Porte as well as to Russia, but he could not say positively.

In the same place on the 6th of February, an important discussion took place on the state of the country with respect to peace or war. The Marquis of Clanricarde, having previously given notice that he should call the attention of the Peers to the subject, said that from the language held by Government last week, he considered that the Emperor of Russia had virtually if not formally rejected the proposal which had been made to him. But seeing from the public papers that no formal reply had been received, and that a semblance of negotiations was still going on at Vienna, he for one should be sorry to occasion any discussion that might prevent a peaceful termination to those negotiations. Therefore he would not that night discuss some necessary points; the consideration of which, however, could not be delayed many days. "Our position, whatever it is, is becoming so critical, that Parliament must be accurately informed thereupon before many days elapse." He would not interfere with the faintest prospect of peace until negotiations were formally closed; but would content himself with asking whether any answer had been received from the Emperor of Russia, and whether any in-

structions had been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg?

The Earl of Clarendon replied, he was much obliged for the consideration shown by Lord Clanricarde in postponing any discussion which he thought "might operate prejudicially to the slight chances that still remain of maintaining peace." Only that afternoon had he received an official statement of the facts respecting terms on which the Emperor of Russia stated that he would be prepared to negotiate for peace. Only on the 2nd of February, the Vienna Conference was called together, and those proposals, or rather counter-project, were communicated to the Conference by Count Buol. He had not yet had time to show the official despatch on the subject to any of his colleagues except Lord Aberdeen; so that he preferred not to enter into details. But it was his duty to say, that, "the terms of the Emperor's proposal were quite unacceptable, and not of a character to allow of their being sent to Constantinople. Upon this point no doubt existed for a moment in the minds of the Conference."

With respect to the second question, Baron Brunnow called on him on Saturday evening, and placed in his hands a note, announcing that the answer given by Lord Clarendon to his inquiries was not of a kind that permitted him to continue diplomatic relations with this country, and that therefore they were suspended. Baron Brunnow took leave on Saturday evening, but as it was too late to depart, Lord Clarendon understood he was to leave London early on Monday.

He promised in the course of the week to lay before the House the note of Baron Brunnow, the despatch of the Russian Government and his own answer.

The Earl of Ellenborough had always thought and said that the dispute must terminate in war; and he now did not regret the postponement of discussion, because any retrospect of the conduct of Government could not be profitable in the slightest degree. But he should deeply regret if Ministers were deluded by anything that has recently taken place into relaxing, indeed into not increasing, their preparations for war.

"I have no doubt we are at the commencement of one of the most formidable wars in which this country has ever been engaged. I deeply regret that the people of this country do not appear at all aware of the magnitude and probable duration, or the dismal consequences, of that war. It is undoubtedly true that it is a war for which this country is not responsible, nor are her Majesty's Ministers responsible for it. I acquit them altogether. I think that, whatever they have said on the subject has been said with ability, and that they have been ably seconded by the various gentlemen holding diplomatic appointments at the different European courts; but I do conjure Ministers to increase to the utmost possible extent the preparations for immediate war. War is inevitable; and what is absolutely essential to the preservation of the best interests of this country is, that on the breaking up of the ice we shall show a superior fleet in the Baltic. Are we able to do that? If

we be not, Ministers are most deeply responsible to the country; for they have had their eyes opened, and could not have been in ignorance of the danger pressing upon us. I will say no more now. I desire that your Lordships should have the opportunity of considering the whole subject; but what I now earnestly press Ministers to do is to increase to the utmost extent the preparations for immediate war, and for a war which will be one of the greatest in which this country has ever engaged."

Lord Clanricarde concurred in much that had fallen from Lord Ellenborough. He agreed in thinking that the war would turn out to be one of the most disastrous on which we ever entered. (*Murmurs, and cries of* 'No!') "I do not mean to this country, but to humanity." ("Hear!" *from Lord Aberdeen.*) But he could not agree that a retrospect would be useless. Ministers were not entirely irresponsible for the present state of affairs. What had been said by Ministers and their agents abroad had been said with ability; but very often the right thing had not been said, and much ought to have been said that was left unsaid. The present state of things could not continue long. He would bring forward the Motion on Tuesday week.

Earl Fitzwilliam agreed with Lord Clanricarde, that the present state of things could not last long. In his opinion it had already lasted much too long.

"If I were disposed," he continued, "to find fault with a single syllable of the statement which has been made by the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, it would be because he still seems to indicate that there lurks in his mind even the shadow of a shade of hope that there could be any other termination to this state of things than war, as has been announced by the noble Earl [Ellenborough] on the upper bench. With all that that noble Earl addressed to your Lordships I do not entirely agree, because I cannot believe that it was quite impossible to avert, at an early stage of the negotiations, the state of things at which we have now arrived. That, however, is a question which, however it may be determined in any man's mind, can make no alteration whatever in the course which Parliament and the country must now take. Whether Ministers deserve credit for the whole of the negotiations in which they have been engaged, or whether it be the opinion of any man that in some particular parts of the negotiations they may have failed, of this I am sure, that it is the duty of every man to afford them the strongest support when they shall be engaged in that war with which the noble Earl on the upper bench has threatened us." Whether the country was aware of the tremendous character of the conflict, he would not stop to discuss; but he was sure, from the communications he had had, that, "there never was a war in which the Government was more cordially supported than it will be in that in which we are about to engage." (*Cheers.*) But he was confident Lord Ellenborough did not mean to impute to the country unwillingness to support the Government.

Lord Beaumont could not help observing, that the reply of Lord

Clarendon was more meagre than was desirable. If he understood rightly, the Emperor of Russia had refused to consent to the last note from Vienna; and not only refused, but had offered new terms of such a nature that the Powers could not possibly admit them. Further negotiations must consequently be altogether out of the question. When the Emperor had withdrawn his Minister, refused our ultimatum, and insulted Europe by offering at the eleventh hour terms that he knew must be refused, "there can be no other alternative but war or disgrace." They were therefore entitled to know whether our Minister at St. Petersburg had been recalled. Since he had read the despatches on the table, he was willing to give Ministers more credit for what had passed than he was previously inclined to do; "but we have arrived at a point when hesitation or the holding out of false hopes of peace would be highly culpable. Let us, if such be the case, not hesitate to acknowledge that we are in a state of war."

Lord Clarendon was sorry his answer had been thought meagre. He could assure both Lord Beaumont and Lord Fitzwilliam, that he had held out no expectations that "fresh negotiations may be entered into, and that peace may still be preserved."

These negotiations had, as he had before stated, "now been brought to a close at Vienna;" but, anxious to satisfy the House, he had added that new proposals put forward by Russia were wholly unacceptable, and "therefore there was an end of them." It was true that Count Orloff, having executed that particular portion of his mission that referred to the relations subsisting between Russia and Austria, and being about to depart from Vienna, had prolonged his stay; "but what object he has in this, I really am unable to state."

As to the question relative to instructions to the British Minister at St. Petersburg, Lord Clarendon said—"As it was half-past six o'clock on Saturday when Baron Brunnow called upon me, and as it was necessary in this, as in all other measures we have adopted, or shall adopt, to have previous communication with the French Government, it was not possible at the moment to send instructions to our Minister at St. Petersburg. But we have already held communication with the French Ambassador on the subject; and instructions will be sent to Sir George Seymour and General Castlebajac to-morrow, which will place them on exactly the same footing as the Russian Ambassador here, and diplomatic relations between the two countries and Russia will be suspended."

On the 10th of February, Earl Fitzwilliam asked whether the Government were cognisant of Count Orloff's propositions, and whether they would lay them before the House.

The Earl of Clarendon replied that Count Orloff had been the bearer of certain propositions having reference only to the relations existing between Austria and Russia. He was unable to say what the exact nature of those propositions might be, but he believed that the answer returned to them was, such as befitted an independent country. Further questions were put, and much

conversation ensued, in the course of which, in reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Clarendon said, that respecting the neutrality of Sweden and Denmark, and the selection by Sweden of ports to be closed, those States had communicated their intentions, that Government approved of their policy, and took no exception to the means of carrying it out, but that Russia had taken great exception to the system which Sweden had announced.

On the 14th of February, the whole policy of the Ministry with respect to the Eastern question was brought under the notice of the House of Lords, by the Marquis of Clanricarde, and a long and important debate ensued. He introduced the topic in the shape of a formal Motion to the Crown, asking for more papers, and commenced by declaring that his cause of quarrel with the Ministry was not that they had delayed engaging in war, but that they had adopted measures which necessarily led to that result, and now that war was impending, displayed a want of the necessary vigour and determination. In support of these views he entered into details of their proceedings. Ministers, he said, had rightly decided that they had nothing to do with the question of the Holy Places; but in January, 1853, they thought it desirable that France and England should come to a common understanding; yet no steps, even up to this moment, have been taken to come to that understanding. Subsequently, they disregarded the wise advice of Colonel Rose, that the Admiral at Malta should bring the fleet into the Bay of Vourla; the reason assigned being, that the Russian Government had given satisfactory assurances, and that had we then shown a determination to defend Turkey, the Russians would have seized Constantinople. That was a preposterous notion, and showed deplorable ignorance of the mobilisation of the Russian army—"the worst organised of any army of any civilised country for moving." Another reason for withholding the fleet was the assurances that had been received from Russia. Here he admitted that he had been in error in supposing Russia would give a straightforward answer to a straightforward question. It appeared that Sir Hamilton Seymour had put such a question, and had received an answer that would satisfy any man of honour Russia did not intend to make demands beyond those relating to the Holy Places. But there was a limit to belief in assurances. Ministers, however, did not only withhold the fleet, but openly expressed their reprobation of the conduct of the French Government: sent such a despatch to St. Petersburg as filled the Russian Court and Cabinet with joy, earned the thanks of Count Nesselrode, and led him to believe that differences existed between France and England. That gave Prince Menschikoff the audacity to press demands which, had the fleet not been withheld, would not have been made. In passing, he paid a high compliment to the able conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who had come out of the most difficult circumstances with increased reputation. He criticised the instructions

given to Sir Hamilton Seymour respecting the entrance of the fleet into the Black Sea, "with no hostile intention." Lord Clarendon had described the affair at Sinope as a defiance to England: what occasion was there, then, to tell the Russian Government that we entered the Black Sea with no hostile intentions?

He then complained that the relative position of the Parliament and the Government was unprecedented. Our relations with Russia were broken off, we were preparing for war by sea and land—we had contracted new engagements—but the Ministers of the Crown had made no explanations to Parliament. We ought to know for what object our men are to be slaughtered and our fleets destroyed, in a war brought on by infirmity of purpose and vacillation of conduct.

"If we are at peace, what is the peace; and what is the peace that is the object of the war? I hope we shall have a satisfactory peace. I want to know what is the peace which the noble Earl keeps in view. Not, I trust, the sort of peace that we could have if we sent our fleet when Colonel Rose sent for it, or acted with France when the French fleet sailed for Salamis. That is not the peace we now wish to attain. If that be the peace which the noble Earl thinks to maintain,—if he conceives that he can maintain those treaties which have kept Europe in constant dread, and that no indemnity is to be paid by Russia for the aggression that has been committed, and that we are to treat her now as we would have done ten or twelve years ago,—I tell him that Europe will not stand it, and that we will not stand it. I know the Parliament of this country will not submit to such degradation The question with regard to local despatches, or whether a word shall be this way or the other, or whether they shall express that certain privileges are to be granted *ab antiquo*, or that some new sort of guarantee is to be given by Turkey to Russia, is not the matter now at all for consideration. What the country and what Europe requires is, not a pitiful and contemptible adjournment of war, but a measure that will secure the peace of Europe."

The Earl of Clarendon admitted the ingenuity of Lord Clanricarde's speech, but complained of its utter want of fairness towards the Government. He then dilated on the difficulties by which the questions had from the first been surrounded. The charges against the Ministry, he objected, were formed after the event, and were based upon a comparison of their conduct at one time with the fuller knowledge acquired at a later period. Justice demanded a different course. The acts of the Ministry should be judged by their contemporary information, and their policy estimated not by its results, but by the circumstances of the moment which it was designed to meet. In this light he reviewed the whole question in all its details, contending that in every turn of the controversy their decisions had been well advised, as he assured the House they were well intentioned. He then explained the quiescence of the Government with respect to Prince Menschikoff's mission to Constantinople. "My noble friend," he said, "seems to think that the

mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was, in itself, sufficient to have created alarm in the minds of her Majesty's Government, and that they ought to have acted upon that apprehension. Now what are the facts? As soon as information reached us on the subject of Prince Menschikoff's mission, we immediately demanded of the Russian Government, without a moment's delay—we asked in distinct and explicit terms—what were the real objects of that mission? To that inquiry we received a most distinct and explicit answer. My noble friend has stated, and stated with truth, that there are, of course, certain communications that pass between the two Governments which cannot properly be made public—which cannot be imparted to the House at this moment. But, my Lords, I am free to observe, that fully concurring in the remark of my noble friend, these communications were far stronger in repudiation of aggressive intention on the part of Russia than any of those which we have thought it our duty to publish. Indeed, I may say, they placed the question upon grounds which it was then impossible to doubt, and I should as soon have dreamed of doubting any of your Lordships who rose in his place in this House, and affirmed a fact upon his honour, as I could doubt these assurances of Russia. From the assurances we received, therefore, my Lords, it was impossible not to credit the honourable intentions of Russia."

The question had been asked whether we were at peace or war, and was one very difficult to answer distinctly. War was not yet declared, yet it would not be said that we were at peace. We were therefore, in an intermediate state, but every hour drifting nearer and nearer to a state of war. He then entered at length into an explanation of the line of policy formed by the English and French Governments after the massacre at Sinope, as well as the circumstances which had transpired respecting Count Orloff's mission to Austria and Prussia. With respect to France, the accordance of the Governments had been always complete. Austria and Prussia by recent acts had manifested their entire independence of Russian influence; and with them it rested, not perhaps to avert war, but at all events to shorten the duration of hostilities. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the people of England would appreciate, now that they had the means of arriving at all the facts, the efforts which the Government had made to preserve peace, and was satisfied they would cheerfully bear whatever sacrifices might be necessary to bring the contest to a speedy and honourable issue.

The Earl of Ellesmere hoped that the diplomatic agents would not be allowed as in times past to cripple the energies of officers entrusted with the command of the military and naval forces.

The Earl of Malmesbury proceed to compare and analyse the successive dispatches, and drew from them two conclusions. First, that at the beginning Russia had been deceived by the British Ministry as to their intentions, insomuch, that Prince Menschikoff acted in Constantinople under the impression that Eng-

land would not oppose and might even assist his demands. The Czar at the same time had every reason to suppose that France and England could never come into perfect accordance. Secondly, he concluded that the tenor of the despatches and the course of events ought to have opened the eyes of the Ministry, as to the real character of the Russian pretensions, and the fragility of their assurance of a pacific purpose long before that conviction actually dawned upon their understanding. He traced the consequences of these errors through the subsequent transactions, and showed how they bore upon the Czar, and the serious results to which they had ultimately led. Arguing that the Government had totally mistaken the way of obtaining their object, namely, peace, he gave an outline of the principles on which the controversy ought to have been conducted. He said—"They should have borne in mind that they had to deal with a man of absolute power, a man of strong feelings, of strong passions—a man who had an hereditary fixed idea firmly impressed on his mind that it was decreed that either he or his descendants should occupy Constantinople. Having to deal with a man full of these feelings and this prejudice, and of the most obstinately-determined character, the English Government should have seen, at the outset, that he was only to be deterred from his purpose by having it distinctly manifested to him, in the most emphatic language and manner, that dangers greater than any glory or advantage he could hope to gain from his object would inevitably befall him as the result of attempting it. ('Hear, hear!') They should have made him from the very first distinctly understand that the existence of an independent Sovereign at Constantinople was a political necessity to England and to France, fully equal to that which he might deem Russian possession of Constantinople to be, and that England and France were resolute, at all cost, to vindicate that necessity. ('Hear!') Had it been timely declared to the Autocrat that England and France were resolute to defend the independence of Turkey with their last soldier and their last shilling, he would then have comprehended the gravity of the undertaking he had entered upon, when, without the least provocation, he urged upon Turkey a series of demands which no independent sovereign could with dignity accept, and which no independent nation should have heard of without utter and open indignation." ("Hear, hear!")

Lord Glenelg believed that the Government had shown a good cause in the published documents. He was aware of the existence of no negotiations, of no diplomacy, at any period, or between any Powers, to which minor objections might not be, and had not been, started; and these might be discovered by those who sought minor points of doubt and objection in the negotiations under consideration: but he would boldly say, looking broadly at these negotiations, upon so important an occasion, extending over so long a period, and conducted with so many parties, that the Government, in his judgment, came before Parliament, and before the country, and before the world, in the position of men who

had acted well and justly in a good and just cause. They had felt that war was to be deprecated as full of grievous evils; but they had felt also that there were evils to which war itself was preferable, when war became an exigency in which were involved great national interests—the cause of humanity, the cause of human progress; and what they sought should be judged was, not minor particularities, but the general scope of their intentions, their actions, and their language. Feeling with deep earnestness how great were the evils of war, the Government were to be commended, instead of blamed, that so long and so anxiously they had sought to avert those evils, while yet prepared to encounter them, if by them alone the greater evils inevitable from the longer avoidance of war were to be averted in the name of humanity and of the world's progress. He vindicated the Government from the charge of confiding in a personage who, in his past life, had given no ground for disbelief in his assurances; and from the other charge of using over-delicate language. He applauded the frank and honest understanding between England and France; and trusted that in what remained of these mighty transactions the relations of the two countries might be yet more firmly cemented, and, that having concurred in negotiation, and having been exposed to the same hazards, they might enjoy the same successes and achieve a common triumph. Ministers could only be reproached with a desire to prolong peace. Many Ministers had plunged the country into war who would gladly have retraced their course. It was the chief merit of Sir Robert Walpole that he had resisted a clamour for war. Walpole was condemned by his country; but the present Ministers, more fortunate than Walpole, had so conducted their negotiations that they entered on a war with the majority of the people on their side. (*Cheers.*) It might be questionable whether the axiom of Wellington was applicable on all occasions, but he trusted that in this instance at least no petty warfare would be carried on; that there was to be no by-play at war; that there were to be no spasmodic efforts, no nibbling at extremities, but that with a strong and overpowering force the Government would aim at and accomplish great and vital objects. They had the means of effecting such objects. This was a great nation; it possessed great genius, great courage, great science, great improvements in all arts of peace and war. Let them employ all these great qualities, and he for one would not be afraid of the result. (*Cheers.*)

Earl Grey considered that the radical fault of the Government consisted in their having allowed the country to be dragged into the quarrel at all. There were precedents and pleas for a far more pacific course than that which had been pursued. We were arming to defend a phantasm, for such had the independence of Turkey been ever since the day when Russian aid was invoked, in order to protect the Porte against his rebellious vassal. The Ottoman empire was a corpse which could never be resuscitated. While the conquerors declined, the conquered race, namely, the Greeks, increased and

throve amid their bondage. But though strong they were still enslaved, and required protection. Drawing a vivid picture of the oppressions inflicted on the Greek Christians in Turkey, he inquired whether the maintenance of the oppressor's domination was a worthy object for our armies and sacrifices. He considered the apprehensions of danger from Russian aggression, either in Europe or India utterly futile. It would have been better for Turkey had she accepted the Menschikoff ultimatum, as she must have done if not sustained by promise of aid from the Western Powers. By giving that promise, war, which might have been postponed, was rendered immediate and inevitable, and the consequences, actual as regarded Turkey and Russia, prospective with respect to the rest of Europe, were most calamitous.

The Duke of Argyll took up and controverted various points put forward in debate. He showed that not the Ambassadors but the Porte alone decided on the rejection of the Menschikoff ultimatum. He pointed out that Lord Clanricarde and Lord Malmesbury had not mentioned the fact, that within six days after he had sent for the fleet, Colonel Rose begged it might not be sent; and he showed, by a comparison of dates, that the movement of the fleet from Malta could not have prevented the invasion of the Principalities. With regard to the Christian population, the Government were not only justified in including a stipulation on behalf of the Christians, in their arrangement with Turkey, but were bound to do so.

The Earl of Derby made merry with the comparison of Ministers to Sir Robert Walpole—"Sir Robert Walpole without his peccadilloes, from which they are altogether free;" and raised a laugh at Lord Clarendon's statement that we are not at peace, nor at war, nor neutral. What state is that? We are "drifting towards war." "I think this Walpolean Minister has been less fortunate than if he had landed us at once into a war." He concurred with the opinion expressed by Lord Stratford in July last, when he said that anxiety for peace might eventually frustrate the object. Professing to place himself in the position of Ministers, he contended, that before the 25th of April last, when they apprehended no disturbance of the peace, they had received information from various quarters showing that Russia was moving and concentrating troops upon the Turkish frontier, and that the protectorate over the Greek Christians was always involved in the question of the Holy Places. "No one in his senses would suppose that the key of a grotto at Jerusalem was what the Emperor was contending for." Lord Clarendon had been informed that Russia was concentrating troops, seeking an alliance offensive and defensive with Turkey, and attempting to negotiate a secret treaty with the Porte; and yet, after receiving all that information, Lord Clarendon told the House of his absolute and unhesitating reliance on the friendly assurances of Russia. Having shown what the Government ought to have seen on the 25th of April, he showed that subsequently they had been in-

formed that Russia was not likely to recede; yet the Principalities were occupied without remonstrance, and Ministers had used language that must have convinced the Emperor that Great Britain would never go to war upon a question like the present. But if it had been shown to the Emperor that France and England would not suffer the Principalities to be invaded, no doubt the invasion would have been checked. Were they going to war to enforce the terms of some particular note? Did Ministers think that the Emperor would recede before the great naval and military preparations of France and England? If they did, they furnished the most stringent condemnation of their own policy. Looking towards the future, he saw no hope of avoiding war. On what would Lord Aberdeen found any such expectations? Could he hope that the Emperor would suddenly recede from his position? If so, was it not the strongest condemnation of the noble Earl's former policy, by showing that he ought to have assumed a hostile attitude at an earlier period? He utterly disagreed, however, with Lord Grey's opinion that Turkey ought to be abandoned; and if the Government were in earnest in embarking in a war for her support, he promised to waive all minor controversies, in order to support them in prosecuting a just and righteous conflict.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that whatever course the Ministry had taken they would have been equally certain of condemnation by their opponents. He ridiculed as a lame and impotent conclusion the Motion for papers, when the least to have been expected from the charges brought against the Ministry was a vote of censure, if not an impeachment. He thus dealt with the accusation of infirmity of purpose and lack of vigour.

"If we had been more vigorous and less infirm of purpose, says the noble Marquis, we might have brought matters to another issue; and the noble Earl brings the same accusation. I wish just to show your Lordships that the step taken by the Emperor of Russia—the only step, the only act with which we could deal—was the invasion of the Principalities. Now, what would the noble Earl have had us do in that matter? He would have had us threaten the Emperor with results the only practical meaning of which was war. Now, I will put it to the House whether, if we had held such language and taken this course, under the circumstance in which the occupation of the Principalities took place, we could have hoped for the sanction of Parliament or of the country? For what were the facts? The Emperor had invaded the Principalities, and occupied them, he said, as a material guarantee for the claims he had made on Turkey. He announced that the occupation was but temporary, that he did not declare war, and that he did not intend to make war. Turkey, at the same time, determined not to make it a case for war, and abstained, therefore, from declaring war; being, in truth, utterly unprepared to make war. Under these circumstances, if we had made such an appeal to the Emperor of Russia as would have produced

war, I ask whether we should not have found in noble Lords opposite the most inexhaustible fund of censure and attack which it is possible to conceive? Whether we had found it or not, I am quite sure we should have deserved it. If you look early into the negotiations, you will see what Lord Stratford thought of this very point of the invasion of the Principalities. In describing the interview which he had with the Sultan, he relates that the due position which it was conceived the Porte should maintain was that of moral resistance. It is all very easy after one course has been taken, the event of which is known, to point to some other course which, in the opinion of the suggester, might have been taken: I can only say that, looking over the whole transaction as it has taken place from the outset since negotiations began, I cannot charge myself with any reason to lament any step that we have taken in the whole course of the transaction. ('Hear, hear!') The noble Earl is of opinion that I have been more of a war Minister than I intended. In saying this, he has put forth more truth than he perhaps contemplated; for I can assure him, in good truth, that if I have any misgiving at all as to our course, it is certainly not that we have been too precipitate. But we have done the best we could to preserve peace, in our earnest desire to accomplish that object. I believe the course we have pursued has been that which was perfectly justifiable; and I will say further, that, on full consideration, I should feel disposed to repeat it were the occasion to recur. ('Hear, hear!') I am totally of a different opinion from those who say that the exertions to preserve peace have been continued too long. I think that every additional day that peace has been maintained has been an advantage; and I do not in the least regret the time which has been spent in following out these endeavours to effect peace."

He expressed his satisfaction at the perfect concert which had been maintained throughout with France, and declared he could not look without apprehension to the consequences of the war, however it might end to the Turkish empire itself, for it must be attended with great danger to its future condition. Slender as was the hope of peace, he would not even now abandon it; at the same time the Government were making every possible preparation to carry on the war, if war there must be, in a manner befitting the honour of the country. In conclusion, he said he had no hesitation in appealing, to that House and the country, not merely for an acquittal of the Ministry from shame, but their approbation. (*Cheers.*) The Marquis of Clanricarde then replied, and concluded the debate by withdrawing his Motion.

On the 24th of February the same subject was again discussed in the House of Lords upon a resolution moved by Lord Beaumont, declaring that every effort had failed to reconcile Russia and Turkey without recourse to arms, and that the interests of the country require the adoption of immediate measures to repel the unjustifiable aggressions of Russia, and place the relations

of Turkey and the rest of Europe on such foundations as may produce a durable peace.

In proposing this Motion he disclaimed any intention of re-opening a discussion upon the Eastern question; nevertheless, in the course of a speech of great length, he returned to some of the charges brought against the Ministry.

The first accusation against it, which the noble Lord thought remained unshaken, was, that it had shown a credulity amounting to weakness in the confidence which it had placed in Russian promises and professions. To prove this point, his Lordship quoted to the House lengthy extracts from Pozzo di Borgo's plan for extending the power of Russia in the East, and contended that, with such evidence of Russian diplomacy before its eyes, it ought not to have been misled in the present crisis. He admitted, however, that the delay caused by the credulity of Government had its good as well as its bad sides, and that it had been turned to good account by Turkey in preparing for the struggle. The next accusation from which he could not acquit the Government was, that it had neglected to inform itself of the position of the Turkish Government, and that it had been unaware both of the nature of the resistance which the Turkish Government was prepared to make against Russia, and of the great resources of the Ottoman empire. Had it sufficiently appreciated those resources, he was convinced that it would have pursued a bolder policy, and, instead of depreciating Turkey through the press, as was suspected, it would have held her up to admiration for the spirited efforts she was making to resist the invader. Such was the conduct of the Government before the meeting of Parliament, but since the beginning of the session it had been so chary of its information, and so dilatory in its acts that every one was puzzled to know what its intentions really were. All that could be got out of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was a statement that we were neither at war nor at peace, but that we were drifting, like a vessel that would not answer her helm, to a state of war. He thought, under the circumstances, that some declaration should be made, and that declaration could only be one of war. The noble Lord then proceeded to comment on the speech recently delivered by Earl Grey on the Eastern question, as containing principles, in his opinion, which, if carried out, would reduce the world to a state of anarchy.

The Earl of Clarendon then in a vigorous and animated speech showed the absurdity of adapting a resolution about a war which was not yet commenced, in order to give scope to Turkish administrative reforms. It would be inconsistent even with the dignity of Turkey to declare war without awaiting the result of a convention which had been submitted to the Sultan. As to the charge of credulity and connivance, there was no echo of those accusations from the people of this country. No decision could be now arrived at as to the results of the war. Who could tell the circumstances of the Emperor of Russia at the conclusion? Mr. Pitt, who had

strong predilections for the Bourbon family, would not say that their restoration was the object of the war with France, or the condition of peace. But since the great question long foreseen, and postponed as long as possible, had been forced on, it ought to be settled once for all; and the purpose in Government in this war was "to check the aggressive and ambitious power of Russia, to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and to take solid guarantees in order that Europe may not again be deprived of the great blessings of peace,"—not neglecting "the opportunity to secure equal rights and equal justice to the Christian population of Turkey, and so pave the way for that progress and prosperity which Christian civilisation will effect in that empire." (*Loud cheers.*) England, however, was acting with allies and for allies: and with reference to the Austrian and Prussian alliance, he said "those two Powers, grateful for the deference we have shown to their opinions, and as fully alive as we are to the aggressive and mischievous policy of Russia, are now with us. It is only this day that I have heard that 25,000 fresh troops have been ordered by Austria to the frontiers of its dominions. Then we shall have prepared a fleet in the Downs more powerful than has ever left the shores of England. The French Government are in precisely the same state of preparation. All this is a sign of a conviction that war is inevitable. Every effort has been exhausted whereby the evil might be averted. We have brought to bear against Russia an amount of moral and material power which no nation in Europe has ever done before. This, my Lords, is the result of six months' forbearance and moderation."

The Earl of Mornington believed that no greater benefit could be conferred upon Turkey than to teach her Christian subjects to behave better, and he suggested for that purpose the judicious interposition of some Christian power.

Lord Lyttelton analysed the terms of various treaties and despatches, and argued that the demands of Russia, if not reasonable, were at all events logical. He believed that the negotiators would have been justified in insisting upon the acceptance of the Menschikoff ultimatum by the Porte, and that war would have then been averted. These past considerations he admitted bore little reference to the present or the future. For months past war was inevitable; and, as an inevitable war was a just war, it was now incumbent upon us to carry it on with the utmost vigour.

The Marquis of Clanricarde was convinced that the Legislature and the country were unanimous in supporting the Government for the prosecution of war. They had begun, however, by sending out a large force without sending any message from the Crown to Parliament, or obtaining any address from Parliament to the Crown. This proceeding, he contended, was altogether contrary to precedent. The noble Marquis then offered some criticisms

upon some recent manœuvres of the combined fleets in the Black Sea.

Earl Granville dealt with the charge that Ministers had acted with weakness and vacillation, and remarked that similar charges had been brought against the Governments all round—Russian, Turkish, French, and English—and that it was a mathematical impossibility they should all be true.

Earl Fitzwilliam proposed an amendment, but as Lord Beaumont withdrew his resolutions, the amendment was not put, and the discussion ended.

In the House of Commons on the 13th of February, Mr. Layard put two questions relative to the state of affairs in the East,—First, concerning the return of the combined fleets to Beicos, whether the ambassadors or the admirals were in the wrong? Secondly, touching Count Orloff's mission to Vienna, whether the Government had any official information of its purpose, and if not, who was in fault for the omission?

Lord John Russell, in reply to the first query, said that both the ambassadors and the admirals had done their duty—the former politically, in sending the fleets into the Black Sea; the latter professionally, by returning when they found the harbour of Sinope unsafe and the weather tempestuous. With regard to the mission of Count Orloff, that envoy, he remarked, had only terminated his negotiations, which Lord John Russell believed had been unsuccessful, on the 8th, and that England had no direct concern in the business.

The whole policy of the Government with respect to the Eastern question was very fully discussed in the House of Commens in a debate which began on the 17th of February, when Mr. Layard, pursuant to notice, rose to call attention to the subject. After premising that no time could be more opportune than the present for doing so, when the House was invited to make a considerable addition to our naval force, and to vote large sums to meet the exigencies of an impending war, he proceeded to say that the extraordinary reserve of the Ministers had left the public in much doubt as to the real position of the country with regard to its foreign relationship. These doubts he hoped would now be cleared up, and not only the future intentions but the past conduct of the Ministry effectually developed. Briefly touching upon his own proceedings with regard to this question during the last session, and discarding all party prejudices, he declared that he had early arrived at a conviction that the Ministerial policy was wanting in vigour and straightforwardness, nor, after a careful perusal of the voluminous blue books lately issued, had he found cause to change his opinion. Mr. Layard then entered into an historical detail of events to support his assertion, that even in the earlier months of last year the British Government had received ample warning of the approaching danger, both from the military preparations and from the diplomatic proceedings of Russia. Comparing the contents of different despatches on various sides, he argued the Ministry had

overlooked the most obvious facts, had misunderstood the most unmistakable tendencies, and trusted to the most evidently fallacious assurances. He quoted expressions from Russian despatches in which Lord Aberdeen was significantly thanked and eulogised as playing a *beau rôle*. He noticed that no formal protest had been made against the occupation of the Principalities, and remarked on the matter of the Vienna note that it was only the candid manifesto of Count Nesselrode which taught the Ministry what was the import of their own propositions, and enabled them to escape the perpetration of a terrible act of injustice. Adverting to the movements of the fleets, he found that in every step the French had taken the initiative, and seemed to be urging on their reluctant ally, although it had been urged in vindication of the English Government that they were hampered by the necessity of securing the co-operation of France. Declaring that the tragedy of Sinope impeached the honour of England, and required ample explanation, he drew evidence from the published documents to show that the admirals of the united fleets might have prevented the catastrophe, or the Turks by themselves have averted it, if it had not been for the timorous and vacillating instructions sent out by the British Government. Concluding his retrospect by urging that the Ministry were condemned out of their own mouths, he inquired, as to the future, what they were going to do? On what system were they about to prosecute war, on what terms were they willing to negotiate a peace? He inferred from their recent language that they would still treat on the basis of returning to the *status quo aut bellum;* and proceeded to condemn that presumed step as sacrificing at once the independence of Turkey, and the honour and interests of England. Great efforts had been made, and much blood already shed, and as war was practically begun, it should never be allowed to close without affording some tangible results, by sweeping away the treaties under which Russia had so long sheltered herself while prosecuting her aggressive designs. Mr. Layard then controverted the assertion that Turkey was not worth defending, declaring that the Turks had advanced more in fifteen years than the Russians had done in a hundred and fifty, and that the Ottoman empire was rapidly improving in wealth and commerce, in the liberality of its Government, the intelligence of its people, and all other elements of strength. In conclusion, he called upon the Government to do their duty, in the certainty that the people of England would do theirs.

Sir James Graham began by saying that Ministers would not throw themselves on the indulgence of the House, but would appeal to its justice and wisdom. If its confidence had been forfeited by Ministers, let the issue be fairly joined. Mr. Layard spoke in the tone of an accuser; he said he had made out his case. He talked of "excuses." "Now I am not prepared to offer any excuses." (*Cheers.*) He then pursued the course of Mr. Layard's strictures upon the proceedings of the Government, justifying

them from the charge of placing too much reliance upon Russian assurances, and from the imputation of a want of energy and decision. It was not open to the allied fleets, he observed, to pass the Dardanelles until the Porte was at war, and he explained the causes which had retarded the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea until after the disastrous affair of Sinope. Immediately after the interpretation put by Count Nesselrode upon the Vienna note, and when the delusion created by false assurances had been dissipated, orders were given to the fleet to protect the Turkish territory from aggression. Mr. Layard had asked, he said, what results had been gained. We had avoided war up to this moment, we had cemented a cordial union with France; we had combined Austria and Prussia with us, thereby insulating Russia; and we had obtained a solemn recognition that the interpretation put by Turkey upon the treaty of Kainardji was correct, and that contended for by Russia was ill-founded. Further, this country, as well as France, was prepared for war; no Russian soldier had crossed the Danube, not a Russian ship of war could navigate the Black Sea, hitherto a *mare clausum;* and England was determined that the Principalities should be evacuated, and the independence of Turkey maintained. Do not (said he) deal with this question as an ordinary one of going into Committee of Supply. "If honourable Gentlemen opposite think that we are unfit to conduct these transactions, let them say so, and say it manfully. (*Cheers.*) Do not let them weaken the hands of Government while they continue to entrust us with these affairs. (*Continued cheering.*) Ministers are prepared for war; the quarrel has now become an European quarrel, and must have an European settlement. (*Cheers.*) We ask for 20,000 more men for the army and navy; we propose to add two millions to our expenditure, and is this an occasion on which you should potter over blue-books?" (*Loud cheers.*) Put us on our trial, but let the complaint have a substantive form. We are now discussing the miserable question that the Speaker do leave the chair. I beg pardon of the House that on such a Motion I should have occupied them so long." (*Cheers.*)

Lord Jocelyn regarded this as a question in which the liberties of Europe were concerned, and contended that the moment when Prince Menschikoff made his insolent demand, or at least when the Russians crossed the Pruth, it became the duty of the Western Powers to interfere. He condemned the course of policy pursued by the Government, which discovered, he said, a want of vigour and determination, and reproached them with suffering themselves to be deluded by Russia, while they hazarded a cordial alliance with France, so much dreaded by the Emperor of Russia, to whom, had they profited by the opportunity, they might, he said, have dictated terms. He denied that the dilatory policy of the British Government, which had sacrificed the Turkish fleet, had insulated Russia, or secured more than the nominal neutrality of the German Powers.

Lord Dudley Stuart had en-

tered the House with a sincere wish to support Ministers, but his friendly feelings had suffered a severe shock from the speech of Sir James Graham. He contended at great length, and in reply to that right honourable Baronet, for the fitness of the present movement, and the pertinence of the Motion before the House, for a discussion upon the Eastern question. In that speech, he remarked, very little information had been afforded, and he trusted that some colleague of the right honourable Baronet would supply the deficiency. For himself, he confessed he had not found time since his return to England to read all the blue-books on the question, but knew enough of them to feel convinced that the conduct of the Ministry lacked boldness, and could be best described as consisting of one part discretion and three parts cowardice. That it could not be termed wise he argued from the historical facts, which proved that the conduct of Russia had been perpetually faithless with regard to treaties. Throughout his recent travels he had but one opinion, that, if some bold and firm Minister had filled the office now occupied by Lord Aberdeen, the Pruth would never have been crossed, nor the Russian ambition taken the shape of acts. Another word, he added, was everywhere spoken, and that word was "Palmerston."

Mr. Roebuck said, it was the duty of the Government to exhaust every means to preserve peace, and not to rush into war. They had to decide whether they would at once accept war, or endeavour to solve the difficulty by negotiation. They might have said to Russia, "If you cross the Pruth, we will send a fleet to Cronstadt." But, although that would have been acting with more decision, it by no means followed that the Emperor would have yielded. The country was bound to consider the difficulties under which they had acted. The duty of the House was not to look back and criticise their *laches*, but to look forward. He thought the conduct of the Government was justified upon the principles of public policy, and a regard for the interests of England. They might have acted with vacillation; what then? If they had not acted as they had done, they would have rushed hastily into war. They were bound, however, now to give an answer to the question, "What did they intend to do?"

Lord John Russell responded to this appeal, and censured the course taken by Mr. Layard. The House, he said, had the choice of three courses. It might have voted that Ministers had committed so many errors in their former policy as not to be fit guides in the war; it might have said, "You have committed errors, and might have made better alliances, but we will waive those questions of difficulty, and vote the estimates for the year;" or it might have said, without entering into any question about the negotiations, "We will wait to see our grounds of confidence in the vigour and judgment with which the war may be prosecuted." But Mr. Layard made out a case of censure, then gave Ministers a pass for their errors, and allowed the votes. He followed Sir James Graham in challenging the House to give its

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censure or its confidence, and surveyed the blue-books, to show that the want of straightforwardness was on the side of Russia; that the deliberation of Ministers had not been vacillation or delay; and that they could not refrain from sustaining the principles from which they set out, unless they desired to let Russia, by means of menace or force, or "by lavish diplomacy," render Turkey utterly prostrate, and had thus consented "to compliment away the independence of Turkey."

He then stated the position and intentions of Ministers. "In the first place, there has been an exchange of notes between England and France, promising to co-operate together in giving assistance to Turkey, and declaring on the part of both Powers that no selfish interest—no increase of territory or power—is sought by either nation in the prosecution of this design." The two Powers felt that Turkey had been cruelly outraged, and that her independence must be secured. "But, Sir, this cause involves still more. It is to maintain that peace of Europe of which the Emperor of Russia is the wanton disturber—it is to throw back upon the head of that disturber the consequences which he has so violently, and I believe so imprudently, invoked—it is to maintain the independence not only of Turkey, but of Germany and of all European nations." The state of Germany for these few years past had been one not dependent upon Russia, but with an independence not very loudly asserted. He referred to what passed in Paris last year, when the Earl of Malmesbury, learning that the new occupant of the French throne meant to be faithful to the engagements of the country over which he was called upon to reign, signified, on the part of this country, the Queen's willing and ready recognition. "But the powers of Germany acted very differently. They thought it advisable to wait until the Emperor of Russia had declared his mind upon the subject. The mind of the Emperor of Russia was, that the Emperor of the French might be acknowledged, but that, not being descended from a line which had for centuries occupied the throne, the Emperor of Russia could not call the Emperor of the French his 'brother.' (*Laughter.*) The Emperor of the French had too much good sense to attach any very great importance to whether he was called 'my good friend' or 'my brother;' but the powers of Germany one and all desired their Ministers to wait. This shows that the state of Germany is not one of complete independence." Nevertheless, he could not help thinking that this violation of right and justice had roused, both in Austria and Prussia, a sense that they must in future consider the welfare of Europe, and not merely the preservation of the friendship of the Emperor of Russia. (*Cheers.*) Although not bound with us in any manner to resist this attempt of Russia, he believed that that great nation, divided into separate states—"with its thirty-five millions of people, with its enlightenment, with its civilisation—would take care that the aggression of Russia does not become so formidable as to threaten the independence of all other Pow-

ers." He believed, therefore, that if they had not the immediate assistance of Austria and Prussia, those States would look on—"not to engage themselves to Russia, but, on the contrary, to use their influence, and if necessary their arms, to stop her in her attempted progress of aggrandisement." He renewed the assurances that the conduct of the Emperor of the French "has been so loyal, so frank, so straightforward, that it is impossible not to place the utmost reliance upon his sincerity and good faith."

He announced that Ministers would think it necessary, in the estimates of the year, to ask no less than three millions more than they did last year. But he called upon the House either to place the government in other hands, or to give confidence to the present Ministers. "Recollect that success in war depends upon secrecy—depends upon combination — depends upon rapidity—and that it is inconsistent with explanations upon the operations of the war." If the people are not prepared to bear the increased burdens necessary for the effort, let them not enter into this war. If they do, let them endeavour to carry it to a successful issue.

If the Emperor of Russia should recede from his former demands, and should acknowledge the independence and integrity of Turkey, "we shall all rejoice to be spared the pain, the efforts, and the burdens of this war; but if that is not to be done—if peace is no longer consistent with our duty to England, with our duty to Europe, with our duty to the world—if this enormous Power has got to such a pitch that even its moderation is more ambitious than the ambition of other States—if Russia will not be content with anything less than the subjugation of the whole empire of Turkey, and the possession of Constantinople itself—if such are her means and such are her objects, we can only endeavour to enter into this contest with a stout heart. May God defend the right! and I, for my part, shall be willing to bear my share of the burden and responsibility." (*Great and prolonged cheering.*)

A Motion for the adjournment of the debate having been made, Lord John Russell expressed a hope that the vote for the number of men might be taken at once.

Mr. Disraeli then said that if the Opposition had been responsible for the debate, he should have consulted the convenience of the Ministry in fixing its date, but after what had occurred, the discussion ought to be continuous. The speech of Lord John Russell, although worthy of himself and his position, nevertheless contained fallacious statements and false positions which demanded an answer. He commented with much severity upon the way in which the question had been met by Sir James Graham, and asked what was the intent of those State secrets and important documents which had been deemed worthy of express mention in the Queen's Speech being placed upon the table if, on the first occasion upon which the House was asked to offer an opinion upon them, "a Minister of the Crown rises and tells us

that we are not 'to potter over blue-books.'" (*Opposition cheers.*)

Lord John Russell understanding that there would be no opposition to the Vote of Supply, consented to the adjournment, and on the 20th the debate was resumed by Mr. Cobden, who set out by observing that this was not an abstract question of interference or non-interference, but of actual war, between England on the one hand, and Russia on the other. He should confine himself to this practical question, and, in order to understand it, he must, he said, begin at the beginning; and he accordingly commenced his review of the negotiations with the proceedings of M. de Lavalette in 1851, with reference to the Holy Places, the concession made by the Porte to the Latin Christians, the consequent intervention of the Emperor of Russia on behalf of the Greek Church in Turkey, and the refusal of the demands of Russia by the Sultan. He then traced the history of the diplomacy of the Western Powers up to the date of the Vienna note, and contended that the whole difference between those Powers and Russia consisted in this, that the former wished that the grievances of the Christians in Turkey should be redressed by themselves, and not by Russia, and for this despicable ground of quarrel Europe was to be deluged in blood! Whether from Russia or England, the Christian population of Turkey were looking for those ameliorations which Russia (for selfish ends, no doubt) desired to secure to them. He read extracts from the official papers, showing the condition of Christians in Turkey, and the misgovernment of its Greek subjects by the Porte, and contended that it was chimerical to expect a change in their treatment, which could only be brought about by an abandonment of their religious principles by the Mussulmans and an abrogation of the law of the Koran. He denied the asserted improvements in the political government and institutions of Turkey, appealing to official evidence, which proved, he said, that even the Mahomedan population were ground down by oppression. And we were asked to form an alliance, to go into partnership, with such a State! In this state of things, the internal discontents of Turkey threatening the dissolution of the empire, we were going to fight for the domination of a minority against the great body of the population, transferring to Russia a popularity we might secure to ourselves. He then examined and replied to the arguments on the other side, founded upon the comparative value of the trade with Russia and Turkey, the Russian trade being, he declared, of thrice the importance to this country compared with that of Turkey. He next inquired how the war was to be carried on with a mighty military power, the greater part of Europe being neutral. If there was real danger, as Lord John Russell alleged, to "all mankind," those nearest the danger ought to be the first to meet it. If we were going really to fight for the Turks, let us, he said, fight with our navy, and not send a miserable 20,000 troops to the Danube. He was opposed to this war with Russia, hanging as it did upon such a

gossamer thread, and he thought the best thing to be done was to fall back upon the Vienna note.

Lord J. Manners, after replying to some of the arguments of Mr. Cobden, proceeded to criticise and inculpate the proceedings of the Government, censuring their blindness to the patent designs of Russia, their disregard of repeated warnings, their belief in declarations, and distrust of facts communicated by their own agents, and their tardy and reluctant consent to co-operate with France. He exposed the ill effects of the prolonged negotiations upon the interests of Turkey, he paid a warm tribute to the extreme moderation of the Ottoman Ministers, and finally inquired what was to be the future policy of the Government, and what were the objects of the war. He trusted that we should not have hereafter to regret that the achievements of the arms of England had been rendered valueless by her diplomacy.

Mr. Horsman expressed his surprise and regret at many parts of the speech, and his dissent from the reasoning of Mr. Cobden, whose fallacies, he said, he would endeavour to expose, supplying facts he had omitted. Mr. Cobden had treated the question as a dispute between two neighbouring States, the consequences of which were confined to themselves, and had dwelt upon the folly of our going to war for a State tottering through its own internal weakness. But the question really was, should the Emperor of Russia be Emperor of Turkey also? The conduct of Russia was in pursuance of a policy long planned and deliberately carried out, by which the possession of Constantinople was held to be essential to the consummation of Russian greatness, and this was considered the favourable moment for striking the long-meditated blow. The whole proceeding of Russia had been, he said, a course of ferocity, force, and falsehood, which had shocked all Europe. On the other hand, he pronounced a warm panegyric upon the conduct of the Sultan, who, he considered, was battling in the cause of civilisation. With regard to the course pursued by the Government, after a patient investigation of the papers he had come to the conclusion that, throughout the negotiations, Lord Clarendon had only a choice of difficulties, and he could not himself suggest, and no one had suggested, any other course which would not have been far more disastrous; he recapitulated some of the arguments which might have been forcibly urged, if any other course had been adopted, and showed the advantages which would have been lost. If all the Cabinets of Europe had been combined against him, it would have been impossible for the Emperor of Russia to be placed in a position of greater difficulty and embarrassment than that to which either the blunders of his own Ministers or the adroitness of our own had reduced him. With reference to the objects of the war, he trusted that one of the conditions of peace would be that Russia should pay the expenses of the hostilities, or restore to Turkey some of the territories of which she had been deprived.

Mr. H. Drummond had learned that the Ministry were going

to war, but could not imagine from what side or class they anticipated support. The manufacturers were as ready to prepare arms for the enemy as for our own troops; the tax-payers would speedily discover that every additional burden must fall upon industry; and the Opposition, though ready to pass votes, which were sure to bring the Government into a mess, would infallibly turn every event to account, for the purpose of dislodging a Ministry whose members would then, in their turn, begin playing the same game against their successors. Upon England, he argued, the result of the contest would only be disastrous. There was nothing for us but hard blows to get, and heavy bills to pay. They were about, he said, to enter on a religious war for the tomb of Godefroi de Bouillon; which was already so broken that it could not be sat down upon. "It appears that the author of the mischief from the very beginning has been the Pope." (*Laughter.*) It is a religious war. "In fact, the present dispute is, whether the milliner shall come from Paris or St. Petersburg to dress these idols" at Jerusalem. He then attacked Lord Aberdeen.

The head of the Government prided himself upon his powers of concealment. In another place he said he should like to see any one who would extract more information from him than he had a mind to give. "That statement reminded me of a story which I heard once in Scotland: a Highlandman had gone to India, and, on his return to England, brought home a parrot as a present to his wife, which talked remarkably well; a neighbour, not wishing to be outdone, went to Edinburgh and brought his wife home a large owl. On its being remarked to him that the owl could never be taught to speak, 'Very true,' he replied, 'but consider the pooer o'thocht he has in him.'" (*Loud laughter.*)

We had found out that Turkey was necessary to the balance of power; but how happens it that we did not find that out before the battle of Navarino, "which I remember Lord St. Helen's saying was a capital battle, only you knocked down the wrong man." And now, after reducing the Ottoman empire to the last stage of decrepitude, we thought we could uphold this tottering power on the pretence of the balance of power. But if we were determined to go to war—if it were true that it was to establish the balance of power—to humble Russia and support the infidel Turk—if you would compel Austria and Prussia to stand true to their engagements, "then I say, 'Go where glory waits you.'" Strike your blow at the heart of Russia, and do not go wasting your shots in the Black Sea. At least do one thing—proclaim the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland; "and this will effect more to bring these Continental Sovereigns to their senses than all your guards and fleets."

Mr. I. Butt, before voting a supply, wished to know what was the present situation of the country, and, if we were not at war, what delayed a declaration of war against Russia? How could the orders given to the fleet in the Black Sea be justified without such a declaration or a defensive

treaty with Turkey? Were we, he also asked, supporting the independence of Turkey without reservation? Then, why were terms forced upon the Sultan which sacrificed his independence as much as submission to the demands of Russia would have done?

Mr. S. Herbert observed, that the conflicting objections to the conduct of the Government placed it between two fires. It was not possible to manage a long and intricate negotiation so that a man with the mind of a special pleader could not pick out isolated passages upon which he might found a charge. Objectors criticised the past, while the Government could only speculate upon the future; yet, surrendering this point, he was prepared to justify the policy they had pursued. He then showed the risks attending upon those vigorous measures which, it was said, they ought to have resorted to last summer, and the advantages which had been gained by forbearance and delay. In replying to the argument that Russia could not be powerful because it was a nation of slaves, and that, therefore, a barrier against her was unnecessary, Mr. Herbert pointed out the peculiar circumstances of that State, and appealed to the military power she had repeatedly exerted in Europe as well as in the East. Because we were going to war with Russia it was no reason why we should undervalue her strength. Mr. Cobden argued that England had no interest in the matter in dispute, but England had an interest wherever there was an European interest; if any State had a stake in the maintenance of public law, it must be a country like England, engaged in commerce throughout the world. The people, he believed, were satisfied that the Government had done its utmost to preserve peace, and were not inclined to question the course they had pursued, but to give them their support.

Mr. Disraeli then rose, and commenced his speech by saying that the people of this country should not, as in the last great European war, be ignorant why they were going to war, believing that a full knowledge upon the subject would dispose them to bear the necessary burdens more willingly. The avowed object of our hostility to Russia was, he said, the preservation of Turkish independence, and he then proceeded to show how this was assailed. The mature opinion of the most eminent statesmen, he observed, was, that Russia had no intention of forcibly conquering Turkey, but that by policy and indirect means, and by exercising an influence over the Greek population of the Ottoman empire, she should obtain all the authority that would result from the possession of Constantinople itself, and this design was almost avowed in a despatch of Count Nesselrode, in January, 1853. The policy of Russia had been clear and transparent. There was to be a diplomatic movement to increase her influence over the Greek population in Turkey peaceably, by the friendly exertions of the English Ministers at Paris and Constantinople. With this object all but avowed, and the means detailed, he inquired how the Ministers had encountered the Russian de-

signs, and reviewed the proceedings of the late and present Governments, imputing to the latter the omission of a formal demand, of an explicit explanation from Russia, of what was meant by "equivalent compensation," when her forces were assembling on the frontier. After Lord Clarendon's accession to office (he said) a bias was shown in favour of Russia. The Turks were "lectured" on the necessity for internal and commercial reform; they were told to be moderate and prudent; and what was that but to hint that the Porte should comply with the demands of Russia? Ministers of course said that those demands were to be consistent with the independence of the Porte; but how they interpreted that independence was evident from the insolent character of their friendly dictation. He went over and censured the conduct of Lord Clarendon throughout the period of Prince Menschikoff's mission; insinuating that Lord Clarendon had shut his eyes to the policy of Russia up to the occupation of the Principalities. He dwelt much on the fact that the personal assurances given by the Emperor of Russia, which Ministers pleaded in their own excuse, had not been embodied in the printed correspondence. From an adverse survey of the despatches, he at length elaborated this alternative conclusion —that Ministers had been influenced throughout either by "credulity or connivance." If by credulity, then we might have a long and a severe war, ending perhaps for the public benefit: if by connivance, we might have a war carried on by connivance—"a timorous war, a vacillating war—a war with no results, or rather with the exact results which were originally intended."

He then asked if Lord Clarendon was justified in stating, on the 25th of April, 1853, that there was no danger of the peace of Europe being disturbed, when he knew of the military preparations of Russia — knew that Prince Menschikoff wanted to negotiate a secret convention, and that Prince Menschikoff had left Constantinople? Was he justified in saying that Prince Menschikoff's mission was to arrange disputes with respect to the Holy Places?

Criticising the famous Vienna note, he declared that it would be most difficult to account for it on the hypothesis of credulity; that he could not bring himself to believe some of the most eminent and able statesmen could have produced such a failure, or made such a mistake. But if from the first there was a foregone conclusion in the Cabinet, or at least in the majority of the Cabinet, that the independence and integrity of Turkey were a farce, and that by a conscientious connivance, the affair might be settled, then he could account for the Vienna note. He described the dreary interval after the failure of the Vienna note. He laid hold of expressions in a speech of Mr. Gladstone at Manchester,—that "the condition of Turkey was full of anxiety, misery, and perplexity;" and that "integrity and independence" could not be predicated of Turkey in the same sense as of England and France. He said that Ministers were only aroused by the energies of the Turks them-

selves—by the patriotic spirit of the people whom Mr. Cobden libels and reviles—by the vigour of the subjects of a sovereignty "full of anxiety, misery, and perplexity." Oltenitza saved the Turks once; Sinope operated again in their favour: our fleets were ordered to enter the Black Sea. But what did they do? When he heard of the return of our squadrons to the Bosphorus, he could not but recall the words of a great orator, when he said, "Oh, Athenians! the men who administer your affairs are men who know not how to make peace or war." He repeated, that if the policy of the Ministry be that of connivance, then a disastrous war would lead to an ignominious peace.

Turning to the preparations made for the future, he eulogised the sagacity of Lord Malmesbury in having foreseen the value of the French alliance, and taunted Sir J. Graham and Lord J. Russell with abusing Emperors, and having called Napoleon the Third "a pirate." He expressed a hope that no engagement had been made with France, as to not disturbing the territorial arrangements of Europe, and concluded his speech as follows:—

"On Friday night, when I made some observations, the noble Lord the Member for the City of London said, that I made an important declaration, because I rose with the concurrence, and indeed at the request, of honourable Gentlemen on these benches, to state that we would offer no opposition to the vote for men, which the noble Lord wished immediately to pass. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) The noble Lord was pleased to say that that was an important declaration. I confess myself that I was rather surprised at the somewhat exaggerated view the noble Lord took of those simple words; for, whatever opinion we may entertain of the conduct of the Government in the management of those transactions which have led to this terrible conclusion, I cannot suppose that, upon these benches, there can be any difference of opinion as to the duty we have to fulfil—to support the Sovereign, and to maintain the honour of this country. (*Loud cheers from the Opposition.*) I can assure the noble Lord, that so long as the Opposition benches are filled by those who now occupy them, he will at least encounter men who will not despair, under any circumstances, of the resources and of the fortunes of their country. (*Renewed cheers from the Opposition.*) The noble Lord possesses great historical information, and has great experience of this House. I cannot but believe that the noble Lord must have drawn his opinion of those who sit opposite to him from his recollection of other and preceding Oppositions. ('Hear!') I do not know whether, on the part of the noble Lord, it was an effort of memory or of remorse. But this I can say, I can answer for myself and for my friends, that no future Wellesley, on the banks of the Danube, will have to make a bitter record of the exertions of an English Opposition that depreciated his efforts, and that ridiculed his talents. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) We shall remember what we believe to be our duty to this country; and however protracted may be the

war—however unfortunate your counsels—at least we shall never despair of the Republic." (*Loud cheers.*)

It was one o'clock when Lord Palmerston rose to speak. Late as the hour was, he said he should not be discharging his duty, did he not offer some observations in reply to Mr. Disraeli. If he (Lord Palmerston) thought a Government were chargeable with either credulity or connivance, he should feel that he had no other alternative than to refuse them his confidence,—a course, however, which Mr. Disraeli did not propose to take. The forbearance of the Government, who had postponed to the latest period a recourse to war, could not be urged as a charge against them; on the contrary, it proved that there was no precipitation on their part, no desire for war, and the country would, for that reason, the more readily rally round the Government, and meet war and its sacrifices as a necessity. He justified Lord Clarendon from the charge of misrepresenting facts, and observed that, although it was painful so to speak of a Government like Russia, he was bound to say that through the whole of these negotiations it had exhausted every modification of untruth. He gave a concise summary of the views which had guided the Government, in particular with relation to the great German Powers, contending that while, on the one hand, they had not been precipitate, they had not shown too much forbearance on the other. But Russia demanded nothing less than the right of sovereignty over 12,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects—a concession which the Government of Turkey was justified in refusing, and the other Powers of Europe, whose duty it was to resist the enormous aggrandisement aimed at by Russia, declared could not be suffered without abandoning the independence of Turkey. He reiterated the statement he made last year, that no country had made such advances in social improvement as Turkey; but the political condition of the Christians in Turkey was no reason, he said, why, on political grounds, this country, France, and Germany, should not combine to maintain the Turkish empire in its present geographical position. In looking at the prospects of the approaching conflict, there was no great State, he observed, whose power in external and aggressive operations had been more overrated than Russia. On the other hand, the Turks had shown a vitality which few believed them to possess: what the Russians called "fanaticism" we should call "national spirit." In conclusion, he expressed his confidence that the people of this country would be satisfied that the Government had not involved it recklessly in war; but, if they did think that the present Ministers had shown either the weakness of credulity or the infamy of connivance, let them take from such Ministers the direction of a war which they would be unworthy to conduct.

After a few words from Colonel Sibthorp, the discussion closed.

The report from the Committee of Supply, communicating their votes of men and money, was brought up on the 22nd of February, when a short discus-

sion took place, opened by Mr. Hume, who said that this was the first time, since he had been in Parliament, that he had not taken part in the question of voting the number of men for the public service. He deprecated the manner in which the Government, and Lord Aberdeen in particular, had been attacked. In his opinion they deserved the thanks of the country for having exhausted every effort to preserve peace. The official papers, as far as they went, showed that the past and the present Administration had done everything in their power to keep aloof from the quarrel between the Latin and Greek churches, and to terminate the dispute between Russia and Turkey. They had been deceived by over-confidence. The shame, however, was not upon them, but upon the deceiver. Under the circumstances, he approved the increase of the navy, which he thought moderate, and considered that the measures taken by the Government were fit and proper to protect the liberties of mankind against the encroachments of a barbarian Power.

Mr. Milnes lamented the tardiness of the Government in supplying information respecting the negotiations, evincing a distrust of the people, which, he believed, had tended to fortify the stubbornness of the Czar. He recommended care in the medical departments of the army to be sent on foreign service.

Sir H. Willoughby was also of opinion that the distrust manifested by the Government in keeping back information had had injurious consequences.

Sir. D. L. Evans did not regret the excess of confidence which had been reposed in Russia by the Government, which had had great difficulties to deal with, and which was, he thought, entitled to the approbation of the House and the country. The course taken by Russia was merely in pursuance of a long meditated policy.

Lord Palmerston assured the House that, if any delay had taken place in communicating to Parliament the despatches during the progress of the negotiations, it was not through any distrust of Parliament, or of the country, or any desire to conceal the negotiations, but because the premature publication of an unfinished negotiation might defeat the chance of a successful issue. With respect to the health of the troops, the subject was one which, above all things, occupied the attention of the Government, and their friends and relations at home might be satisfied that nothing would be omitted to guard the soldiers against the injuries of the climate. Greater care was always taken of the health of British troops than of any other troops in the world.

Mr. Muntz believed that, if greater energy had been shown at an earlier period, war would have been prevented. The British Government had been deceived by that of Russia, and so had other Governments; the Emperor of Russia himself had been deceived as to the feeling of the people of this country; it appeared to him that the Turk had been the only sensible man throughout the whole of the negotiations.

Lord R. Grosvenor thought there was nothing in the blue-

books to show that more energy at an earlier period would have diverted the Czar from his purpose. The result of the negotiations proved that the Government had achieved a diplomatic triumph by converting what might have been only a national question into a European question.

The report was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th of March, the Earl of Shaftesbury in moving for papers respecting Christianity in Turkey, denounced the assertion of the Russian manifesto, that England and France were fighting for Mahometanism, and Russia for Christianity. This was not the first time that England was thus accused—the same reproach had been made by Mr. Cobden. The question was not one of religion, but of justice. Although he could have wished both parties removed from their actual positions, still, being compelled to choose, he infinitely preferred the Turkish to the Russian civilisation. The injustice in Turkey towards Christianity was mainly due to the Christians themselves—the work of Christian intrigue or of the Greek priesthood. He quoted authorities to prove the progress of Protestantism amongst the Turkish Christians, and praised the absence of all difficulties in the way of religious instruction —the free permission to teach, and to print religious books, many of which were issued in the Turkish language. He contrasted with this the conduct of Russia, where no religious movement was permitted—the Bible was prohibited in the Russ language, the only tongue known to the mass of the population—and even the importation of Hebrew Bibles forbidden. The Russian Government was hostile to missions, even to the heathen in its own dominions, whom the Greek Church left unconverted, and permitted no others to interfere. The consequence of all this was an increased exertion from the Greek priesthood to maintain their exclusive supremacy. The Russian consular authorities were constantly intriguing in support of claims of the Greek Church, and supported them in every measure of tyranny and coercion; and for this the Czar went to war. The British Government was repeatedly compelled to interfere against the religious outrages of the Russian agents, and he quoted several instances from the despatches of Lords Aberdeen, Palmerston, and Stratford. The consequence of Turkish toleration, more especially towards Protestantism, involved the secret motive of the Czar's proceedings: the spirit of freedom was to be put down, and hence the Menschikoff note, the meaning of which was to wipe out all acts of tolerance towards Protestantism for the last twenty years. The Czar had long but secretly embraced this policy. Alexander had been a different man; he had warmly supported religious instruction and the Bible Societies, which it was one of the first acts of his successor to suppress. During twenty years Turkey had permitted more for the advancement of civilisation than Russia during four hundred. Had Turkey been less liberal, there would have been no Menschikoff note. Feeling convinced of this, he trusted, as we had entered on this contest after having exhausted

every means to bring about a pacific result, and as we were going to war in no selfish or covetous spirit, but solely to maintain the eternal principles of justice, that the Almighty would bless our arms, and so order the issue of the struggle as to crown our efforts with a speedy peace.

The Earl of Clarendon thanked Lord Shaftesbury for his important and opportune statement. Nothing, he said, had occurred so culpable as the attempt by Russia to give this war a religious character. He believed that the manifesto had called forth but a faint and feeble response among the upper and middle classes in Russia, because they did not feel that their religion *was* in danger. In Turkey there had been no outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism; but Russian agents had been among the Sultan's Greek subjects inciting them to revolt. He read a despatch from Lord Stratford, received only half an hour before he came to the House, to the effect that "the firman for establishing Christian evidence on an equality with Mussulman throughout the Turkish empire is complete," and had been sanctioned by the Sultan. In the course of his speech, he made a forcible statement of the objects of the war. After saying that they were about to support a weak against a powerful State, to prevent the unjust interpretation of a treaty by force, and the disturbance of the European equilibrium, he continued—

"I hope that we shall also put a stop to that blasting influence which has deprived more than one country of Europe—indeed, I may say, so large a portion of Europe—of its freedom of action; an influence which is always exerted to check that progress which is essential to the welfare of nations, and an influence, moreover, which by stigmatising as revolutionary, and by checking all those improvements which governments have been willing to give, and the people, being fit to receive, were entitled to expect, has encouraged disloyalty and discontent, and has so operated that Russian influence has really served the cause of revolution."

Earl Grey pointed out the bigoted laws against Christians still in force in Turkey. The Turks, he said, looked upon all Christian sects as dogs, and that their toleration came too late. He hoped that England would not coerce the Greeks in defence of their just rights. From all he heard he was convinced that the "*status quo ante*" should have been maintained.

The Earl of Ellenborough said that if England became guarantee for the Christian insurrection in Turkey it would be an endless source of interference and difficulty, and would end by placing us in the same position now occupied by Russia herself. It was quite possible that the late tolerant laws might practically fail of the effect in consequence of Mahometan ascendancy. Yet insurrection would not give equality to the Greeks, and might, in the event of Turkish success, be productive of downright persecution. If the Greeks desired relief, let them now join with the Turks in defence of their native land, and there earn it.

Earl Fitzwilliam contended that the present was not the time to demand religious concessions

from Turkey. Such a course would only create difficulties in the contest, and diminish the ardour of the Turks in their own defence. He regretted the views expressed by Lord Grey, which would have a mischievous effect, and tend to damp the public spirit.

The Motion was then agreed to.

On the 13th of March, the Earl of Derby called the attention of the Peers to a document published in the *St. Petersburg Journal*, purporting to be an *Official Answer from the Emperor of Russia to a Speech of Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons.* The assertions contained in this document, he said, were of a nature which required explanation at the hands of the Government; because, unexplained, they appeared to reflect upon their political if not on their personal honour. It appeared from it that, through unreserved communications made to Sir H. Seymour, the British Government had no right to express the least surprise at the course pursued by Russia with respect to Turkey. He referred to the comments made by a morning paper upon this document, and complained of the betrayal of State secrets, which ought to be known only to the Cabinet and the Sovereign. Lord Aberdeen might disclaim all connection with the paper referred to, but not all his disclaimers would persuade any man of common sense that Cabinet secrets could be published without some person or persons having betrayed them. The *Times* said that the representations of the Emperor of Russia were met by an indignant refusal on the part of the Government, and that Lord J. Russell's answer to the Russian overture would do him no dishonour. How had this newspaper become possessed of the nature of this answer? The more serious question, however, related to the statements made by the Government in the debates on the blue-books. The Government then said that solemn and reiterated assurances were given by Russia that she had no ambitious views whatever, although at the same time they were in possession of the ultimate scheme of ambition formed by the Emperor, to which it was said Lord J. Russell had given a firm and indignant denial. The *Times* also referred to another circumstance. It stated that when the Emperor of Russia visited this country (the noble Earl being then Foreign Secretary), he had attempted to gain over this country to his designs. Under these circumstances he wished to put two questions to the Government —first, whether they would lay on the table the whole of the correspondence, confidential though it might be, the production of which had been challenged by Russia; and next, whether there was any authority for the statement that there had been similar communications made in 1844, when the Emperor of Russia was in this country.

The Earl of Aberdeen said the question raised by Lord Derby was one of considerable interest and importance. The correspondence referred to had not been printed in the papers laid on the table, in consequence of its character. The Government did not think it proper, or consistent with that respect and delicacy which they were bound to observe towards a Sovereign

with whom they were still in alliance, to produce papers which had the character described by the noble Earl. There appeared, however, to be no reluctance on the part of the Russian Government now to the publication of the correspondence, and therefore her Majesty's Government were relieved from all anxiety upon the subject. He begged, however, to say, that if no reference had been made to it at all, her Majesty's Government would have felt it their duty to lay it upon the table. Reference had been made to the comments made by the *Times* upon the document published by the *St. Petersburg Journal*. Until that very morning he had not seen those comments; and neither directly nor indirectly had he the remotest conception of their origin. He was perfectly ignorant of the source from which they were derived. With regard to the second question, he had to say, it was true that when the Emperor of Russia was in this country, he had some verbal communications with the Duke of Wellington, and he believed, but was not sure, with Sir R. Peel, on the subject of Turkey. These communications had been put into the form of a memorandum by Count Nesselrode. He had not seen this document for the last ten years, and was not prepared to say whether it would be produced, but he would ascertain.

The Earl of Ellenborough and the Marquis of Clanricarde recommended the immediate and full publication of every document, the Nesselrode memorandum amongst the rest. This, said the latter, was the more necessary because of the impression so prevalent in other countries of Europe that the British Ministry had formerly used language very different from that in which they now described the aggressions of Russia.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, similar questions were put, and the publication of the reserved correspondence urged by Mr. Disraeli. The reply of Lord John Russell was in substance the same as that of Lord Aberdeen. Previous, however, to Mr. Disraeli's question, a very vivacious discussion arose upon the speeches of Sir James Graham and other Ministers at a farewell banquet which had recently been given to Sir Charles Napier at the Reform Club. It began by Mr. French asking by what authority Sir James Graham had given Sir C. Napier authority to declare war?

Sir James Graham, in reply, protested against the right to question him with regard to what passed at the Reform Club "after dinner." He said he had hoped that when the fleet entered the Baltic, the Commander would be able at once to issue a declaration of war. Hitherto, however, there had been no orders given to the fleet to enter the Baltic, nor any authority given to declare war.

Mr. Bright then lectured the Ministers at great length on the subject, contrasting the presence of three Cabinet Ministers at the Reform Club, with the marked absence of Lord John Russell, and the Ministerial postponement of a proposed military dinner at the Mansion House; contrasting also Lord Palmerston's former language about a French invasion with his present language about

the "good faith" of the Emperor Napoleon; comparing Sir W. Molesworth's present position with his first language against non-intervention; he concluded by saying—"I confess that I have read the whole of these proceedings with pain and humiliation. ('Hear!') Whether this war may be justifiable or not is not the question, but, whatever sort of war it may be, it is an awful sort of thing to any nation that engages in it. ('Hear, hear!') If war be not itself always a crime, it is the inevitable parent of innumerable crimes. ('Hear, hear!') There are thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of lives depending upon this question. ('Hear, hear!') The fortune and happiness, it may be, of millions are depending on it. ('Hear!') You are sending out 25,000 men to the other side of Europe. You are taking a man from each of 25,000 British homes; in each of those homes there is a British family filled at this moment with feelings of the deepest anxiety—fear, it may be, alternately with hope. We know that before the summer is over, perhaps even before it comes, we may have news from the swamps of the Danube—news of the indiscriminate slaughter of the battle-field — which may strike hundreds of people in this country dumb with agony and despair. ('Hear!') Were the jokes and stories of the noble Lord becoming a time like this? The question is one of the gravest that can be discussed by a country or a Legislature, or undertaken by a Government; and the reckless levity that was displayed was, in my opinion, discreditable in the last degree to the great and responsible statesmen of a civilised and Christian nation." ("Hear, hear!")

Lord Palmerston treated Mr. Bright's lecture with studied "indifference and contempt;" and replied to cries of "Order," that he would not insist on the expressions if they were not Parliamentary; he explained that attendance at club dinners was not a Cabinet but an open question; and quizzed Mr. Bright as to his own relations with the Reform Club. Sir William Molesworth contradicted Mr. Bright's insinuation that he had changed his opinion, for he had never belonged to "the Manchester School;" and characterised his censor as an able man, but full of "illiberal and narrow-minded prejudices."

Sir Thomas Herbert questioned Sir James on a boast that "the Reformers" might be proud of the appointment of Admiral Dundas and Sir Charles Napier. Sir James Graham insisted that he might appropriately, at a Reform Club dinner, congratulate the club on the appointments attained by two of its "oldest and most distinguished members;" but he had also observed, that in his opinion politics are rightly excluded from the naval profession.

Mr. Disraeli then, in a speech satirically playing with the subject, ridiculed the expressions with which so much grave fault had been found, and remarked upon their harmless character, if properly valued. Even if orders to declare war had been given to Sir C. Napier, it was known, he observed, that the gallant admiral never obeyed orders, and might therefore be expected to preserve peace. And if the two com-

manders were called reformers, it appeared that reformers now meant persons who did not reform, and the character had become consequently altogether innocuous. So also with the invectives pronounced against the Czar. They were like other invectives uttered a year ago against another Emperor, and might result, as in his case, in their object being ere long embraced as one of our most faithful and trusted friends.

After some observations by Mr. Spooner and Mr. Cobden, condemnatory of the proceedings, and in support of Mr. Bright, the conversation ceased, and Mr. Monckton Milnes, in pursuance of notice, called attention to the Greek insurrection in Turkey, and moved that the circular of Sir Henry Ward to the residents of the Ionian Islands should be laid on the table. It was natural to expect, he said, when the Emperor of Russia laid upon a religious basis the foundation of hostilities, and professed to occupy the Principalities as a guarantee for the freedom of the Christians, that the Christian subjects of the Porte would have risen to support his claims. But it had not been so. In certain portions of the Ottoman territory, however, which almost joined the kingdom of Greece, an insurrection had broken out, which, though not very important, threatened to be of a dangerous character. The causes did not lie beneath the surface. He showed from the blue books, that on the withdrawal of the regular troops, the Albanian soldiery had committed excesses, especially in Epirus and Thessaly; and that the outbreak was not casual, but had its origin in real injustice. Considering our position at the Ionian Islands, some means should be found of limiting, and if possible, of stopping the evil. He hoped the Egyptian troops would not be sent; and he suggested the appointment of a British commissioner, who should point out to the insurgents the real state of the case, and hold out, by reference to the condition of Poland, Circassia, and the Principalities, good reasons why the insurgents should abandon their hostility to the Porte. He was very anxious on the subject, because he feared England might appear as an accomplice in suppressing an attempt to obtain what was only just and right. It had been said that England and France had come to an understanding for the forcible suppression of popular tumult; but he trusted England would not act as France had done at Rome. Government should remember, that however important the political exigencies of Europe might be, there were matters more sacred even than those.

Lord John Russell concurred in much that had fallen from Mr. Milnes. It was our duty to do all we could to improve the position of the Christian subjects of the Porte. Notwithstanding the liberal policy of the Sultan, the Christians had much cause of complaint. Lord Stratford's advice had tended to mitigate these evils; and but lately he had advised the Sultan not to send any but regular troops to suppress the insurrection. It was our duty to discourage this insurrection, which could not lead to any im-

provement in the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte; while the House might be assured that Government would endeavour as much as possible to place the Christians and Mahometans on the same footing of equality.

Mr. Rich contended that the wrongs to which the Christians in Turkey were subjected required more active interposition, and called for a more positive declaration on their behalf from the Government.

Lord Lovaine insisted that to expect toleration from the Turks was absurd, and that amalgamation between Turks and Christians was impossible. The insurrection of the Greek Christians was warranted, he said, by the oppression of 400 years.

Lord Dudley Stuart vindicated the Turks, showing that Russia had interfered because Turkey was making reforms, and he asserted, as the result of his own observations, that the Christians of Bulgaria were not disaffected.

Lord C. Hamilton spoke against the war as unjustifiable, and opposed the employment of British troops to put down men only seeking to regain that liberty of which they had been cruelly deprived. He palliated the proceedings of Russia in relation to the questions at issue, and inveighed against the weakness and corruption of the Ottoman rule, which had, he said, repeatedly embroiled the affairs of the East.

Mr. Layard recalled the House to the question—What was the origin of this outbreak? Early last year the Russian Admiral Kornilef was sent to Athens: then was the time to check the growing movement in the Greek States; but these intrigues had gone on unchecked until they ended in a general outbreak. He knew from personal experience, that last year there was scarcely a convent on Pelion or Olympus in which presents from the Emperor of Russia were not to be seen. Matters had arrived at such a state, that not only the soldiers but the ministers of the King of Greece were deserting him. If they were not to permit the Porte to put down the insurrection, nor do it themselves, by whom was it to be quenched? As to the massacres by the Turks, did not Ypsilanti massacre *them?* But when the fleet was burnt at Navarino, Sir Stratford Canning did not need to seek the shelter of our ships from the fury of the Turks. As to religion, the maxim of the Sultan Mahmoud—that the Turkish Government desired to recognise the Turk in his mosque, the Jew in his synagogue, and the Christian in his church—was founded on principles of liberality that no nation had surpassed. Mr. Layard drew a shocking picture of the state of Greece. Much misconception as to the state of Turkey had arisen from the reckless reports of the British vice-consuls, most of them Ionian Greeks. When a new pasha was appointed, all the vice-consuls in turn waited upon him, proposing some new scheme of taxation or local administration: receiving all courteously, he probably saw no ground for any of the suggestions, or was unwilling to listen to one more than to another; and forthwith elaborate

and highly-coloured complaints were sent by the vice-consuls to their respective representatives at the Porte. Sometimes these functionaries worked up charges for the purpose of extorting money. The only way to prevent these grievances was to appoint proper consuls, and to do away with the capitulations, so that the Turks might deal with malefactors, great numbers of whom were British subjects; but they should avoid a convention which would speedily involve England in a quarrel with Austria and France.

Mr. E. Ball concurred in the arguments of Lord C. Hamilton, and disclaimed all sympathy with those who cried out for war, which he said was unnecessary, and would soon cease to be popular.

Lord Palmerston repeated the assurance that Government desired to place the Christian subjects of the Sultan on the same footing as the Mahometans; but their endeavours must be tempered by what was due to the independence of the Sultan. But recently the Sultan had sanctioned a firman by which Christians were allowed to give evidence in the courts, criminal as well as civil, in the same way as the Mussulmans—that was, without the form of oaths. With regard to the Greek insurrection, he did not share the apprehensions as to the extent to which some thought it would be carried; and it was impossible not to see that it was not wholly of domestic origin, but was stimulated from without. The troops sent from England were sent to maintain the great principles of national independence, not for Turkey alone, for this question was not merely one between Turkey and Russia, but concerned the great interests of Europe and the civilised world.

Mr. Milner Gibson confessed that he had not sufficient information to form a correct opinion on the policy of the Government. One noble Lord in the other House told them that the object of Ministers was to resist Russian aggression; then they were told it was to secure the civil rights of the Christians; and now Lord Palmerston said that the Christians had not much to complain of, and that it would be strange for the Government to follow Russia and endeavour to get a protectorate over the Christians. The statement about our taking care of the civil rights of the Christians was a mere mis-statement made to console the misgivings of tender consciences, just as when the French occupied Rome it was said that it was not for the purpose of restoring the Pope, but the Pope with a constitution. How could the English Government enforce guarantees and securities? It would be impossible to maintain for all time the rule of the Turks in Europe; and if we could, ought we, for the satisfaction of some political theory, to rivet on the Greek population a Government which they detest? He protested against any such doctrine.

Sir Robert Peel defended the policy of Ministers. At the same time, he insisted that Turkey was effete, and that it was only kept up by the jealousy of Cabinets. But this was not the mo-

ment for a Greek insurrection. We had now to crush Russian aggression, next we should have to make arrangements for putting a stop to Turkish rule in Europe.

Mr. Drummond dwelt upon the perplexities and anxieties to which any attempt to promote the Greek religion in Turkey must inevitably involve us, and the subject then dropped.

CHAPTER II.

WAR WITH RUSSIA—*A Royal message to both Houses of Parliament announces a rupture with Russia—The Message—Remarks of Earls Derby and Grey in the House of Lords—Debate on the Address in both Houses—It is moved by the Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords—Speeches of the Earls of Derby, Aberdeen, and Malmesbury, and the Marquis of Lansdowne—The Earls of Granville, Grey, Hardwicke, and Lord Brougham, also take part in the Debate—After Speeches from Lord John Russell, Mr. Layard, Mr. Bright, Mr. J. Ball, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli, the Address is agreed to by the Commons—In the House of Lords questions are put by Lord Beaumont, and the Earl of Clarendon replies—In the same place a discussion arises between the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earls of Hardwicke and Clarendon, with reference to recent accounts from the Black Sea and Gallipoli—Questions by the Earl of Ellenborough as to the transport, pay, and baggage trains of the Troops in Turkey; by the Earl of Malmesbury, as to the Bombardment of Odessa; and the Marquis of Clanricarde, relative to the British occupation of Greece —In the House of Commons inquiries are made by various Members relative to the transport by steam of cavalry; to the removal of Russian Troops by sea from Circassia; to the occupation of Servia by Austria; to the state of the British Troops at Gallipoli; to the Insurrection of the Greek Christians in Turkey; and to the case of the British ship "Ann McAlister"—Remarkable Speech of Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords upon the Russo-Turkish Question—Reply of the Earl of Clarendon—Speeches of the Earls of Derby and Aberdeen; that of the latter causes much dissatisfaction, and he subsequently explains it at great length—Comments of the Marquis of Clanricarde—In the House of Commons questions are asked respecting the Treaty between Austria and Turkey for the occupation of the Principalties—The proceedings of the fleet at Uleaborg—The supplies are moved in both Houses; in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Aberdeen—In the discussion which follows, the Earls of Ellenborough, Hardwicke, Fitzwilliam, Clarendon, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, take part—In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell moves the vote—Misunderstanding as to his Speech—Mr. Cobden, Mr. Layard, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, and various other Members address the House—Motion of Lord D. Stuart for an Autumnal Session—Debate thereon, and Speeches of Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Layard, Admiral Berkeley, Lord John Russell, and other Members—Further criticisms upon the conduct of the War, by the Marquis of Clanricarde, in the*

House of Lords, on moving for additional information—The Earl of Clarendon's reply—Question by Mr. Hume, in the House of Commons, relative to the evacuation of the Principalities—Answer of Lord John Russell.

ON the 27th of March, the suspense in which the nation had been kept for twelve months terminated, and a royal message to Parliament proclaimed to the world that the state of war, which had virtually existed for some time, was now formally to commence. On that day both Houses of the Legislature presented a scene of unwonted excitement; and the solemnity of the incident, recurring after an interval of more than forty years, gave rise to varied emotions amongst the assembled Members, who awaited the anticipated announcement of a war which may change, ere it closes, the destinies of the civilised world.

The Lord Chancellor having read the message, which was in the following words:—

"Victoria R.

"Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House that the negotiations in which her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias have terminated, and that her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally the Sultan against unprovoked aggression.

"Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject of these negotiations. It is a consolation to her Majesty to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace.

"Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed, and her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects, to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation for protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia."

The Earl of Clarendon stated that on the 31st instant he should move that it be taken into consideration.

A brief conversation then ensued, in which the Earl of Derby said, "My Lords, I only rise for the purpose of saying that, as the noble Earl has given notice of his intention to move that her Majesty's message be taken into consideration on Friday next, I am quite sure that your Lordships will be unanimously of opinion that this is not the time to say a single word on the great and important subject to which it relates. On Friday I presume that the noble Earl, or the noble Earl at the head of the Government, will take the opportunity of stating fully, not only the causes which have led to this unfortunate rupture of our amicable relations with Russia—for with those we are partially acquainted—but that he will also state the precise objects that we have in view in entering upon this war, the objects that we seek

to obtain by it, and whether there are any conventions or any other engagements into which we have entered with France or the Porte binding us to any specific object. If there are any such, I have no doubt they will be found among the papers which her Majesty holds out the expectation of laying before the House; and I will only express my earnest anxiety that under these considerations the Government will state whether or not there is any truth in the report that has been circulated during the last few days, that in this convention there are articles between us, France, and Turkey which will be of a nature to establish a protectorate on our part as objectionable at least as that which, on the part of Russia, we have protested against. I will not say a single word more, as on Friday, of course, the noble Earl will be prepared with such a statement as will induce us to concur in the address in answer to the gracious message of her Majesty, and with regard to which it is not necessary for me to say that her Majesty will not rely in vain upon the support of all classes and denominations of her subjects for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of this country in a just, necessary, and honourable war, and in taking such vigorous measures as may be necessary to bring that war to a speedy and honourable termination." (*Cheers.*)

Earl Grey: I will only add that I trust that in the address in answer to her Majesty's message the Government will take care so to draw that address that there will be no difficulty in its being unanimously adopted by your Lordships. (*Cheers.*) Because, whatever our opinions may be as to the past, we must all concur in the desire that this address should be unanimously adopted. —("Hear, hear")—and I hope that it will be so framed as not to express any opinion that any noble Lords may find a difficulty in concurring in, either on the grounds that the war might have been avoided by abstaining from all interference, or by more vigorous steps having been taken at an earlier period. I hope that no difficulty will be interposed in the way of those who are not altogether satisfied with the course which has been pursued upon either of those grounds so as to prevent them from concurring in the address on Friday. ("Hear, hear.")

Lord Clarendon's motion was then agreed to, and thus the event terminated.

In the House of Commons the message was read by the Speaker; and the motion proposed by Lord John Russell, that it should be considered on the following Friday, the 31st, was agreed to without remark.

On that day, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon rose and moved the address to the Queen in answer to her gracious message. The opening of his speech was solemn and impressive, in accordance with the magnitude and importance of the occasion. He said "My Lords, in rising to move your Lordships to agree to the address which I shall have the honour to propose to you in answer to the gracious message of her Majesty, it will not be necessary for me to detain the House at any great length upon a subject with which your

Lordships are already so well acquainted, from the papers which have been laid before you, and from the discussions which have taken place. But, my Lords, on an occasion like the present—an occasion so solemn in its character and of such grave importance—when the doubts and anticipations of the last few months have been dispelled—when the peace which we have so long laboured to maintain is at an end—when the war which for years past we have thought impossible is about to begin—and when your Lordships are now called upon to reply to the appeal which her Majesty has made to your loyalty and devotion to assist her in the course she is about to adopt in defence of an injured ally—I admit that I cannot approach the subject, familiar as it is, without feelings of the deepest anxiety. My Lords, I do not shrink from the expression of this feeling, because I believe it is a feeling in which your Lordships will entirely participate; because it is not inconsistent with the national honour—not inconsistent with the courage which animates Englishmen—not inconsistent with that firm determination, and that steadfastness of purpose, which in past times has borne us safely, as it will again, through every danger—calmly to contemplate the wide field of calamity which war opens to the view, or to reflect upon the vast and various interests which are at stake—upon the social progress which will be impeded—upon the burdens which will be increased upon the people. But, my Lords, these considerations—presenting themselves, and weighing heavily, as they must do, upon every reflecting mind—have not proved sufficient either to abate the determination or to quench the ardour, I should rather say the enthusiasm, with which the country has risen, as we know, at the sacred call of duty, to vindicate the national honour in a holy, just, and righteous cause. My Lords, I trust that nothing will fall from me this evening to mar this unanimous feeling, with which it is, on every account, important that our proceedings should be characterised, or to impair the great and good effect which I know has been produced throughout the whole of Europe by the unanimity of the people of this country, and the imposing attitude which England has in consequence assumed since the question of war ceased to be open."

He would not again attempt to answer the objections of those who maintained that the Government had done too much to promote, or of those who asserted that it had done too little to avert, the war. With respect to the secret correspondence as to the designs of Russia, which had been laid before the House, he must say that, though the Government would never have thought of revealing it unless they had been challenged to do so by the Emperor of Russia, still nothing could have come more opportunely for their justification than the production of it, as showing the deceit practised by Russia, and the perfect honesty and good faith with which the Government had acted towards all its allies. He then gave a sketch of the series of events which had rendered war

inevitable, and had induced both France and England to consider it their bounden duty to rescue Turkey from the aggression of an overwhelming antagonist. On this subject an honourable understanding existed between the two nations, although it was not as yet in his power to lay the agreement with France on the table. There had also been some misunderstanding as to the signing of the convention at Constantinople, and it too would not be laid before the House. With respect to the other powers, they had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Austria; and although some difference of opinion existed between Austria and Prussia as to the course to be pursued, he sincerely hoped that those powers would ultimately see that their true interests consisted, not only in coming to an understanding with each other, but also in acceding to the policy adopted by the Western Powers. With respect to the object of the war, he then said, addressing himself to Lord Derby, "My noble friend asked what is to be the object of the war, or in other words, what are the terms on which peace will be concluded. But I think my noble friend will not press that inquiry, because he must know the answer will depend on a vast variety of circumstances which it is impossible for any one to foresee. We enter upon the war for a definite object. It is to check and to repel the unjust aggression of Russia. In what manner that can be done, or in what degree our efforts will be successful, must depend on the proverbial chances of war—upon the success which attends our arms—upon the activity of our allies; and I certainly, therefore, can give no answer to that inquiry, seeing how unfounded any assurances I can give may ultimately prove to be. In 1808 a British army went to Spain to assist the people in a struggle for their independence; but could we say, either in 1809, 1810, or 1811, that we would make no peace except upon those territorial arrangements which were afterwards fixed at Vienna? We enter upon this war in order to repel aggression, and to secure a peace honourable to Turkey. I believe that there is not a man in Russia that does not expect that Constantinople will ultimately belong to Russia. It will be our duty as far as possible to see that that expectation shall be disappointed. Because, were it to succeed—were Russia to be in possession of Constantinople, commanding as she then would the Black Sea and the shores of the Mediterranean—being able then, as she would then be able, to subjugate Circassia and Georgia, and convert the resources of those countries to swell her mighty armaments—having access to and command of the Mediterranean, having a vast naval fleet in the Baltic, and determined, as she now is, to increase her naval power by all the facilities which steam and modern inventions give for the transport of troops—it is not too much to anticipate that more than one power would have to undergo the fate of Poland. We cannot suppose that the intelligence and civilisation of Central Europe would be any more a barrier to such encroachments, than the intelligence and civilisation of Rome were a barrier

to the encroachment of the Huns. And, my Lords, the more we examine this question, the more gigantic is the force it assumes. We are not now engaged in the Eastern question, as it is commonly called, but it is the battle of civilisation against barbarism, for the independence of Europe."

With these objects in view, the Crown relied upon the unanimous co-operation of the Legislature; and the Government humbly trusted that, under the blessing of Heaven, the nation might look forward with confidence to a glorious issue of that struggle on which it was about to enter. He then moved, "that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to return to her Majesty the thanks of this House for her most gracious message, and for the communication of the several papers which have been laid before it in obedience to her Majesty's command. To assure her Majesty of the just sense we entertain of her Majesty's anxious and uniform endeavours to preserve to her people the blessings of peace, and of our perfect confidence in her Majesty's disposition to terminate the calamities of war whenever that object can be accomplished consistently with the honour of her Majesty's crown and the interests of her people. That we have observed with deep concern that her Majesty's endeavours have been frustrated by the spirit of aggression displayed by the Emperor of Russia, in his invasion and continued occupation of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia—in the rejection of equitable terms of peace, proposed under the sanction of four of the principal Powers of Europe —and in the preparation of immense forces to support his unjust pretensions. That these pretensions appear to us subversive of the independence of the Turkish empire. That we feel that the trust reposed in us demands on our part a firm determination to co-operate with her Majesty in a vigorous resistance to the projects of a Sovereign whose further aggrandisement would be dangerous to the independence of Europe."

The Earl of Derby fully admitted the importance of the present moment, when, though her Majesty's Government had continued up to the last to hope against hope, they were about to carry on a great war. He feared the country, whose enthusiasm was so excited by the prospect of hostilities, did not sufficiently "realise" the magnitude of the coming struggle, and he hoped it would not grow impatient if it found, after a campaign or two, it had made little progress towards the object of its desires. It was very important that we should clearly understand that we went to war to abate the intolerable pretensions of Russia, and to place the relations between Russia and Turkey on the footing of two independent States, so that they should not remain as at present, when a weak State, nominally independent, was throttled and strangled by the protection of its powerful neighbour.

Referring to the secret papers, he could not see any deception in them on the part of Russia. He believed that nothing that had occurred would have taken place if Lord Aberdeen had not been at the head of the Government. The memorandum of 1844 referred to other commu-

nications. What were they? The late Ministry had not been in office 48 hours before Baron Brunnow called their attention to the memorandum, to which he never referred afterwards; but when the noble Earl succeeded to the Government, the Czar, recollecting this memorandum in which he had been so directly consulted, and taking advantage of the state of Europe, brought forward his claims. It had been agreed at the date of that memorandum, that if anything happened to Turkey, Russia and England were to agree in the distribution of its territories. Austria, it was said, would not venture to oppose Russia, and France, isolated, would offer no resistance; indeed, as to the way in which the Czar expressed himself in the correspondence with respect to his two German allies, history had no parallel for such sovereign contempt since the days of the Triumvirate. The description given by Anthony to Octavius, of Lepidus, suited exactly the account given by Sir H. Seymour of the way in which the Czar had expressed himself as to Austria under these circumstances; these designs having been offered, unblushingly offered, to England by Russia, the Czar had more reason to say that he had been misled, that the British Government, not only by previous occurrences, but by the very tenor of the conversation debated in the last despatches, and from which Lord Derby showed that the Ministers, while disclaiming all participation in the partition of Turkey, had virtually admitted the right of the Czar to the very protectorate which he claimed, and against which we were now taking up arms. He believed the Czar to be persuaded that he had been entirely frank with the British Government. He passed a warm eulogium on the conduct of France, and the extraordinary man who had rescued her from anarchy, and said that where we might have had most to fear we now received the most efficient assistance. He could not forget that last year, in the very presence of war, a budget was brought forward and applauded which crippled the resources of the country —which promised the abolition of the income tax, and this in spite of warnings from within and from without. He then referred to the inadequacy of the means proposed to meet the war —with a large source of income cut off—the revenue anticipated; and with all this it was expected that the expenses of war were to be met out of our yearly receipts, an expectation utterly and absurdly impossible, unless, indeed, it were done by a depreciated currency. An undue economy would expose the country to greater danger than it had ever experienced. There must be no paltering about a few hundred thousands; the appeal to the country must be, not to its enthusiasm, but to its perseverance. He thought that the time was come when we ought to be more fully informed of the exact terms of our understanding with our allies, and concluded by trusting that, as this was one of the most just wars in which England had ever been engaged, so he hoped it would be the most successful.

The Earl of Aberdeen presumed that the Government must be grateful for the kind of support which Lord Derby proffered.

He only hoped for a different support from the country at large. A great portion of Lord Derby's speech had been directed against himself, and he even went so far as to say, that if he (Lord Aberdeen) had not been unfortunately at the head of the Government. this war would never have been heard of. In support of this opinion he quoted those passages from Sir H. Seymour's correspondence in which the Emperor of Russia had expressed himself kindly with regard to him (Lord Aberdeen). Well, he saw nothing to be ashamed of in those expressions, and Lord Derby would do well to remember that he, too, had not been without his compliments, and that on his accession to office the only Austrian Minister who had ever been the bitter foe of England had written to congratulate him, and that his Foreign Secretary (Lord Malmesbury) had returned a despatch full of gratitude. For his own part, he could only say that the kind expressions of the Emperor of Russia had received no such grateful recognition from him. Lord Aberdeen then proceeded to expose the malignant accusations which had been made against him in a weekly periodical, supposed to be in the confidence of Lord Derby and his friends opposite, and confessed that, in common with the late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, he had been a friend of the Russian alliance, because he firmly believed that it was calculated to advance the best interests of England. Even now, when compelled to make war, he should carry it on with the utmost vigour, only for the sake of securing a speedy peace, and, like the purest patriot of our civil war, who, even when buckling on his armour, murmured "Peace, peace," a prayer for a return to peace would ever be uppermost in his mind.

The Earl of Malmesbury reprobated the unstatesmanlike way in which Lord Aberdeen had treated the question. He had taken up what he called a scurrilous paper, and had amused their Lordships by reading absurd extracts from it, without answering a single argument advanced by Lord Derby. (*Cheers from the Opposition benches.*) The Prime Minister had not thought it worth his while to reply to the eloquent and stinging address delivered by the noble Earl, but had merely repeated that which their Lordships who had nothing better to do had read last Saturday. If the noble Earl had been paid by the editor to puff this paper and increase its sale, Lord Malmesbury could have understood his object in reading such intolerable rubbish. (*Laughter from the Ministerial benches.*)

A brief speech was made by Earl Granville, on behalf of the Government; Lord Brougham, commented on the greatness of the contest and the sacrifices it would require; Earl Grey, pointed out that the state of the finances would lead to embarrassment, deploring the commencement of a war that carried so many fatal consequences in its train, and declaring he could not give hearty, unreserved assent to the address; the Earl of Hardwicke, urged the necessity of giving higher pay to obtain efficient crews. The debate was then brought to a close by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who denied, in

strong terms, that the Government had exhibited any want of appreciation of the importance of the war. They had shown their opinion by their reluctance in engaging in it. No one could point out any particular moment when it could be said that war ought to have been declared, dealing as we were with a sovereign considered, above all others, a man of honour. Without a regular system of mistrust, how could we refuse to trust him? The war, amidst all its horrors, would have its consolations. It put an end to all wars of aggression, and cemented the alliance with France. With regard to the sailors, every care was taken both of their efficiency and of their pay. The rapid equipment of our ships had been a marvel to the world.

The address of the Commons, identical in expression, was moved on the same day by Lord John Russell, who said he rose with a deep sense of the solemn and awful importance of this motion. More than half a century had elapsed since a message of similar import had been brought down to the House; the blessings of peace had for forty years been diffused throughout the land, and it was only from a paramount sense of the necessity of the contest in which we were now engaged that he advised the House to reply in terms of assent to her Majesty's most gracious message. In performing this task he should endeavour to confine himself to pointing out the course which Russia had pursued, and to show that her schemes of aggrandisement at the expense of Turkey, whose integrity and independence were essential to the stability of the equilibrium of power in Europe, left this country no alternative but to interpose by force of arms. Adverting to the great changes which had taken place in the internal administration of Turkey during the last thirty or forty years, especially the great improvement in the treatment of the Christian subjects of the Porte, who were allowed the free enjoyment of their religion, he observed that this was an essential part of the great question, because it would be apparent that it was not the prospect of the decay or dissolution of Turkey which had invited the encroachments of the Russian Government, but that the fear that the old system of Russia, of gradually depriving Turkey of her provinces, and interfering more and more with her internal government, would be no longer successful, had impelled her upon the premature execution of her schemes. He then proceeded to give an outline of the transactions which had terminated in the existing position of affairs, keeping out of view, he said, the dispute about the Holy Places, which was not the cause, but the pretext, of Russian aggression, that dispute having been settled with the consent of all the parties. In considering the relations between Russia and Turkey, we must always keep in view, he remarked, that the Empress Catherine obtained from the Sultan an article concerning the Christian subjects of the Porte generally, and that by the seventh article of the treaty of Kainardji, in 1774, the Porte promised to "protect constantly the Christian religion and its churches;" but no special privilege of inter-

ference with the ordinary administration of the Sultan with regard to that portion of its subjects was stipulated for. Approaching the events of the last year, he gave a succinct narrative of the course of the negotiations from the termination of the dispute respecting the Holy Places, which was followed by further demands on the part of Russia—by the note of Prince Menschikoff, requiring a formal stipulation of privileges and immunities for the Christians in future without limitation—by tempting offers made to the Porte mingled with threats—and by the deceitful assurances of Count Nesselrode. He then adverted to the publication in the *Journal of St. Petersburg* of an article referring to a confidential communication between this Government and Russia, and imputing to the former the being party to a proposal for a partition of Turkey, which rendered it indispensable that what had really taken place should be known to the world, and he thought the country had no reason to regret the publication of these documents. Thence it appeared that, in 1844, the Emperor of Russia declared that the time might come when a dissolution of the Turkish empire must take place; in 1853 he insisted that the moment of dissolution was at hand, and that it was necessary for the English Government to agree with him as to what should be done. The answer was before the world—that we could be no party to any project of the kind. Recurring then to the mission of Prince Menschikoff, he resumed the narrative of events at Constantinople—the communications between the Sultan's Government and the Four Powers; the resolution at which the Porte arrived; the threats of Prince Menschikoff, and his departure from Constantinople. Her Majesty's Government, he observed, thinking that the time had then arrived when the independence of Turkey was in danger, directed the British fleet at Malta to proceed to the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and, if necessary, to the Bosphorus—a proof that her Majesty's Government were determined to support the Sultan against an unjust aggression. When intelligence reached St. Petersburg that the demands of Prince Menschikoff had been rejected, a most peremptory note from Count Nesselrode was transmitted to Constantinople, threatening that, in default of compliance with these demands, the Danubian Principalities should be occupied by Russian troops.

The demands were still refused, and the invasion immediately took place. The Sultan was nevertheless advised by Lord Stratford not to make this invasion a *casus belli*, and, while negotiations were proceeding, to strengthen his forces by sea and land. Further negotiations led to the Vienna Note, which gave to the Emperor of Russia every security he could wish for the Christian subjects of the Porte, by insuring to them all their privileges and immunities under the sanction of an assurance to all the Five Powers of Europe, including Russia. But the object of the Emperor of Russia was that there should be a treaty, whereby he would have the power of interfering with the Sultan in relation to the Christian subjects

of the Porte; so that the question was, whether the sovereignty of 12,000,000 people should be transferred from their own to a foreign Sovereign. The Vienna Note was modified; the construction put upon it by Russia being different from that of the English and French Governments, and the Russian Government, in a confidential communication, having disclosed the fact that it was prepared to accept the Note in one sense, and to act upon it in another; an interpretation to which he could not, he said, apply a milder term than that of fraudulent. The modified Note was rejected; a declaration of war by Turkey followed, and he could not say that the Sultan had not a just cause of war. Still, terms of great moderation were recommended by the Four Powers, and adopted by the Porte; they were forwarded to St. Petersburg, with the recommendation of the Austrian Government; but they were set aside, and other terms were proposed by Russia, which the Vienna Conference deemed inadmissible. All hope of an amicable arrangement seemed now to be at an end; and the remaining question was, whether or no we should maintain the position we had hitherto occupied, taking no part in the struggle? It was obvious that, after Russia had rejected all terms, her intention was to prosecute war, and the Governments of England and France had come to the determination to propose to Russia to evacuate the Principalities within a limited time, informing her that her refusal would be equivalent to a declaration of war. This was done; no answer was returned, and England and France considered that there was now no other alternative but war. Her Majesty's Ministers had decided at once to advise her Majesty to send a message to both Houses of Parliament, and at the same time to issue a declaration of war. He might be asked he continued, two questions. The first was, with what allies we were about to undertake the war? In the first place, we were acting in cordial concurrence with France; and he hoped shortly to lay a convention with France before the House. Austria and Prussia had concurred with us not only in protocols, but in their recommendation to the Emperor of Russia to accede to the summons to evacuate the Principalities; but while it was perfectly clear what was the interest of the great German Powers, there was no document, or formal agreement, that could be laid before Parliament pledging them to take part in the war. At the same time those Powers had expressed an entire agreement with us as to the necessity of maintaining the independence and integrity of Turkey; and when her Majesty's Government had asked what, in case of a rupture, would be the conduct of Austria, the answer was at the time satisfactory; and his belief was, that if the Government of Prussia had acceded to the views of Austria, he should have been able to make a most satisfactory communication to the House. But it did not appear to the Prussian Government that it could adopt the proposition; and, although the views of that Government appeared to him to be too narrow, taking in German interests alone, he trusted that a short time would

bring it to the conclusion that the disturbance of the balance of power and the aggrandisement of Russia were matters of concern to Prussia as well as to other Powers. With regard to the second question, as to what were the objects of the war, he could say no more than he considered it his duty to say, and he should think he departed from his duty if he at all restricted the Government of England at any time from assenting to terms of peace which the Government deemed honourable and just; and no terms could be just or honourable that did not provide for the security of the Turkish empire

Mr. Layard said no man could have listened to the speech of the noble Lord with more satisfaction than he had done, and his satisfaction would have been unmixed but for doubts as to the sentiments of some of his colleagues, the head of the Government having a moment before in another place, expressed sentiments if not diametrically opposed to, at least at variance with, those to which Lord John Russell had just given utterance. He then took a very wide view of the Eastern question, beginning with the year 1829, and argued that Lord Aberdeen had, at an early date, abetted the policy of Russia, laying down the doctrine, that she had a right to put her own construction upon her own treaties. In 1844, when Lord Aberdeen was again Foreign Minister, the Emperor of Russia had almost proposed a scheme of partition of the Turkish Empire, and the moment that he heard of the return of Lord Aberdeen to office, at the beginning of the last year, he renewed the proposals of 1844. He urged that Lord John Russell had not replied to these proposals with sufficient indignation, and that Lord Clarendon, when he became Foreign Secretary, had treated the idea still more gently, expressing a readiness to discuss it further. From an examination of the contents of the blue books, he contended that the opinions he had expressed last year as to the views and designs of Russia were fully confirmed, and without charging our Government with connivance, he characterised their policy as hybrid between connivance and credulity. He then charged the Government with having communicated secret and confidential despatches to the *Times*, even before they were known to the whole cabinet; this charge he sustained by a variety of internal evidence and comparisons of dates and phrases in the diplomatic correspondence and leading articles of the journal in question. He inferred that there were two parties in the Cabinet, whose views upon foreign politics were antagonistical. He censured the proceedings of the Government with relation to the fleet in the Bosphorus; he inveighed against the policy of wringing ungenerous concessions from the so much abused Turks, and warned Ministers that they were likely to be misled in their expectations regarding the conduct of Austria. What he wanted was, he said, that the Government should announce that they would carry on the war with the object of preventing Russia from repeating these aggressions, and restrain her within certain defined limits. He was clearly of opinion that, if we had last year, after the

affair of Sinope, sent our fleet into the Black Sea, peace might have been made at once; whereas we had entered late into the field, in a country with few resources, and infested with one of the worst of fevers. He wished, he said, the affairs of this country were in the hands of a really strong and united Government that would carry it successfully through the contest, instead of a state of things where all was hesitation, vacillation, and doubt.

Mr. Bright wished to exonerate himself from any responsibility arising out of a war in which he did not concur. He continued to argue at great length, and with a copious use of the published despatches, that the war was neither just, wise, nor necessary. Turkey, he argued, was the centre of intrigues and a scene of corruption. There was nothing in the demands of Russia which the Sultan ought to have refused, and would not have conceded, if he had not thought war, with England and France for supporters, more advantageous to his interests. The British Government and Ambassador should have insisted upon the acceptance of the Menschikoff ultimatum or the Vienna Note. War would then have been averted, England saved from a terrible and expensive conflict, and Turkey more benefited, in the end, than by any battles we could fight for her integrity. On behalf of the special interests of this country he upheld the strictest policy of non-intervention.

Mr. J. Ball approved of the war, not for the sake of the integrity of Turkey, or the equilibrium of Europe, but in vindication of public justice. Fought for this object, the present contest would, he thought, furnish a lesson to the world from which future sovereigns might learn that, even among nations, honesty was the best policy.

The Marquis of Granby much regretted the tone of disrespect and personal hostility which had charterised the language of Members on the other side of the House towards the Emperor of Russia, whose every word and every action was treated as though it was of necessity false and nefarious. The Emperor accorded to those who opposed him full credit for integrity of intention; why should similar credit not be given to the Emperor? All that Russia had sought was the protectorate of the Greek church in the Ottoman dominions, an object which England could have no ground for resisting. The real cause of the unfortunate position at which we had arrived was the division which existed in the Cabinet; it was the civil war that prevailed there which had occasioned the war with Russia. ("Oh, oh!" *and laughter.*)

Lord Dudley Stuart wished the Government to declare more explicitly their general objects in beginning the war; and trusted they would show more vigour in their acts, now it was proclaimed, than in their councils heretofore.

Lord Palmerston said, he could have wished that, in a debate upon a question like this, matters of detail, arising out of the negotiations, had been postponed to another occasion, and that the Queen's message should have been responded to unanimously, without mixing up with an assurance of loyalty and devotion to the Crown topics of a minor and subordinate character. He

did not deny the right, but he must be excused if he did not follow the example. After noticing in a cursory and somewhat sarcastic manner the allusions made by Mr. Layard to the *Times*, the noble Lord observed that the question was, whether her Majesty's Government were to receive the support of Parliament in the contest in which we were engaged? The views of Russia upon Turkey, he observed, were not of yesterday; for a great length of time the policy of the court of St. Petersburg, which it had pursued systematically, had been to obtain possession of European Turkey, not hastily or prematurely, but by profiting by every opportunity. He did not blame the Russian Government on this account. An aggressive policy, when pursued by legitimate means, might be condemned and opposed, but was no reproach to the Government that had adopted it, provided it acted without concealment, subterfuge, or fraud. But the course pursued by Russia in the recent transactions had not been of this straightforward character. Russia had speculated upon the impossibility of an alliance between us and France and Austria, and thought an opportunity now offered to make a great step, which had been pursued with great ability. If by a concession of the Sultan, Russia had become the arbitrator of the whole Christian population of Turkey, it would have placed the sovereignty of that portion of his subjects at the discretion of the Emperor of Russia. It was impossible, he thought, for any man capable of drawing conclusions to doubt that there was a settled intention on the part of Russia to overthrow the Turkish empire. Was it possible, it was then asked, to maintain an empire which Mr. Bright represented to be in a state of rapid decay? In reply, he would appeal to the events of the last eight months, and, comparing the resistance offered by the Turks to the Russian forces with their defence in former years, he would ask in return, whether Turkey had not shown proofs of vitality which few would have expected she would display. Among the reasons which had influenced Russia to strike the blow, the improvements in Turkey which would tend to withdraw the mass of her Christian population from Russian influence, had no doubt its share, since it led the Emperor to fear that that population was slipping from his grasp, and that Turkey was getting too strong. But the real question was, not what we might wish to see established in the Turkish empire, but what, for the interests of all Europe, ought not to be established, namely, the transfer of that country to the sceptre of Russia. Mr. Bright had asked what were our interests in the war, and what we meant by the balance of power? The idea of the balance of power was familiar to and practised by all mankind; it was the doctrine of self-defence and self-preservation, combined with that sagacity and foresight which would anticipate and prevent danger before it thundered at our door. There were things worse than war, and Lord Palmerston suggested how Mr. Bright might convince himself of this fact by a simple process of mercantile accounts; sooner or later, he was aware, he

said, that the equality of races in Turkey must be accomplished; but the question at present was, whether Europe was to lie prostrate at the feet of one arbitrary power which already bestrid the globe; or that power should be taught that there were limits to the ambition even of a Czar; and he believed there existed in the powers of Europe a determination to resist the encroachments of any one power, and that this country was able, as it was willing, by sea and land, to defend the liberties of Europe and the independence of nations.

Mr. Disraeli rose to support the address, considering that to declare war was a real prerogative of the Crown, and that this was not an occasion to enter into matters of policy, but that they should rally round the Throne, and leave the discussion of questions of policy for another occasion. He, however, entered at very great length, into the whole policy of the Government in its relations with Russia. He observed that there were two classes of opinions among statesmen, one believing in the vitality of Turkey, the other that she was in a state of hopeless decrepitude. Lord Aberdeen, he said, had never concealed that he was a disciple of the last class, never pretending that he believed in the vitality of Turkey. It was on record, that his Lordship had agreed with the Russian Government that the Turkish force in the Mediterranean should be blockaded, and it was owing solely to the Duke of Wellington that that agreement had been repudiated. He called the attention of the House to what he termed that mysterious document—the Russian memorandum of 1844—which implied, he argued, that there had been an agreement between the Government and the Emperor of Russia, and a proposal for the partition of Turkey. He endeavoured to establish a connection between this supposed secret understanding and the present political position of this country, which he attributed to a divided Cabinet with discordant opinions. He described the effect which he supposed to have been produced upon the Russian Emperor by the appointment of Lord Aberdeen to be head of the English Cabinet, since the Emperor had, upon that event, instantly reversed his policy, and had made a proposition relative to Turkey in the very spirit of the document of 1844. He maintained that a conflict between British sentiments and Russian sentiments had brought the country to its present position; that the war might have been prevented, and that it was owing to the accident of Lord Aberdeen being at the head of the Government.

Lord J. Russell replied shortly to Mr. Layard and Mr. Disraeli; and, after a few words from Colonel Sibthorp, the address was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th of April, Lord Beaumont put a series of questions to the Foreign Secretary respecting the actual position of Great Britain with regard to the German Powers.

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, said that with respect to the protocol that had been recently signed at Vienna, it was only signed on the previous Sunday, and the draft of it received

on Monday. It was not that which the Government originally desired, or that which the Austrian Government had agreed to, in the form of a convention, but it had now assumed the form of a protocol to meet the wishes of the Russian Government, and he might say that it substantially contained all that was included in the convention. This document would be found of a satisfactory character, and the assent of Prussia had been readily given to it. There was not the slightest foundation for the rumour that Prussia had gone over to the cause of Russia, nor was there any reason to anticipate it, though he wished the tone and temper of the debates in the second chamber at Berlin had been somewhat different. He believed Chevalier Bunsen had been recalled, but as yet he had no official knowledge of the fact. And he had heard that another special mission was about to be sent to this country, of the same nature as that which arrived three weeks ago, and which probably would be attended with the same result. He was not able to give their Lordships any information as to the convention signed between Austria and Prussia, because it had not been communicated to her Majesty's Government: but he understood that it was of an offensive and defensive character, in the event of any territorial attack upon Germany. In respect to the allied fleets, he had only to say that they were, at the last advices, at Kavarni: and that when the admirals heard of the passage of the Danube by the Russians, they detached some steamers to communicate with the military authorities of the Turkish forces, and to render them all the assistance in their power. As to Servia, the Government had no information of the alleged entry of Austrian troops into that country. An Austrian *corps d'armée* was, however, upon the frontiers, but it would only enter in the event of an insurrection in favour of Russia, and with the object of maintaining the status quo and the authority of the Sultan.

Several questions referring to recent accounts from the Black Sea and the head quarters of the British Army in the East were also asked in the House of Lords on the 27th of April, when the Earl of Ellenborough called attention to the neglect evinced with regard to the British forces at Gallipoli: no preparations having been made, according to the letters published in different newspapers, for the arrival of the troops, and very insufficient provision afforded for their accommodation. It was stated that the sick had no mattresses or blankets, in short no medical comforts. He asked who was responsible for what had occurred.

The Duke of Newcastle denied the correctness of the statements upon which Lord Ellenborough's complaint was founded. The troops had been received by the inhabitants in the most friendly spirit, and accommodated as well as the locality rendered possible. The statement respecting the total want of medical comforts was so monstrous that he could not believe it. There was a store of hospital tents at Malta, and he had sent some from England; and, no doubt, they had been sent on to Gallipoli. It was incredible that the steamers would

have been sent on without a supply of boats. Mr. Calvert, our Consul, far from being ignorant of the approaching arrival of the troops, had three weeks ago sent a report home showing in detail the whole provision made for them. The Turkish Government readily gave up the buildings required. More than this, Mr. Assistant-Commissary Smith had proceeded to the Dardanelles and signed contracts for the supply of the troops nine days before they arrived. He thought our preparations would stand a comparison with those of the French, said to be so superior. With respect to the quarters, the English troops were perfectly satisfied with the Greek quarters assigned to them. The utmost harmony had existed between the French and English commissaries. He complained of the recklessness with which statements impugning the conduct of the war had been written from the spot, and circulated in England, and concluded by advising newspaper correspondents to make sure of their facts before giving them currency.

The Earl of Hardwicke declared that he had heard with some doubt the statements made by the Duke of Newcastle, in consequence of the erroneous statements which had been made by members of the Government at different times as to the affairs of the East. In particular, a question to the noble Earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had been answered by an assertion that no Russian ships had left Sebastopol and entered the Black Sea, yet it afterwards appeared that such had been the case, and that the Russians had sailed to the coast of Circassia, destroyed forts, and embarked garrisons.

Upon this the Earl of Clarendon explained that what he had stated, denying that the Russian fleet had carried large bodies of troops to Varna, Odessa, or Sebastopol, was correct. The forts on the Circassian coast were destroyed by packet steamers. The transaction took place before the declaration of war, and all our steamers could do, in pursuance of the instructions sent out to them in December last, was to order the Russian ships back into port.

The Marquis of Clanricarde repeated the substance of the Russian despatch on the subject, and asked for the British despatches.

Lord Clarendon having assented to their production, the subject dropped.

On the 11th of May, the Earl of Ellenborough put three questions to the Government relative to the conduct of the war. The first related to the great expense incurred in transporting troops to Turkey—3,096,000*l.* Had the whole 27,000 men and 5000 horses been sent to India round the Cape of Good Hope, estimating the cost by that of private travelling, the total expense would have been for the men, 2,700,000*l.*; for the horses, 250,000*l.* The cost of transport to the Peninsula for a whole year, 1808, was only 2,100,000*l.*, the troops sent greatly exceeding in number those now sent to Turkey. These facts justified him in asking explanations.

The next question was, how was it proposed to pay the troops in Turkey? The Turkish silver currency was depreciated 82½ per

cent., and it was quite impossible to pay the troops in that currency. In India, there was a person whose duty it was to change the rupee into pice—a rupee contained 64 pice, and he was permitted to give 63 pice.

Could not the British troops in Turkey enjoy a similar advantage? The larger the amount of coin taken into the market the greater the loss; he therefore suggested the coinage of twopenny silver pieces, as they would nearly correspond in value with the piastre.

The third question was as to the means of moving the army in Turkey on land; and in order to show the necessity and importance of this point, he cited the opinion of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, who, he said, had stated that, upon the lowest and most economical calculation, 15,000 baggage horses were necessary to enable an army of 15,000 men to move, and that there ought, in addition, to be a reserve of 30 per cent. for contingencies, thus making the total number of horses required 19,500.

The Duke of Newcastle replied to the first question, that any statement of details would be attended with injury to the public service, and that as most of them involved matters of account, it would be impossible to produce them, even if it were expedient. But at the proper time the fullest information would be laid before Parliament. As to the payment of the troops, an experiment was being made to pay them in English sovereigns and silver; and, of course, means would be adopted to remedy any inconvenience which might arise from the peculiar condition of Turkey in this respect. Relative to the means of movement possessed by the army, he affirmed that they would be sufficient in point of quantity, and that, though of course they would not be equal to those in this country, no difficulty was anticipated in this respect. In conclusion, the Duke mentioned that the health of the troops in Gallipoli was most satisfactory: for, out of 5,300 men, only 20 were sick on the 1st of April last; and the medical department of the army was in the highest state of efficiency.

The Earl of Malmesbury then inquired whether any despatches had been received from Admiral Dundas on the subject of the bombardment of Odessa.

The Duke of Newcastle answered that despatches had been received. He recapitulated some of the facts which had been published in the newspapers, adverting particularly to the outrage upon the flag of truce.

The Earl of Malmesbury expressed his surprise at finding the cause of the attack assigned to the outrage on the flag of truce. If that outrage had not taken place, would Odessa have been left unassailed?

The Duke of Newcastle declined to communicate the instructions issued by the Government as to the conduct of the war, and the conversation terminated.

On the 26th of May, the Marquis of Clanricarde made some inquiries in the House of Lords respecting the treaty between Austria and Prussia, and the reported occupation of the Greek territories by the troops of England and France, also with re-

spect to the rumours of a treaty between Russia and Persia, or Russia and Bokhara and Khiva.

The Earl of Clarendon stated, in reply, that the treaty which had lately been concluded between Austria and Prussia was kept a profound secret while under negotiation, and only communicated to the British Government when ratified. On the 23rd ultimo it had been communicated to the Conference at Vienna, at the same time with the convention between England and France; and a "protocol annexing the two conventions together was signed the same day." As soon as it was received, it would be presented to the House. With respect to Greece, he promised the fullest information on the subject, within a week, when it would be seen that there had been ample grounds for that measure of coercion which had been reluctantly adopted towards Greece by her Majesty's Government in concert with the Government of France. As regarded the intelligence from India, he had no reason to believe that any treaty had been concluded between Russia and Persia, or between Russia and Bokhara and Khiva. Indeed, Persia had made a declaration of neutrality; and was so determined not to vex Turkey in her war with Russia, that she had suspended her claims on Turkey, some of them just.

On the 28th of April, the House of Commons was occupied by the discussions which arose out of various questions and answers upon matters relative to the war, and some interesting information was elicited.

In replying to a question put by Sir John Walsh, whether steam power could not be generally applied to the conveyance of cavalry and artillery by sea, Sir James Graham stated what had been accomplished since the 8th of February—namely that 830 officers, 24,119 men, and 2,259 horses, with 2,000 tons of provisions and commissariat stores, and 3,000 tons of Ordnance stores, had been conveyed to their destination in the East; that the number of transports employed, including steamers, was 92, of sailing vessels 78, and horse-transports 70. Considering the distance to which this force of men and horses had been moved, and the time occupied, he was confident, he said, that, at no former period in the history of this country, had such an operation been performed in so short a space of time. The Admiralty, he subsequently added, had come to the conclusion that, generally, steam-vessels were not applicable to the transport of cavalry.

In answer to a question by Lord Dudley Stuart, as to the alleged removal by Russian ships of war of Russian troops from the Circassian coast in the Black Sea to the Crimea, unimpeded by the allied fleets, Sir James Graham gave a more detailed explanation than that which had been afforded in the House of Lords on the previous day. He stated that on the 16th March, the British war-steamer *Sampson*, commanded by Captain Jones, observed five small steamers on the Circassian coast, but could not overhaul them, as they were close in shore. He overhauled a transport carrying troops, the officers of which tendered their

swords; but Captain Jones rightly judged that his instructions—transmitted before the declaration of war—did not permit him to interfere with the passage of a Russian transport from the coast of Circassia, which is Russian territory, to Sebastopol, a Russian fort. He would produce the despatch of Captain Jones, "so that the House might see the accounts given by their own officers, in which, of course, they could place confidence, and compare them with the Russian accounts, with which they are entirely at variance."

Lord Dudley Stuart then inquired whether the Porte and the Servian Government had consented that Servia should be occupied by Austrian troops?

Lord John Russell replied that Servia was not occupied by Austrian troops, nor had arrangements been made for such a step. Austria would not occupy Servia without the consent of the Porte, except in the event of the entrance of Russian troops into the territory, or a general insurrection in Servia.

Mr. Digby Seymour then drew the attention of the Secretary at War, to the statement of the *Times*' correspondent respecting the alleged defective arrangements for the British troops at Gallipoli, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, in reply, made a statement of what had been done by Government, similar to that of the Duke of Newcastle in the House of Lords on the day before, remarking that it was impossible for the Government to be prepared, on the moment, to contradict such statements, with reference to some of which they had no information. He entered into details with a view of showing that the statements in question were inconsistent with official reports, and must have been founded on inaccurate data. He defined what he conceived to be the duties of a correspondent of a newspaper, which did not include, he observed, a rigid investigation of the truth of every rumour. He had no reason to think that the commissariat, medical, or any other officers, had neglected their duties.

Mr. Cobden prefaced an inquiry whether the Government contemplated laying before Parliament any papers relating to the insurrection of the Greek Christians in Turkey, by some severe comments on the views and policy of both the Turkish and British Governments in relation to the insurrection. He enlarged on the atrocities committed by the Bashi-bazouks, and the expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople, which he compared to the edict of Nantes. The Greeks, born subjects of the Porte, but naturalised subjects of Greece, Russia, England, or Austria, carried on almost the whole trade of Turkey; dealing with Glasgow and Manchester to the amount of 3,000,000*l.* a year: these Greeks had been expelled, and this concerned English interests.

Lord John Russell said, that all the despatches he had received showed that the Greek Government had been most active in fomenting the insurrection; that with respect to the expulsion of the Greeks, the Sultan had an undoubted right to expel them, but that he had not communicated his reasons for so doing to her Majesty's Government. He

exposed the edict of Nantes parallel; the expulsion of French subjects from their own land, merely for religious opinions was no parallel to the exclusion of the subjects of a foreign prince actively fomenting insurrection and invasion. He admitted that great atrocities had been committed, both by the Turkish irregulars and the insurgents: but this was one of the consequences that was to be foreseen from the ambitious attempts of the Emperor of Russia—an ambition for which there was scarcely one apologist except Mr. Cobden. The Government hoped shortly to lay before Parliament papers relating to the insurrection of the Greek Christians in Turkey, and explanatory of our present relations with the Court at Athens.

Mr. Bright defended Mr. Cobden, and strongly condemned the policy of the Government with reference to the war, which he declared was repugnant to the feelings of the population of the country we pretended to protect. He also denounced the language of the Ministry with regard to the Czar, and asked how we could treat with a man whom we had so grossly insulted.

Mr. Layard, dissenting from Mr. Cobden, described the advantages which Greek subjects had enjoyed under the Porte, and their abuse of their privileges, and justified the conduct of the Turkish Government towards them. With reference to the removal of the Russian troops from the Circassian coast, he had received, he said, information that the vessels were really Russian ships of war, and that the number of troops which had been thus allowed to reinforce the garrison of Sebastopol was 5000. He believed, too, that the statements respecting the commissariat arrangements at Gallipoli, published in the *Times*, were, to a certain extent, correct.

Mr. Milner Gibson referred to the case of the British ship *Ann M'Alister*, detained at Cronstadt; on board of which the effects of Sir G. H. Seymour were embarked.

Sir J. Graham said that the *Ann M'Alister* would probably be allowed to prosecute her voyage, but that Sir G. H. Seymour's property was still, he believed, on shore. Respecting the privileges accorded to neutrals, he feared that they might somewhat interfere with the vigorous action of the belligerents, but remarked that they had been prompted by a beneficent spirit, which Russia had fully reciprocated. A happy triumph had thus been gained for the cause of humanity, in mitigating the horrors of war so far as they fell upon peaceable traders. In conclusion, he confessed to an insurmountable objection to the system of licences.

After a few words from Lord Claude Hamilton, Lord Dudley Stuart inveighed against the general vacillation, negligence, timidity, and dilatoriness evinced by the Government in their conduct of the war.

Questions and comments upon matters of detail were afterwards offered by Mr. Price, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Baillie, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. French, and Mr. Danby Seymour, and after some further explanations by Lord John Russell, the House proceeded to the despatch of other business.

The speech of Lord Lyndhurst,

in the House of Lords on the 19th of June, was a most remarkable instance of splendid intellectual power existing undimmed by advanced old age. It contained the most luminous and statesmanlike exposition of the policy of England during the war, the most perspicuous and accurate survey of the position in which we stood to our adversary and our allies, and the most forcible and eloquent exposure of the designs of Russia which had yet been given to the world.

He rose, he said, to call the attention of the Peers to the memorandum relative to the Eastern question, transmitted by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to their Envoys at Frankfort to be presented to the Diet. Although it had not been laid on the table of the House, and perhaps could not be, in point of form, he presumed it had been read by most of their Lordships, as it had been widely published, both on the Continent and in this country. It had given rise to much discussion, and had been viewed with much anxiety and uneasiness by some persons; and he, therefore, thought it his duty to submit it to the House and the Government, in order that a distinct understanding might be come to with respect to it.

The first passage was this—"Both Cabinets have agreed with those of Paris and London in the conviction that the conflict between Russia and Turkey could not be prolonged without affecting the general interests of Europe, and those also of their own States. They acknowledged in common that the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the independence of the Sultan's Government are necessary conditions of the political balance; and that the war should under no circumstances have for result any change in existing territorial positions." The correct interpretation of this passage meant "territorial positions" as between Turkey on one side and Russia on the other. The passage was not so precise as to be free from all doubt; but if any doubt existed, it would effectually be removed by referring to the protocol of the 5th December. In that document the four powers expressed themselves in these terms —"In fact, the existence of Turkey in the limits assigned to her by treaty is one of the necessary conditions of the balance of power in Europe; and the undersigned plenipotentiaries record with satisfaction, that the existing war cannot in any case lead to modifications in the territorial boundaries of the two empires which would be calculated to alter the state of possession in the East established for a length of time, and which is equally necessary for the tranquillity of all the other powers." It was, therefore, perfectly clear from the protocol that no alteration was to take place, whatever were the result of the war, in the territorial limits between Russia on one side and Turkey on the other; in other words, the *status quo ante bellum* was to remain established. But it might be said that the protocol referred to was framed previously to France and England entering into war with Russia. It was so; but after war had been entered into, the four powers met, and in distinct terms confirmed the principle upon which former protocols had

been founded. It was, therefore, extremely difficult to come to any other conclusion than that, whatever might be the results of the war, we were to put an end to it by restoring Russia to, and leaving Turkey in, the same state as that in which they were anterior to the commencement of hostilities.

The memorandum referred to adopted the same language, and went on to say—"The last of the protocols shows that, although France and Great Britain have entered into the war against Russia, the four Cabinets invariably adhere to the principle proclaimed heretofore by them in common, and have united in regard to the basis on which to deliberate as respects the appropriate means for obtaining the object of their endeavours." In conclusion, they came to this determination, that the principle laid down in the original protocol was to be acted upon whatever might be the result of the war. Undoubtedly, that was the principle on which Austria and Prussia were then acting; and if Russia agreed to withdraw from the Principalities and guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire, Austria and Prussia would withdraw from the contest; and if that was true with respect to these two powers when they were acting in common and in one common principle with the two others powers, it was clear almost to demonstration that we also must be content to terminate the war upon that principle.

But in the memorandum Austria appeared to be acting inconsistently with that principle; for she declared in the strongest possible terms, that the free navigation of the Danube was of the utmost importance, not to her alone, but to Europe. Now, what was the state of that river? By the unfortunate treaty of Adrianople Russia secured to herself both banks of the Danube, and the right of establishing a quarantine in one of the islands; and thus for many years she had the absolute control of that river, and effectually interrupted its free navigation. Remonstrances had produced no effect; and therefore unless Russia was removed from that position, the free navigation of the Danube could not be insured. It had been said that all this might be arranged by treaty: but no faith could be placed in a treaty of this kind made with Russia. She had a treaty with Austria on the subject for fifteen years,—Russia engaging to keep the river open, Austria to pay a toll; yet Russia had done nothing to keep the river open—she had obstructed the navigation, but she had extorted the toll. The consequence was that intended—great advantage had been given to the rival port of Odessa. The Turks left sixteen feet of water at the mouth, now it was reduced to only nine. The papers laid on the table afforded a lively instance of the shuffling, the mendacious policy, the diplomatic craft and falsehood, of the Court of St. Petersburg. To secure that object which Austria and Germany deemed so important—the free navigation of the Danube—a change must take place in the territorial possession of the mouths of the Danube: but that object was in contradiction with the principle that the *status quo* was not to be altered.

We had, by the superiority of the combined fleets, shut up the Russian fleet in the harbour of

Sebastopol. They could not come out, encountering our superior ships of war; and in consequence of this they had been compelled to desert and destroy all their establishments, except that of Anapa, on the Eastern coast of the Black Sea—a whole chain of forts which they had been fifty years in constructing, in order to extend their territories in that direction, and keep open their communication with the country south of Circassia. Could it be supposed possible, after we had encouraged the Circassians by every means in our power to oppose themselves to the Russian forces, that we were prepared to restore their country again to Russia, by placing that power in the same position which she occupied before the war? How unjust would that be to the Circassians, and to our allies in that part of the world! He thought it would be wrong to conclude that such a course of proceeding could, by any possibility, or under any circumstances, be adopted.

If we were to place Russia in the situation, as far as territorial position was concerned, which she occupied before, whatever the events of the war might be, what would be her future position with respect to Turkey? After the termination of the war, which ended by that unfortunate and diastrous treaty of Adrianople, Count Nesselrode, by the direction of the Emperor of Russia, wrote to the Grand Duke Constantine at Warsaw, giving him an account of the provisions of that treaty and the relative situations of Russia and Turkey in consequence; and he wished to refer to the language of Count Nesselrode for the purpose of showing in what position Turkey would stand in future with respect to Russia if the *status quo ante bellum* was adopted. He said—"The Turkish monarchy is reduced to exist only under the protection of Russia, and must comply in future with her wishes. The possession of the Principalities is of the less importance to us, as without maintaining troops there, which would be attended with considerable expense, we shall dispose of them at our pleasure, as well during peace as in time of war. We shall hold the keys of a position from which it will be easy to keep the Turkish Government in check, and the Sultan will feel that any attempt to brave us again must end in his certain ruin."

The policy which Russia would pursue when unembarrassed by European combinations against her was shown by the counsel given by Prince Lieven, who was consulted previously to the commencement of the war terminating in the treaty of Adrianople. The words of Prince Lieven were —"Our policy must be to maintain a reserved and prudent attitude until the moment arrives for Russia to vindicate her rights, and for the rapid action which she will be obliged to adopt. The war ought to take Europe by surprise. Our movements must be prompt, so that the other powers should find it impossible to be prepared for the blow that we are about to strike." That was just the policy which Russia was likely to pursue if she was restored, whatever might be the events of the present war, to the position which she occupied at

the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople.

"Give me leave to call your attention to another document of no inconsiderable interest connected with this subject—a document contemporaneous with the letter to which I have referred. The Emperor of Russia was dissatisfied with the conduct of the other powers of Europe with respect to the course they pursued at the time of the great Greek insurrection. He wanted to adopt a policy of his own, and to advance his own purposes upon Turkey. He, therefore, freed himself from his allies, and determined to act for himself; but, secret and reserved as to the course he should pursue, he resolved not to take any measure without the utmost caution, and before making himself acquainted with the whole circumstances of his position. He directed Count Nesselrode to write to the different Russian ambassadors at the European Courts, inquiring what course they were likely to take if he entered the Principalities with a view to coerce Turkey. He wanted to know, in the first place, what course they were likely to adopt individually, and in the second place, what probability there was of any concert between them. The answers are interesting. Some of my noble friends in this House have read them, and I can assure your Lordships that they are of the most curious description. Perhaps the most interesting is that of Count Pozzo di Borgo, who extends his observations to all the principal powers of Europe. He begins first with England; and in answer to the question of what England will do, Count Pozzo di Borgo says—'England has recovered from her financial and commercial crisis. She is in a condition to go to war. She perhaps may oppose you, and may be able to do you considerable mischief on the sea, but not an injury that is altogether irretrievable. With regard to her military forces, she can do nothing. She cannot oppose the march of your armies; and therefore I submit that the Emperor has nothing to fear from England.' He next goes to France, and after lavishing some abuse upon the Minister, he answers the question of what France is capable of doing in the following terms—'As to the marine of France, it would be of no importance whatever, because everything that could be done by naval forces would be effected by England. With regard to her military forces, her internal condition would prevent her sending them against us; and, besides, her armies well know, when they come in contact with ours, what they have to expect.' My Lords, we shall see what will be the result of that meeting with respect to which Pozzo di Borgo, who I believe was a Corsican, expressed so confident an opinion; and perhaps the Emperor may see that England and France have now raised a barrier against his ambition greater than he ever expected to meet. (*Cheers.*) Count Pozzo di Borgo having stated his opinion with respect to England and France, and having come to the conclusion that even if united together they cannot by any possibility prevent the accomplishment of the projects of Russia, then proceeds to Austria; and, after ex-

pressing the utmost rage and indignation against Prince Metternich, who at that time was anxious to form an alliance between the four Powers, against Russian ambition, he goes on to say—'To every country war is a calamity; to Austria it is certain ruin.' The result, therefore, of his considerations and his advice was, that the Emperor might prosecute his design without any seeming embarrassment, because none of those powers, either collectively or individually, would be able to oppose him with success. Such is the policy, the caution, the perpetual activity, of Russia, always bent upon increasing her power—sometimes by silent means, sometimes by falsehood and trickery, and sometimes by open violence, as in the case to which I have referred. But before I go further I must refer to Prussia. I quite forgot Prussia. (*A laugh.*) I do not wish to read all the remarks of Count Pozzo di Borgo with respect to Prussia: they might weaken some very tender friendships at the present moment. (*A laugh.*) It has been said, I know not with what truth, that a change has taken place in the policy of Prussia. I can assure your Lordships, however, that the cohesion between Russia and Prussia is of long standing. Count Pozzo di Borgo says—'Being less jealous, and consequently more impartial, Prussia has constantly shown by her opinions that she has a just idea of the nature and importance of the affairs of the East; and if the Court of Vienna had shared her views and her good intentions, there can be no doubt that the plans of the Imperial Cabinet would have been accomplished.' I may say this very moment, that if the Cabinet of Vienna had shared 'the views and good intentions' of Prussia some short time back, the objects of Russia might have been accomplished.

"Count Nesselrode expresses himself in these terms—'The Count Alopeus transmits to us the most positive assurances, which leave no doubt touching the favourable dispositions on which Russia may reckon on the part of Prussia, whatever may be the ultimate course of events.' Now, my Lords, I have gone through the opinions expressed by Count Pozzo di Borgo and Count Nesselrode upon the Western Powers of Europe, and as to what the Emperor had to fear either from their separate opposition or from their union; and I think they afford us a satisfactory lesson of the precaution which we ought to exercise, of the apprehensions which we ought always to entertain, of the proceedings of the Court of St. Petersburgh in endeavouring to carry out and effect the long-desired object of the annexation of Turkey to the empire of Russia."

What was to be the guarantee of the integrity of Turkey? The guarantee of the four Powers would be valid as long as they held together and did not quarrel. But the guarantee of Russia would not be worth the paper on which it might be written. Look at a recent instance. Sir Hamilton Seymour heard that troops were being collected on the Turkish frontier, and he mentioned it to Count Nesselrode; but Count Nesselrode contradicted the statement; saying, it was only an ordinary change of quar-

ters, usual at that season of the year. Was that the system, and were those the persons, on whose assurances they were to depend? A noble Lord on the cross-benches had made an eloquent, but not convincing, speech, as to the necessity of placing confidence in a person with whom we might be negotiating; but when great interests were depending, caution, jealousy, foresight, should characterise our negotiations. "I am of the same mind as Charles Fox was when he said he preferred the old Parliamentary word 'jealousy' to the modern one 'confidence.' (*Cheers and laughter.*) When the interests of millions are stake—when the liberties of mankind are in issue—away with confidence. Confidence generally ends in credulity." (*Loud cheers.*)

The history of Russia was a history of fraud, duplicity, trickery, artifice, and violence. The Russian Government had all the characteristics of Asiatic barbarism. St. Petersburg was only a second Tobolsk. As Pitt said of Napoleon, nothing was too vast for her aim, nothing too small for her rapacity. She had doubled her European territories within half a century. She went to Khiva—for what purpose? Aggression and lust of territory. She sent two armies to gain a place which was not of the slightest value, except as a position to enable her to extend her power and influence, and to annoy Great Britain in her territories in the East. She had now attained her object; but the expeditions for securing Khiva and the Sea of Aral were prepared and sent out in a time when she was at peace with us. "I might go on for ever with these transactions." In the most recent instance, while Nicholas was pretending to protect Turkey and trying to cajole the Sultan, he was planning the partition of his empire. Count Nesselrode assured our Government that Prince Menschikoff's mission only related to a dispute between the Greek and Latin churches: Prince Menschikoff sent a military officer to Athens, and the Greek insurrection was the result.

"These circumstances should put us on our guard against placing the slightest reliance on any engagements into which Russia may enter. We must have guarantees for the fulfilment of her undertakings. I do not mean personal guarantees—they are worthless. Russia has coined a new phrase of which we may avail ourselves—'material guarantees.' (*Cheers and laughter.*) Russia must give us what she calls material guarantees;' and if we hold in pledge or mortgage something valuable which she would not like to lose, we may hope to bind her to her word; but as for moral guarantees—her faith, her honour, or her word—they are one and all valueless. 'What course,' I may be asked, 'would you propose to pursue?' My reply is, that that would depend a good deal on the events of the war. ("Hear, hear!" *from the Ministerial benches.*) This, however, I unhesitatingly declare, that in no event, except that of extreme necessity, ought we to make peace without previously destroying the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and laying prostrate the fortifications by which it is defended. (*Great cheering.*) If we leave Russia that fleet and

those defences, we leave her in a position in which she will be sure to coerce Turkey, because in that case Turkey must—to use the words I have already quoted—be submissive to her will. I know not what course Austria intends to pursue; but I think I may venture to state that in this matter she has far more at stake than either England or France. Should Russia hold permanent possession of the Principalities, the whole Southern frontier, and indeed the independence of Austria, would be threatened. If this monstrous — I know not what to call it—this leviathan, which stretches forth its arms so many thousand miles from West to East, and presses on the northern and eastern frontiers of Austria, should also succeed in establishing itself on her southern frontier, Austria must be crushed. What course Russia will take if she should succeed in obtaining possession of the provinces of Turkey in Europe it is not for me to predict. That she will not stand still,—that she will not remain stationary, is certain. She knows—to use the emphatic language of the Emperor—that surrounding nations contemplate her colossal power with awe, and know that her vast armies only await the signal for pouring like a deluge over the States and kingdoms of the world. My Lords, I feel strongly on this subject; I believe that if this barbarous nation—this enemy of all progress except that which tends to strengthen and consolidate its own power—which punishes education as a crime—should once succeed in establishing itself in the heart of Europe, it would be the greatest calamity that could befall the human race." (*Continued cheering.*)

The Earl of Clarendon commenced his reply by remarking upon the irregularity of a discussion founded on a state paper of which English politicians had no official cognisance, and when many of their Lordships had probably become acquainted with it for the first time. He declared that the memorandum resulted from and embodied negotiations having reference merely to German interests, and that the *status quo* mentioned in it related only to certain Germanic arrangements for the free navigation of the Danube, without involving in any degree the question of greater territorial divisions of Europe. Dismissing the memorandum as possessing in reality much less importance than had been assigned to it, and abstaining from any attempt to determine the value of Russian assurances, he addressed himself to the question of the Austrian alliance, and justified his confidence in the good faith of that nation. There were, he said, some German powers who looked with awe at the imaginary omnipotence of Russia; but, to her credit, Austria had not shared in this ignominious feeling, and if she had not moved in this matter with the speed which some desired, her position must be remembered, and allowance made for the close personal relations which had until recently existed between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. Austria and Prussia had now joined in a summons requiring Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and in reply to the antici-

pation that this summons would be unfavourable, Austria had concluded a convention with the Porte for their occupation by her forces. She had, moreover, placed at the disposal of the Porte, any number of troops that might be required for the suppression of the insurrection in Montenegro. She had sent her ships to co-operate with ours in putting down the Greek revolt, and he expected that at the beginning of the next month she would be ready to take the field with 300,000 men, completely armed and equipped. After such acts, and with the experience Austria then had of Russian policy, he could not believe that she would be so wanting to her interests and dignity, as to conclude such a peace as Lord Lyndhurst had described—a peace which could be no more than a mere hollow truce, to which England could be no party, and which would leave Austria at the mercy of Russia. He concluded by saying he could not possibly state on what terms peace could be made. "That must depend upon the chances and the contingencies of war. And indeed, my Lords, if I did know upon what terms we alone would be prepared to make peace—if I was prepared to say that we would accept no other terms than those which the noble and learned Lord himself would accede to—I assure your Lordships it would be the most imprudent course I could possibly take. But this we know, that the policy of Russia, and the power she has hitherto possessed of carrying it out, have been and are dangerous to the peace and well-being of Europe, and that both are adverse to the cause of progress and civilisation. And we also know that the object and interest of Europe must be to curtail that power and to check that policy. We know that the means of doing it are now so great and effectual, and that the opportunity is so wonderfully favourable, that if we were now to neglect it we should in vain hope for its return. (*Cheers.*) All Europe is not to be disturbed, great interests are not to be injured, the people are not to have fresh burdens imposed upon them, great social and commercial relations are not to be abruptly torn asunder, and all the greatest Powers of Europe are not to be united in arms for an insignificant result. I think you must agree that repression will only postpone the danger, and that safety can alone be found in measures which shall prevent its recurrence."

The close of this speech was followed by cheers, not less enthusiastic than those which had arisen at the utterance of every sentiment which spoke of vigour and determination in carrying on the war.

The Earl of Derby briefly analysed the phraseology of the memorandum, and declared that Lord Clarendon's explanation had not removed the unfavourable interpretation which Lord Lyndhurst had given it. He still believed that, according to the agreement, the co-operation of Austria and Prussia with the two Western Powers would cease if the Principalities were even evacuated, and the territorial limits of Turkey restored. Nay more, if England and France chose to urge the war to further results, the Austrian and Prus-

sian alliance might be transferred to the Czar. Passing on to the English side of the question, he said it had been very satisfactory to him to hear Lord Clarendon state again that we were not embarked in this war for any private object: that there had been forced upon us a great question, which had been growing up for years; that the solution of that question, having been forced upon us, must be settled for once and for ever, finally, conclusively, and effectually. ("Hear, hear!") He was rejoiced more than he could express on hearing that declaration repeated by the noble Earl, because sure he was that the people of this country, greatly as they might be indisposed to enter upon a war at all, much as they might feel the pressure upon their interests, much as they might recoil from all the dangers and all the horrors that would be incurred, their disinclination would be infinitely greater to arrive at the conclusion of a shameful and dishonourable peace—(*cheers*)—and a dishonourable peace he was confident they would declare that to be which would not effectually check the growing ambition of Russia, and restrain her not merely within her existing limits, but rescue from her those portions of her conquests which rendered her so arrogant and overbearing, and take from her those territories which should afford a material guarantee against a renewal of those ambitious projects by which any further disturbance of the peace of Europe might be effectually and permanently prevented. (*Cheers.*) But this he would say, that the people of this country, having expended very large sums of money, having made incredible exertions, and being prepared to make still greater exertions and meet all the inconveniences of a war, he was convinced they would not be satisfied unless the Government resolved that from henceforth there should be security taken for the independence, not of Turkey alone, but of the neighbouring states of Russia, against Russian aggression. But above all, as his noble and learned friend had said, one great object with them ought to be—as well in point of honour as of policy—not to desert that gallant people—(*cheers*)—whose course we had advised, and who had so valiantly pursued that course—not to make our own terms, and then finally leave them to the vengeance of Russia when she had no other enemy to deal with. ("Hear, hear!") Were we to adopt such a course, we should be guilty of a base betrayal of our duty. (*Cheers.*) For the future it was impossible to permit that the Black Sea should be a Russian lake—(*cheers*)—or that the Danube should be a Russian ditch choked with mud and filth. (*Cheers.*) We must have a material guarantee for the peace of Europe, and he rejoiced in the language which had been held by his noble friend on the part of her Majesty's Government. That language would give perfect satisfaction, and he trusted that the country would see it followed up by the whole of her Majesty's Government by acts as vigorous and decisive as the language of the noble Lord.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that the speech of Lord Lyndhurst would have been more ap-

propriate three months ago, as neither the Ministry, nor the people of England now required any additional stimulus to warlike dispositions. This war was begun to protect our ally from unjust aggression, and the primary object of all negotiations had been to rescue the integrity of Turkey, not to provide for the contingency of Turkish conquests on Russian soil. With respect to the termination of hostilities, the condition of such an event would be best described by the phrase "a just and honourable peace," but it was obvious that the character of such a peace would depend very much upon the progress of the war. He then argued in the terms which follow, that the perils Europe underwent from Russian ambition were not so great, nor the injuries for which Russia had to atone so bitter, after all "At all times," he said, "I shall advocate an honourable peace, though bent on obtaining the great objects we have in view—the security, integrity, and independence of the Porte, and, as far as reasonable, what is called the security of Europe, which, however, I cannot say I feel to be so much in danger by the chance of Russian aggression. Let me remind my noble and learned friend, that when the disastrous treaty of Adrianople, to which he refers, was concluded, at a time when the Russian troops were within fifty miles of Constantinople, still no acquisition of Turkish territory was made by Russia. (*Intimations of dissent.*) Two or three small ports in Asia were taken possession of by Russia—('Hear, hear!')—but not an inch of territory in Europe and the Principalities was evacuated. [*An exclamation of;* 'The Danube!'] The Danube? No doubt. I have already expressed my opinion in this House with regard to the treaty of Adrianople; and no one has ever described the disastrous and onerous nature of its conditions more strongly than myself. ('Hear, hear!') But I say, considering the situation at that time of the Russian army, which was almost at the gates of Constantinople, that is a treaty which did not show any great exercise of territorial aggrandisement. That treaty was made twenty-five years ago; and since that period has Russia got a single inch of Turkish territory? The only interference of Russia has been to protect Constantinople against the Egyptians. That was no act of aggression; it was only a signal service which was rendered; and I think if we can secure tranquillity for twenty-five years to come we shall not do amiss. I think that ought to be the object which we should keep in view. I do trust, so carrying on the war, and having these feelings, which ought to inspire all Christian nations, we may look for the attainment of that great object in a shorter time than many noble Lords appear to think probable."

The tone and sentiments of this speech created so great dissatisfaction in Parliament and the country, that Lord Aberdeen deemed it prudent to announce his intention of explaining it. This he did on the 26th of June, in the House of Lords, to an unusually crowded and eager audience. He founded his speech upon a motion for producing a despatch often alluded to in Parliament, but never yet pub-

lished, written by himself in December, 1829, in reference to the treaty of Adrianople concluded in that year. He was anxious he said to take the earliest opportunity to remove the misapprehensions and misrepresentations which had got abroad respecting a speech of his delivered on a recent occasion. Although he declared he had nothing to retract or contradict, nevertheless he readily admitted that from the imperfect way in which he always addressed their Lordships there might probably —there might undoubtedly—be reason for some explanation and some further development of that which he had intended to address to the House in order to bring fully and clearly before their Lordships the views and opinions which he entertained upon the subject to which his observations referred. It had been stated in another place that he claimed to be the author of the treaty of Adrianople: the production of the despatch in question would show how far he was instrumental in framing that treaty, and what was his opinion, and the opinion of the Government whose organ he was on that occasion, of that unfortunate and disastrous treaty. It had been said—or at all events, it had been inferred from what he said a few days ago—that he regarded the treaty of Adrianople with approbation, or at least with indifference. The fact was, such was the impression produced by that treaty—such was the alarm excited by its conclusion—such were the supposed dangers which they dreaded to the existence of the Turkish empire—that the whole policy of the British Government was changed on a most material point in consequence of that treaty. He had already referred in that House to the fact, that at the beginning and during the progress of the Greek revolution, Mr. Canning never contemplated the existence of Greece as an independent kingdom; neither did the Duke of Wellington ever contemplate the existence of Greece as an independent kingdom, but solely as a vassal State under the suzerainty of the Porte, somewhat similar to the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia. When, however, the treaty of Adrianople was signed, it appeared to him, and his noble friend at the head of the Government at the time agreed with him, that the condition of the Turkish empire was so perilous in itself that it would be extremely unwise to create a State and place it under the protection and suzerainty of an empire which itself was exposed to extreme peril, and whose existence was prolonged for a time only. Therefore they agreed to propose to their allies to convert that vassal State into an independent kingdom. Their allies agreed with them, and the Porte at last assented to their proposal. Hence, the existence of Greece as an independent kingdom was due to the impressions produced upon them by the terms of the treaty of Adrianople. What he had then said showed at least what were their impressions; and although they might be thought by some to have been erroneous, he could assure their Lordships that at the time they were unquestionably honest and sincere. He fully admitted that the apprehensions which they had then felt

had turned out to be greatly exaggerated. However disastrous the treaty of Adrianople, and however mischievous its conditions, nevertheless they had the experience of the last twenty-five years to assure them of the continued existence of the Turkish empire; and more than that, they had proof of the vigour, of the energy, and of the courage and perseverance, with which the troops of that empire had maintained the integrity and independence of their country. (*Cheers.*) It was obvious, then, that they were under the most exaggerated alarm for the consequences of the treaty of Adrianople. He did not mean to say, although fortunately they were somewhat mistaken as to the amount of the danger to be apprehended from the treaty of Adrianople, that that treaty was not in the highest degree dangerous and prejudicial to the interests of Europe. He had never said so, either there or elsewhere. His noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst) called it, an "unfortunate" treaty. That was not a word sufficiently strong to describe the character of that treaty. True, he had said that, disastrous as the treaty of Adrianople was, Russia had made no great territorial acquisitions in consequence of that treaty. He said so as the simple truth. He was induced to say so, perhaps, at the moment, in consequence of a declaration, most exaggerated and most unfounded, that Lord Lyndhurst had made, that the Russian empire had doubled its territory in Europe in the course of the last fifty years. That he held to be completely incorrect; and, with the recollection of the treaty of Adrianople before him, he certainly did refer to it in proof that no such extension of territory had taken place as that asserted. But, although he knew perfectly well, and indeed he thought there could be no doubt of the fact, that no considerable extension of territory had taken place in consequence of that treaty, nevertheless he was not at all the less aware of the importance of the acquisitions that had actually been made since 1829. He knew perfectly well the importance of the acquisitions which Russia had made with respect to the navigation of the Danube, and he was equally sensible of the importance of the posts which she had acquired in Asia. Although small in extent, those acquisitions, from their character, were of the highest political importance. As the despatch for which he intended to move was long, and would be immediately upon the table of the House, he would not fatigue the House by reading it *in extenso;* but he must trouble them with a single extract, to show that, although he dwelt strongly the other evening upon the limited extent of the territorial acquisitions made by Russia, he did not in the slightest degree mean by that to invalidate the political importance of the acquisitions actually made by Russia. The passage was expressed in these terms—

"'It may not be easy to accuse of want of generosity the conqueror who checks the unresisted progress of success, and who spares the defenceless capital of his enemy. Nevertheless, the treaty in question—certainly not in conformity with the expectations held out by preceding declarations and assurances—ap-

pears vitally to affect the interests, the strength, the dignity, the present safety and future independence of the Ottoman empire. The modes of domination may be various, although all equally irresistible. The independence of a State may be overthrown, and its subjection effectually secured, without the presence of a hostile force or the permanent possession of its soil. Under the present treaty, the territorial acquisitions of Russia are small, it must be admitted, in extent, although most important in their character. They are commanding positions, far more valuable than the possession of barren provinces and depopulated towns, and better calculated to rivet the fetters by which the Sultan is bound."

[*A Peer:* "What is the date?"]

"The despatch was dated the 31st day of December, 1829. The extract he had read showed that the small extent of the acquisitions made by Russia did not blind him to the importance of their character; and therefore, when, the other night, he dwelt upon the absence of any very great territorial acquisitions, of course it was with a view to contradict the assertion of Lord Lyndhurst, and to state what might be termed a geographical truth, but without the slightest reference to the undoubted political importance of those acquisitions which had actually been made

"My Lords, the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople was the commencement of a change of policy on the part of Russia. It is highly probable that if that treaty had been made by the Empress Catherine, great acquisitions of territory would have taken place. But, as I have said, at that time Russia commenced a change of policy, which has been carried on to the present day with ever-increasing vigour, and which accounts to a certain extent for the absence of those territorial acquisitions which in other circumstances would no doubt have been made. That change of policy consists in this —Russia, instead of pursuing the policy which was followed in the preceding century, has, since the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople, looked to the extension of her political influence rather than to the acquisition of territory. A very prudent and politic change it has been. We have all heard of

> 'Satan grown wiser than in days of yore;'

and, perhaps, the line is not inapplicable to the Emperor of Russia, in having determined to pursue the same objects by different means, and means calculated not so greatly to alarm the European Powers. ('Hear!' *and a laugh.*) I believe this is the secret of all that has taken place in recent years. Take, for example, the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, concluded when a Russian army was in possession of Constantinople. There can be no doubt that if the former policy of the Empress Catherine had been followed upon that occasion, great territorial acquisitions would have been made, and they could not have been resisted in the relative positions of the two Powers at the time; but in consequence, as I believe, of the change of policy commenced by the treaty of Adrianople, the demands of Russia

at the conclusion of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, though they were unquestionably of the highest importance both to Russia and the Porte, did not assume the character of territorial aggrandizement. So with the mission of Prince Menschikoff himself. Russia was in a position in which she might have made demands of the most pressing nature upon Turkey. She had some reason for adopting that course; but, instead of exacting anything like territorial indemnity, she at once pressed for additional privileges; and if she had obtained those additional privileges for her co-religionists in the Turkish empire, I have no doubt that the invasion of the Principalities would never have taken place, or would immediately have ceased on the Sultan complying with her demands. But of course we felt—Europe felt—that the independence of Turkey would be as much endangered by the cession of such rights and privileges as were claimed by Russia, as it would have been had she made a positive demand for territorial indemnity; and therefore it was that the pretensions of Russia were resisted.

"Now, my Lords, I have been supposed to say also that I desired, or did not object to, a return to the treaty of Adrianople, because I stated that if we could obtain a peace which should last for twenty-five years we should not do amiss. ('Hear, hear!') Nor should we: but when I said that, I never for a moment meant to convey the impression which it seems my words have produced. I never said a word to imply that I desired to return to the treaty of Adrianople. What I said, or intended to say, was, that the treaty of Adrianople has given us peace for twenty-five years, and that if by any treaty which the fortune of war might enable us to make we should secure peace for an equal length of time, we should not, considering the instability of all human affairs, do so very far amiss. Therefore, my Lords, I am quite at a loss to conceive upon what grounds any one should dare to say, first, that I have claimed the honour of making the treaty of Adrianople, and, next, that I approved of or was indifferent to its conditions, and was ready to renew it without reference to the present posture of affairs. (*Cheers.*)

"I have explained to your Lordships how it came that I insisted the other evening upon the limited extent of the territorial acquisitions which Russia has made in consequence of the treaty of Adrianople. My statement upon that point is perfectly true—it is incontrovertible; but it was intended to be qualified in the manner which I have now stated to your Lordships. I feel, therefore, that I have nothing further to say of the treaty of Adrianople. It has also been said that I recommended a return to the *status quo*, or at least that I would not object to it. Now, my Lords, this statement surprises me more than anything; because I thought I had taken special care to explain that point in my answer to the observations of my noble and learned friend. I stated that that might be the cause of some apparently ambiguous expressions used by Austria and by Prussia as compared with the expressions used by our-

selves, and I said that Austria and Prussia might be desirous to restore the *status quo;* but, at the same time, I made the specific declaration that that was by no means applicable to us—that is, to England and France. You are aware, my Lords, that before the declaration of war the *status quo* was all that we hoped for—all that we desired—all that we attempted to obtain; and that was the condition which the Turkish Government signified its willingness to agree to. The treaty of Vienna was framed upon the understanding agreed to by all the four Powers, that the relations between Russia and Turkey should revert to the *status quo*. We thought that was quite as much as the Emperor of Russia could expect us to offer, and much more than he had any right to expect. But, my Lords, we proposed that in the hope that we should be able to preserve the state of peace, and that we should be able to avert our entering upon a course where all the evil passions that war engenders would be let loose. But the instant that war was declared, the state of the question was entirely altered. (*Loud cheers.*) From that moment everything depended upon the war itself; and we are left free to exercise our own judgment—to do that which we think will best suit our own interests and policy in framing the terms of peace. From that moment the *status quo* was entirely at an end. (*Cheers.*) Very well. I also said, as to the terms of peace, that however desirable, however necessary we might think certain terms to be, still it would be unwise in us now, in the present state of the war, to lay down any conditions of peace as those to which alone we will accede. These must depend upon the events of the war; and in the debate to which I have already referred, I recollect I did say that the conditions of peace would be very different if we found the Russians at Constantinople, from what they would be if we found ourselves at St. Petersburg. Well, my Lords, within these points lies the whole scope of the variance from the *status quo*. How far we may deviate from the *status quo*, no man can at this moment say, because that must depend upon events which are not within our power absolutely to control. But this we can say, that the independence and integrity of Turkey are undoubted conditions—they constitute the *sine qua non*—that must be secured, and secured effectually. (*Cheers.*) But how that is to be done, must again depend upon the progress of events, in the course of the negotiations which may take place at the moment. But that security must be taken—security for the independence and integrity of Turkey, so far as depends upon Russia—is really the object from which we are determined not to depart. (*Cheers.*) But again I say, how this is to be obtained, neither I nor any man in this House is able to say. We know what our object is—our main object at least; and of course by one mode or another we will obtain that, without which peace is impossible. (*Cheers.*) I think, also, exception has been taken to some expressions of mine as if I expressed doubt or disbelief of any danger from Russian aggression. Now, I wish here to say, that I have

the greatest alarm as to Russian aggression against Turkey. But against that aggression in any shape—whether in the shape of influence, whether in the shape of conquest, or in any other mode—we are prepared to protect her. But with respect to Russian aggression upon Europe, independently of her designs upon Turkey, I certainly did express no great alarm, because I feel no great alarm, and I am inclined to feel less and less every day. (*Laughter.*) If Russia, indeed, could be supposed to be in possession of Constantinople—if she had made good her aggression upon Turkey, and were in possession of Constantinople—then indeed I should feel alarmed for Europe, because I think Russia would acquire then the means of becoming formidable and dangerous to Europe. Without that, my Lords, I cannot pretend to say that I feel any great alarm. I consider France to be more powerful than Russia and Austria put together; and it is therefore impossible for me to look upon Russia with any great alarm out of her own frontiers, or in such a light as would induce me to think that it would be better to enter at once into a state of war, in order to repress dangers which I do not feel. Danger from Russia against Europe appears to me mainly, if not entirely, to depend upon her power in Turkey and in the East. If that power be checked—and it is to be hoped that we shall succeed in keeping her entirely free from exciting further alarm in the Turkish territories—then I cannot possibly think that there need be any very great alarm as to what she may do to Austria, or Prussia, or France, or England. (*Cheers.*) This, however much it has been misunderstood, was really all that I meant to express as to my general incredulity of any danger from Russian aggression."

He had now shown what sort of aggression it was that he was afraid of, and what sort of aggression it was that he was not afraid of. He was not aware that there was any other part of his speech which required further explanation. He believed he had already explained everything which, from being misunderstood at the time, appeared to be calculated to excite feelings of distrust in the Government.

"My Lords, I wish I could confine myself to this explanation; to the full expression of the sentiments I entertain, and which appeared to me necessary to be explained. I could have wished certainly that I might have been spared the necessity of saying anything about the extraordinary and absurd imputations—the personal imputations—to which I have been exposed. (*Loud cheers.*) I have no fear that your Lordships, who are accustomed to weigh the actions and the sentiments of public men, will fail to comprehend the motives from which I have acted; and the misrepresentation of them has been so ludicrously absurd, that I feel—indignant as I am—I feel it would not be worthy of the position which I now occupy—it would not be worthy of the memory of those with whom I have acted—it would not be worthy of my own character, if I were to condescend to enter upon any justification of my personal motives. (*Loud cheers.*) My

Lords, it is true that I have, more than any other man, struggled to preserve the state of peace for this country. I have done so because I thought it my duty to the people of this country—my duty to God and man—to exhaust every possible means of preserving peace; and my only apprehension is—though I trust your Lordships will acquit me on that point—my only apprehension is, lest I should not have done all, and lest in any way I should have lost some possible means of averting the greatest calamity that can befall a country; for, however glorious any war may be, the calamities which accompany it are heavy enough greatly to outweigh that glory. I know it has been said, if you love peace so much, you are unfit for war. Mr Lords, though peace is so dear to my feelings, still I am convinced of the necessity of this war. But how do I wish to make war? I wish to make war in order to obtain a peace; and I know well that the best mode of making war in order speedily to obtain a peace, is to make war with the utmost vigour and determination. (*Loud cheers.*) My noble friends near me know well enough, that, peaceable as I am, I have never shrunk—that, on the contrary, I have given my most ready concurrence to the most active measures of hostility and warlike preparations. Nay more, I believe I may say they will admit that I have personally been more urgent than perhaps any other man in exhorting the speedy concentration and advance of the allied forces north of the Balkan in support of the gallant army of Omer Pacha, and to extend a helping hand to Austria in order to enable her to carry out her professions. This, except for the warmth of the feelings under which I spoke, I ought not, perhaps, to say, but it is the truth, that, in the course we have taken, I have invariably urged the most decided course of action. I have now no more to say. I wish to confine myself to this subject without entering upon other topics more or less connected with the war. I wish to remove understandings which I feel to be perfectly erroneous interpretations of what I said, and I now declare that, so far from my former endeavours to preserve peace disqualifying me from carrying on the war, I think, though of course I may be wrong in the particular means, I think we ought to have recourse to the most expedient, the most prompt, the most successful means of carrying it on. I maintain and assert that my very love of peace induces me now to enter upon this war, which I unquestionably believe to be a perfectly just war; and therefore it is that I—so long as I have anything to do with the Government—shall unquestionably carry it on in such a manner as will be most likely to secure benefit to England, and to establish a safe and honourable peace." (*Cheers.*)

The Marquis of Clanricarde began by asserting that Lord Aberdeen had retracted much of his former speech. It was all very well for him when smarting under the powerful vigour of the speech of Lord Lyndhurst to appeal to this despatch on the treaty of Adrianople; but why, when he must have been fully informed of the weakness of the Russian

army at Adrianople, did he not take steps to prevent the signing of that disastrous treaty by the Sultan? Reviewing Lord Aberdeen's conduct subsequently in reference to other European occurrences, and more particularly the cases of Portugal, Spain, Belgium, and France, before the revolution of July, he declared that Lord Aberdeen had been constantly the advocate of arbitrary power, the partisan of Russia, and the opponent of all national efforts to secure constitutional liberty whenever undertaken. He had eulogized the treaty of 1829, because it secured 25 years' peace; but what sort of peace was it?

He could not understand what was the noble Earl's notion of peace, or how he could describe Russia as a peaceable neighbour to Turkey, when so far back as ten years ago the Emperor made a proposition to the noble Earl, then the Foreign Minister, which he resumed as soon as the noble Earl again took office in 1852, to partition the very country which the noble Earl told them the Emperor was such a peaceable and well-conducted neighbour. Was that the morality which the noble Earl would teach great States to observe to minor States in their neighbourhood? How could the Emperor of Russia be described as a peaceable neighbour to Turkey when twice within the last ten years he had proposed to partition her territories?

Lord Aberdeen, he said, had endeavoured to explain away the meaning of his former speech, but could not remove the impressions which had been transmitted abroad, of its nature and tendency. What these were he instanced from the *Independence Belge*, in whose columns the speech had been summarized in a telegraphic message sent at the time. "*Lord Aberdeen essayé de justifie la conduite de la Russie et plaidé la cause de la paix.*" The speech was most unwise and ill-timed, and so were the Ministerial preparations for war, since they ought to have been commenced in October, when military critics were openly discussing the Russian plan of campaign across the Balkan, instead of procrastinating until February, or March. Adverting to the position of the Ministry at home, he characterised the Prime Minister as its evil genius. To this influence he attributed the fact that Lord Palmerston was not appointed War Minister, though best qualified for the duties of the post, and almost called to it by the public voice. Notwithstanding the talent which the Administration possessed, numbering as it did among its ranks Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Grey, Sir James Graham, and other eminent men, yet their united powers had been unable to save from defeat every measure of importance brought forward during the session.

How was it (he asked) that Government was day after day defeated, and day after day had to withdraw measures which it could not carry for want of sufficient support? He attributed it fairly to the First Lord of the Treasury. ("Hear, hear!" *and a laugh.*) He thought that it was because neither the Houses of Parliament nor the country had confidence in him in the exigency and emergency in which they were at present placed. He did not think,

and it was his firm belief the country did not think, his counsels had been salutary either for averting war or for preparing to meet it. The noble Earl said that he was actuated by a love of peace, and his endeavours had been directed to preserve peace. But he (the Marquis of Clanricarde) said, those endeavours had been maldirected for peace. He did not doubt the sincerity with which the noble Earl was impelled to make those efforts, but the line he took in other times was a line calculated to bring on, as he (the Marquis of Clanricarde) thought it did bring on, more than one great disorder, revolution, and trouble in Europe. He said the presence of the noble Earl at the council-table was the cause that they were now engaged in war. ("Hear, hear!") He had never altered the opinion which he expressed when these unhappy transactions were first discussed; and if such was his opinion then, it had been greatly confirmed by subsequent events. It appeared to him that if a clear and honest course had been taken by the Government twelve or fifteen months ago, there never would have been a war. Every day proved it. From day to day the noble Earl had acknowledged in terms the power of Russia. He seemed to think it hopeless to struggle against it; and, as one had said, it would have been better to have left Turkey to its fate, and not gone to war at all. Having then the misfortune to attribute to the noble Earl the present war, the backwardness in entering upon it, the enormous, inordinate, and perfectly useless expense entailed on the country by the neglect of preparations—attributing these things to the noble Earl, he for one did not think it was advantageous to the country that he should continue to be its minister, either to prosecute the war or to superintend negotiations for peace.

Lord Beaumont, after a few general remarks, inquired the truth of a statement made by some newspaper that Count Metternich had at the request of his own sovereign, the Emperor of Austria, sketched out a plan for negotiations, which he had communicated to the British Premier.

The Earl of Aberdeen declared that the report was absolutely baseless.

Lord Brougham, who expressed much satisfaction at the more vigorous sentiments to which the Prime Minister had given utterance, declared he felt some apprehension that as Russia seemed about to evacuate the Principalities, Austria would consent to make peace on that basis. He trusted that neither France nor England were any way committed to the conclusions at which the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets might think proper to arrive.

The discussion then terminated.

On the 29th of June, Lord Dudley Stuart, in the House of Commons asked for any information the Government might possess respecting the treaty concluded between Austria and Turkey for the occupation of the Principalities. Lord John Russell in reply said, the Government had received intelligence that a convention (to which they were no party, and of which they had not yet received a copy) had been entered into between Austria and the Sublime Porte for the occupation of the

Danubian Principalities by Austrian troops, whether or not the Russians should withdraw therefrom; that was, if the latter voluntarily quitted the Principalities, the Austrian troops would occupy them; if not, they would enter that territory for the purpose of driving the Russians out. He added, that the Government had received no official information that the Emperor of Russia had consented to accept the *ultimatum* of Austria.

On the same day Mr. M. Gibson called attention to the proceedings of Admiral Plumridge at Uleaborg and Brahestadt in the Gulf of Bothnia, and, disclaiming any desire to cast odium or reproach upon the officers of the service, called upon the First Lord of the Admiralty for an explanation of the policy of the proceedings. These he declared were of a marauding character, undefended towns and villages on the coast being invaded and the unresisting inhabitants plundered. Among other defenceless places which had been attacked, a descent was made upon Uleaborg, where, in spite of the proclamation that private property should be respected, a quantity of deals and tar was burnt—all of which belonged to private persons, and most of it to Englishmen. Remarking as a contingent disadvantage that such acts often entailed upon the country a series of most perplexing claims for compensation, the right hon. Member questioned the policy of a system which carried on a great war by plundering and destroying the property of defenceless villagers.

Sir James Graham said, the despatches relating to this subject did not arrive until that morning, and when published in the next *Gazette* the House and the country would be able to form an opinion upon it. The officers had only obeyed their instructions, and were open to no censure whatever. With regard to the articles destroyed, they were the very articles enumerated as contraband of war, even in treaties of neutrality. He read extracts from a despatch of Sir C. Napier, whence it appeared that 11,000 tons of the enemies' shipping, afloat or on the stocks, and property to the amount of between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.*, had been destroyed. Every effort had been used to distinguish between public and private property, but the difficulty of doing so was one of the unhappy incidents of war. "Admiral Plumridge," he said, "and his squadron have in the most gallant and exemplary manner encountered peculiar difficulties. They entered a sea almost unknown, and never traversed before by our ships of war. All the lights were extinguished—all the buoys taken up—they had no pilots and no charts. Up to the 1st of June the ice was not all broken up; and yet in the short space of three weeks, with all these difficulties to contend with, and frequently running the ships aground, and yet extricating them again, with the best seamen-like qualities, from their danger, with comparatively a very small loss of life indeed, and without having killed a single civilian, or committed any acts of plunder, not having the slightest regard for prize-money — ('Hear, hear!')— and having still inflicted so much and such heavy injury upon the enemy,—I say it will be hard, in-

deed, if, at the commencement of a war involving immense difficulties and sacrifices, it shall be related to our gallant officers and seamen that the first notice taken of their conduct in the British House of Commons partook of the character of censure. (*Cheers from all parts of the House.*) I ask why is this particular indulgence to be shown to this enemy? ('Hear, hear!') What are we to understand to be the wish and the feeling of the people of this country? We did commence this war by exercising peculiar forbearance, and Admiral Dundas, having it in his power to destroy the city of Odessa, yet spared that city—he attacked only the batteries. There has been something like censure cast upon him for his forbearance, and I must say that I myself now begin to partake of that feeling. A flag of truce was fired upon, and a British ship of war having by accident run ashore in a fog, immediately an immense multitude of Russian soldiers with batteries and red-hot shot bore down and fired upon that stranded vessel; so that I cannot say that any particular forbearance is now due to such an enemy. (*Cheers.*) We offer them battle in open sea and upon fair and equal terms, and they decline it; they sink rocks in the channels and approaches to their harbours, for fear of our reaching them, and every way obstruct our access to them. Well, I say, if they will not meet us in the open sea, we must visit them in their own homes, and teach them that a war with England is not to be engaged in with impunity." (*Cheers.*)

The Royal Message, inviting the Legislature to provide further supplies of money for the expenses of the war, was taken into consideration by both Houses of Parliament on the 24th of July.

The proposition of the Government was for a vote of credit of 3,000,000*l.*, and, like all previous motions connected with the prosecution of the war, it received no formal opposition in either House. The debates, however, involved a variety of criticisms on the Ministerial policy, and some explanations of Ministerial intentions, which possessed considerable interest. In the Upper House, the Earl of Aberdeen, in an exceedingly brief speech, moved an Address of Thanks to the Queen for her most gracious message, and of assurance that the House would concur in her Majesty's desire "by making due provision for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged." He said, whatever doubts there might have been as to commencing the war, there could be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of vigorous measures for carrying it to an early and successful termination. That the activity and energy of France and England would mainly produce that result "in concurrence with other Powers," and that as Parliament would soon be prorogued, and as it was highly probable contingencies might occur, of which Ministers might be able to avail themselves, he thought it reasonable—following precedent—to ask Parliament for a vote of credit to the amount of 3,000,000*l.*, a large amount, which some might prefer to see intrusted to other hands; but he believed that no such wish would interfere with the desire to pro-

mote and assist the efforts of the Government. In conclusion he remarked that the money was raised already, and would require no imposition of new taxes, so that the question, after all, was simply one of appropriation.

The Earl of Ellenborough made no objection to the Address, believing, as he did, that we were engaged in a just, necessary, and politic war; but the Government, whilst consulting the efficiency of the naval and military services, should not forget to study economy in the civil departments of the State.

The Earl of Hardwicke complained that so little was known respecting the objects of the war; and said that, with the large forces sent out, if the present campaign closed without some great deed of arms, equal to the power and dignity of this country, her Majesty's Government would lie under heavy responsibility.

Earl Fitzwilliam considered that the House was left in a most perplexing position through the vague tenor of Ministerial speeches. His noble friend at the head of the Government must forgive him if he said that there never was a speech made, he would be bound to say, on such an occasion as that, of which it might be more truly said that it conveyed scarcely a single idea to the Parliament to which it was addressed. ("Hear, hear!") Though there was little contained in the speech, there did fall from his noble friend one ominous expression, to which he was desirous of drawing the attention of the House; and if, perchance, beyond the walls of that House some little attention should be drawn to it in other quarters, he should not regret the observation he was about to make. When his noble friend spoke strongly about the restoration of peace, he used this ominous expression, "with the concurrence of other Powers." ("Hear, hear!") His noble friend must forgive him for saying that, if he used that expression, it was his duty to relieve it from the mystery in which it was involved. He desired to know who were the Powers whose concurrence his noble friend was desirous of obtaining.

The Earl of Aberdeen explained that the concurrence in question was not for the restoration of peace, but the prosecution of war.

Earl Fitzwilliam, however, could not find that the explanation removed his difficulty, and urged another inquiry. He would certainly like to know, though he did not think he should obtain the information, what was the interpretation which her Majesty's Ministers would place upon that expression, "the integrity of the Ottoman empire." Did it simply mean the maintenance of that boundary to which the Ottoman Power was circumscribed by the treaty of Adrianople, or did it mean to leave that Power in such a situation as would enable her, with the assistance or without the assistance of such allies as she now has, to maintain her independence against the aggressions of Russia? ("Hear, hear!") He proceeded to express his fear that the attainment of peace would be difficult; and urged that it could only be secured by serious blows against the Power to which we were opposed. Peace could not be attained by small attacks against small forts; and he deeply regretted

that no portion of the exertions of this country had yet been applied to great objects either in Europe or Asia.

The Marquis of Clanricarde re-echoed the opinion of Earl Fitzwilliam, and called the attention of the House to the meagre statement of Lord Aberdeen. Not one word was said of the bravery and endurance exhibited by the Turks; not one word of the progress or condition of the war. There had been successes, it was true, but they were successes, not of British, but of Turkish troops, on whose valour Lord Aberdeen might have bestowed a word of praise. Some account might have been expected as to the operations of the fleets in the Baltic and the Black Sea, as well as with regard to the stipulations of the convention recently concluded between Austria and Turkey, and of the line which Austria might be expected to take in general as to the war in the East. These were delicate matters, perhaps, but still they were matters on which the public had a right to be informed, and, above all, it had a right to know whether negotiations were pending, whether other Powers were prepared to join us, or whether we must rely on our own right and our own resources in this great contest.

The Earl of Clarendon, in replying to a portion of Lord Clanricarde's speech, stated that there was every reason to believe that Austria was acting with good faith. She had summoned Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and had equipped one of the finest armies ever seen in modern times to enforce her summons. It was scarcely possible that, involved as the Emperor of Russia now was in this war, he could consent to retire from the Principalities, and, on the other hand, it was impossible that Austria, after the solemn engagements into which she had entered, could refrain from enforcing her demand by arms. There was every reason to believe that she would soon co-operate actively with France and England. With regard to negotiations, the House might rely that the Government had no intention of returning to the *status quo*, and that England and France would not relax their efforts without a just and honourable peace, and one worthy of the great cause in which they were embarked, being effectually secured.

The Address was then agreed to.

The answer of the House of Commons to the Royal Message was accompanied by a vote for the money required; and as this vote demanded a more detailed exposition of the Ministerial policy, it led to a prolonged debate. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord John Russell proceeded to move that 3,000,000*l.* be granted to her Majesty as a credit towards defraying the expenses of the war. Having thanked the House on the part of the Government for its forbearance in not pressing for information respecting the conduct of our naval and military operations, he briefly stated the nature of the naval and military preparations which had already been completed. Since January, 1853, the number of war-steamers, third-rate or upwards, in force, had been increased from one to seventeen; the sailing ships of

war of similar magnitude from eleven to eighteen, and the whole number of steamers and ships of war in commission from 209 to 259. Within the same period the muster-roll of seamen employed had enlarged from 28,000 to 47,000, and the marines from 5,000 to 9,000. He reminded the Committee that the allied fleets were undisputed masters of the Baltic and the Black Sea—seas which had hitherto been looked upon as the peculiar domain of the Russian navy, and that we had placed on the Turkish shores a British army exceeding 30,000 men. At the same time, it was impossible, he observed, not to notice that the allies whom that army went to succour had displayed acts of valour and prowess deserving of the highest admiration, contrary to the anticipation of many, and of the Emperor of Russia, who supposed that a fillip from him would have overthrown the whole Turkish empire. The Russian army which crossed the Danube, supposed to amount to 80,000 men, had been driven back, ignominiously repulsed from the outworks of Silistria, after feats of valour on the part of the defenders which emulated the greatest examples of ancient or modern times. He then adverted to the union between England and France, whose armies were seen combined with the most friendly feelings in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and within the last few days the country had beheld a French military force embarked on board English line-of-battle ships. In referring to the present state of affairs, and the necessity of the vote, he declined to go into details as to the services for which it was required. The Commissariat and Ordnance expenses had, he said, amounted to a very considerable sum, and there were other expenses which would greatly depend upon the nature of the operations which our generals and admirals might think it fit to undertake. It had been suggested that a large body of Turkish troops might be joined with our army and receive pay from us; but he asked this vote with the view that the Government might be able to apply it from time to time as exigencies required, on the ground that Parliament was about to separate, in order that these resources might be directed in such a manner as to lead to an honourable peace. With respect to Austria, he had always said that, whatever might be the interest of England and France in upholding the integrity of Turkey, the interest of Austria was greater. He did not conceive that the independence of Austria could be maintained if Russia extended her power and possessions as she seemed to desire; but it was necessary to bear in mind the difficulties with which Austria had to contend, and that it would have been imprudent to commit herself unless fully prepared. Her policy was to exhaust every endeavour to obtain the end in view by negotiation. Very lately she had sent a message to St. Petersburg, to ask Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to fix a time for the evacuation, transmitting thither the protocol of April. The answer pretended to be in some sort a compliance with the demands of Austria; but the Emperor of Russia did not fix any time for the evacuation of the Principalities. He declared he was ready to adopt three prin-

ciples contained in the protocol of April, but he omitted that which was its fundamental principle, that Turkey should form a part of the general system of Europe, and that question was at the bottom of the original differences between Turkey and Russia, and of the war in which we were engaged. The object of the Western Powers was, that the Sultan, having confirmed the privileges of his Christian subjects, should be admitted to form part of the general European system, and govern his people with sovereign rights, and not look for protection solely to Russia, but to the Powers of Europe. Austria considered the reply of Russia evasive — the latter requiring the withdrawal of the allied fleets from the Baltic and the Black Sea—and she had asked the Governments of England and France to communicate to her their opinion. Our answer had been that the reply of the Emperor of Russia did not afford any ground for negotiation. With regard to the part which Austria might take when she knew our answer, all he could say was, that, although he thought she had been mistaken in not joining sooner and more frankly with the Western Powers, he believed she would not forfeit her engagements with them and with Turkey, and that she would be found to take part in the attempt to drive back Russia from her unjust aggression. Although he had refused on former occasions, and did so now, to bind the Government as to the conditions of peace, which must always depend upon the state of the belligerents at the time of negotiation, he would state what he thought was the nature of the conditions which were absolutely essential to a treaty of peace. Our position had changed since the rupture with Russia, and it behoved us to see that in such a treaty we did not leave Turkey in as bad a position, or worse, than when we promised her our support. "We ought (he said) to endeavour to obtain securities against aggressions similar to those which have now taken place, because I hold it to be impossible that the arrangement which was made by the treaty of Adrianople, with regard to the Principalities, should be again renewed—(*loud and general cheering*)— an arrangement which gives the Emperor of Russia a predominant voice in the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which gives him a power of control in cases where he thinks that their affairs are not conducted to his satisfaction, and which, by the destruction of all the Turkish fortresses, gives him the facility, at any moment, of occupying by his armies provinces containing 4,000,000 of inhabitants. I say that the integrity of Turkey and the balance of power in Europe could not be secured by reverting to the *status quo* in regard to those provinces. (*Renewed cheering.*) But there is another mode in which the position of Russia is menacing to the independence and integrity of Turkey. I mean the establishment of a great fortress, prepared with all the combinations of art, made as impregnable as it is possible for art to make it, and containing within its port a very large fleet of line-of-battle ships, ready at any time to come down with a favourable wind to the Bosphorus. I say that that is a position so menacing to Turkey

that no treaty of peace could be considered wise which left the Emperor of Russia in that same position of menace. (*Continued applause.*) I have thought it right to state, not particularly but generally, the views of the Government with respect to the securities which we ought to obtain. What those special securities should be, in what manner they should be gained, and how they should be affirmed, is not a subject on which I think I can go further than I have already done. We shall be ready, as we have been ready, to communicate with the Government of France upon that subject, and I have every reason to believe that the views of the Emperor of the French coincide with our own in that respect. (*Cheers.*) We shall be ready to communicate also with the Government of Austria, when they wish to know our opinions with regard to such a settlement as in our view could be alone secure, honourable, and just." It was with regret he saw no symptoms on the part of Russia of a disposition to give such security, or even to depart from those demands made by Prince Menschikoff, which had been indignantly rejected by the Porte. He then proceeded to trace the bygone steps of Russian aggression against the Ottoman empire, showing how the sovereigns of Russia had ever been envious of all improvements, and hostile to all reforms in Turkey. How they had opposed every movement that tended to elevate the Ottoman nation, and fostered every symptom of decay and disorganisation in an empire of which they hoped to become the inheritors. Against this attempt, so long persisted in and so widely ramified, the present war was commenced; and "we, on our side, must not stop—and, let me say, will not stop—until Russia is assured, by the events and calamities of war, by such failures as she has lately made at Silistria, and by other and still heavier losses and discomfitures—('Hear, hear!')—that the great project of her ambition cannot be executed against the consent of Europe. ('Hear, hear!') It is in this mighty contest that Europe is engaged; and it were to mislead the House were I to say that, engaged with such an enemy, with a sovereign of immense power, of great influence and great talent, we could hope for a very early termination to such a contest. ('Hear, hear!') But this I am sure of, that if we were to shrink from the contest, if we were to patch up a peace that was hollow and insecure—('Hear, hear!')—we should lose our allies, we should lose the confidence and respect of Europe, and Russia would be placed, not in the position which she held before the outbreak of hostilities, not in the position which she held from 1829 to 1853, but in such a position that her Emperor would then justly be called, that which by flattery he has already been called in some quarters, 'the arbiter of the destinies of Europe.' ('Hear, hear!') It is our business to prevent that consummation." With respect to an autumnal session, he could give no assurance; there might be reasons to induce the Cabinet to think it expedient, but they must be at full liberty to give such advice to the Crown as circumstances might require.

Mr. Alcock criticised the mode

in which the war had been carried on, and censured the delay which had occurred in attacking Sebastopol.

Mr. Bankes objected to having recourse to the principle of subsidies without the distinct assent of Parliament. He urged the propriety of holding a session in autumn, as Parliament, he said, ought not to leave Ministers unwatched while events of so momentous a character were proceeding, and when there were so many tokens that the opinions of the different members of the Cabinet were utterly discordant respecting the great question at issue.

Mr. Hume likewise objected to subsidies without the express sanction of the House. He believed that the Coalition Government deserved well of the country, and exhorted both the Cabinet and the House to unanimity in providing for an active prosecution of the war.

Mr. Knight spoke in favour of the bravery and military resources of the Circassians.

Mr. Blackett complained of the reluctance of the Government to afford information respecting the negotiations, and declared that by so doing they did themselves injustice, and raised a multitude of suspicions which tended to damp the enthusiasm of the country. He also dwelt much upon the superior advantages of a Prussian alliance over that of Austria, which the Ministers had taken so much pains to secure.

Mr. Cobden said, it was clear that the Cabinet had now determined not to conclude the war without material guarantees. The impotence which had been exhibited by Russia in conflict with the Turks confirmed his opinion as to the weakness of Russia as an offensive Power; that we need have no fear of her marching out of her own territory to conquer the civilised world. But the same reasons prevented us from assailing Russia. With these facts before us, it was intended, he assumed, to occupy the Crimea. Unless this was intended, it was indiscreet in Lord J. Russell to say what he had said, and if he knew that Sebastopol was impregnable, it was worse than indiscreet. The German Powers were as averse to our taking any part of the Russian territory as to Russia taking any portion of Turkey; so that the declaration of the noble Lord tended to release the German Powers from their engagements. Mr. Cobden strongly censured the policy pursued towards the Greeks in Turkey, and in putting down the insurrection in the Turkish provinces, by which we had, he said, placed ourselves in antagonism with the Christian population of Turkey. It raised the question whether we were allied with the sovereignty or the nationality. Mr. Cobden then went very largely into various questions connected with the general politics of Europe.

Mr. Layard thought that the House, before assenting to the vote, should have a distinct statement from the Government as to the objects of the war, or the end they had in view. He admitted that the declaration of Lord J. Russell, as far as it went, was highly satisfactory. He replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Cobden on the comparative merits of Greeks and Turks, and, after discussing, in a very discursive manner, the policy of the Government towards va-

rious Powers in relation to the war, he adverted to the apparent want of concord in the Cabinet as to its objects and end. He reviewed the conduct of Lord Aberdeen during the campaign in 1829, and with relation to the treaty of Adrianople, and complained of his continuance at the head of the Ministry. He assailed the Government on their conduct of the war, and cited numerous instances of negligence and mismanagement, and particularised the arrangements for the Commissariat as having been culpably defective. Condemning the Austrian alliance altogether, he declared that Lord John Russell's observations respecting Austria were extremely unsatisfactory.

Lord D. Stuart accused the Government of want of sincerity in carrying on the war; the general opinion, he said, was, that the First Minister was not the man who ought to be in power during such a war; that directions must have been given to carry on the war in a gentlemanlike and gentle manner, and not to press Russia too hard. He eulogised Lord Palmerston, and declared that, had he been appointed War Minister, there would have been a guarantee that the war should be carried on with energy and vigour. He censured the conduct of the war, and thought that Parliament ought not to separate without an assurance that it would shortly assemble again. He had intended, had the forms of the House allowed, to move an Address to her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli began by remarking that for six hours the House had listened to a series of criticisms on the Administration and its policy, delivered by some of its principal supporters, and stating, apologetically, that he should not have been tempted to appeal to the House at all, had it not appeared that they were in some degree indebted for the debate to an observation thrown out by himself—the suggestion of an autumnal session. The not unreasonable proposition had not been accepted. Its advisability, however, might be tested by a reference to what took place last autumn: an autumnal session would have prevented the catastrophe of Sinope. Parliament should meet to support, stimulate, or control the Government. But although they had not advanced towards the attainment of that object, yet that would not be an insignificant night in the history of their deliberations, since the Lord President of the Council had made a distinct announcement of the objects of the war. Mr. Disraeli took great credit to himself and his party for refraining from asking questions as to the conduct of the war, and from criticism of the conduct of commanders. But although he and they reserved their opinions as to the origin and conduct of the war, yet he had heard that night, with surprise and consternation, that not only were Moldavia and Wallachia not to be permitted to come under the protectorate of Russia, but Sebastopol was to be destroyed and the Crimea occupied.

Lord John Russell denied that he had said this: what he did say was, that he thought Russia could not be allowed to maintain her menacing attitude in that quarter.

"Well," continued Mr. Dis-

raeli, "I have done some good by rising, for I appeal to every gentleman, wherever he sits, whether he has not been for the last six hours in a fool's paradise." He then referred to expressions used by Mr. Cobden, Lord D. Stuart, and other previous speakers in the course of the debate, to show that they also laboured under the same misapprehension of Lord J. Russell's meaning, and had argued the question from that erroneous view of the Ministerial policy. That distinct announcement, as it was thought, was an illusion then; and he had a right to ask the Government—what is your policy, if you have a policy? Here was an imaginary speech that satisfied the House, which at midnight it was found had not been made; here we are at the end of the session—and never were our prospects so obscure: would Lord John say what he really wished them to believe? But mischief might already have been done, for by the electric telegraph the imaginary message might be crossing Europe that moment to St. Petersburg. Commenting upon the extraordinary position in which Parliament had been placed by the speeches of leading Ministers—among others, that which Lord Aberdeen had been obliged to "recant"—he declared that he saw no difference between the policy of Lord John and Lord Aberdeen's; and that, no doubt, we have not a divided Cabinet; for so far as having a mean and insignificant end as the great object of their policy, though a coalition, Ministers are unanimous.

Lord Palmerston hoped that Mr. Disraeli's surmise was correct —that what had passed that evening was flying on the wings of lightning to the capital of Russia; for when the people of Russia see the unanimity of the Parliament of England, they, like Mr. Disraeli, will be struck with admiration at the generous and manly feeling of the country, and will see with consternation the absence of any material difference of opinion. Mr. Disraeli asked what was the policy of the Government, but Lord Palmerston might abstain from answering until Mr. Disraeli had made up his mind whether the announcement of Lord John Russell excited his admiration or overwhelmed him with consternation; perhaps both, for what excites the admiration of an Opposition must produce a feeling of consternation. Instead of taking large and comprehensive views of policy, Mr. Disraeli had given them an amusing play upon words; and they were all satisfied that, instead of any hostile animus, Mr. Disraeli had argued the question in an agreeable and friendly manner. Mr. Disraeli's speech, however, was based upon distinctions which had no foundation. The object of the war was the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire and the security of Europe. "That security must be accomplished by the united arms of England and France—I care not who else joins us, or who else stands aloof." Instead of dissatisfaction on account of delay in the military and naval arrangements, he declared that any one who knew anything about the difficulties would be astonished at the rapidity and completeness with which our armies had taken the field. He assured the House that Ministers would deserve the con-

fidence placed in them; and that Europe would see by their unanimity that the war into which we had reluctantly entered could only be concluded upon terms which would afford the prospect that Europe would not be placed for a long time to come in a position to make similar exertions for a similar purpose.

Lord Dudley Stuart, dissatisfied with Lord John Russell's explanation, then moved that the Chairman should report progress; but after a conversation in which several Members took part, as to what Lord John Russell did say about Sebastopol, the vote passed without dissent, and Lord Dudley notified that he would make a motion respecting the autumnal session at the bringing up the report on the following day. Accordingly, he then moved as an amendment the addition of a paragraph, praying the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until better information could be given touching the war and the negotiations, and assigning reasons for that prayer. Referring to the debate of the previous evening, the noble Lord contended that Lord John Russell had contradicted himself, and in a latter explanation had destroyed the force and point of his original statements. From this and other circumstances he inferred that unity did not prevail among the councillors of the nation; and, after observing upon the resultless character of all our military operations hitherto, contended that the public had cause to fear that, if Parliament were once prorogued over the winter, an attempt would be made to secure peace at all hazards, even by the acceptance of dishonourable terms.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. Shelley.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said, that Lord Dudley Stuart had thrown down the glove, and the Government were quite willing to take it up. He admitted that the amendment proposed was not without precedents, but with the distinction that they had always emanated from the opponents of the Government, and were intended to convey a direct censure upon the Ministry. Assuming, however, that there was some idea of impugning the practical operations which Government had set on foot for the purposes of the war, he embarked upon an exculpation and defence of those proceedings, and entered upon a detailed examination and refutation of certain portions of Mr. Layard's speech of the preceding night. Beginning with the Commissariat, he denied that the system brought to perfection by the Duke of Wellington had been abolished. Time would do justice to the acts of the Government in that respect. He corrected other erroneous statements that had been made respecting the accommodation of the sick, the weight of the artillery, and the health of the army, and deprecated invidious comparisons with the French army, whose comforts were, however, not more attended to. He then noticed the remark that the war had as yet produced no favourable results. Was it nothing, he asked, to have established a complete and irresistible blockade of the enemy's ports? How many pounds had been expended by Russia in erecting that chain of forts by which Circassia was bound, all of which but one had fallen? Even the successes of

the Turks had not been unassisted by the arms of their allies. He replied to the charge of Lord D. Stuart, that the little progress made in the war was owing to the pusillanimity of Lord Aberdeen, but even Lord D. Stuart, he observed, who found everything wrong, did not himself assert that the war was conducted in a traitorous way. Let the House, he concluded, explicitly declare its opinion upon this motion; the Government were prepared to abide by its decision with confidence.

The debate which ensued travelled over ground already exhausted, with the addition, however, of many comments upon the want of accordance displayed by Lord John Russell, sometimes with the Prime Minister, at others with himself.

Mr. Layard supported his criticisms upon the military proceedings against the arguments of Mr. Herbert, and reinforced his previous conclusions, that Austria sought only to restore the *status quo ante bellum*, and would cooperate with us no further than obtaining the evacuation of the Principalities. With respect to the question before the House, he felt some difficulty, not wishing to embarrass the Government with a hostile vote; but feeling no confidence in Lord Aberdeen, he was compelled either to support Lord D. Stuart's motion, or abstain from voting altogether.

Colonel Dunne, Sir John Shelley, and Sir John Walsh criticised the conduct of the Ministers, and Mr. F. Scully and Mr. Peto supported them; the latter stating he believed the country placed unreserved confidence in them, and was ready to leave the conduct of the war, without misgiving, in their hands.

Admiral Berkeley offered a defence of the naval proceedings, especially those undertaken by the Baltic fleet. While contending that Sir C. Napier had displayed consummate judgment in his conduct of the war, he declared emphatically that the Ministry had given that gallant admiral an absolute *carte blanche*, and afforded him every assistance and encouragement in whatever enterprises he thought proper to attempt. "It was very easy," he added, "to talk of knocking down Cronstadt. But he would read some extracts from Sir C. Napier himself, and from Admiral Chads, who was known to be one of the most scientific officers in the service. Here was what Admiral Napier said:—'It has not been in my power to do anything with this powerful fleet, but attacking either Cronstadt or Sweaborg would have been certain destruction.' ("Hear, hear!") Admiral Chads says: 'After two days' inspections from the lighthouse, and full views of the forts and ships, the former are too substantial for the fire of the ships to make any impression. They are large masses of granite. With respect to an attack on the ships where they are, it is not to be entertained.'" ("Hear!")

Mr. M. Milnes, adverting to the war, declared that he saw no way out of the difficulty, nor could imagine any means for effectually obviating the danger of Russian aggression in time to come. Nevertheless, he was willing to afford every provision for the active prosecution of hostilities. The Ministerial war policy had been assailed only upon

trifling points of detail. Their diplomacy was more open to censure, and he blamed the Government for dallying so long with Austria, and involving the policy of England in the tangled web of German interests.

Mr. Hildyard protested against the statement of Admiral Berkeley, that Cronstadt and Sweaborg could not be safely attacked by the fleets, and characterised it as the most indiscreet announcement ever made by a public functionary. It was utterly inexcusable, unless, indeed, it was intended to beguile the Russians into a false security.

Lord J. Russell hardly thought it necessary to add any further explanations respecting his speech of the previous night. The reports he had seen of it appeared to be accurate, and he was ready to abide by them. Mr. Cobden might have supposed that he meant to declare that Sebastopol must be destroyed and the Crimea occupied, but this was a gratuitous inference. Upon the general topics he remarked that the war question, as he believed, was in reality a very simple one, notwithstanding the ingenious suggestions of difficulty or of duplicity that had been hazarded in many quarters. Briefly defending the practical operations set on foot by the Government, the noble Lord passed on to the attacks made upon Lord Aberdeen, remarking upon the unconstitutionality of the endeavour to separate the Prime Minister from his colleagues in the Cabinet, with regard to measures which they had adopted in common, and denying that either the head of the Government or any of its members had shown themselves lukewarm in carrying on the war against the common enemy. If there seemed any difference in the tone of the speeches made by Lord Aberdeen and himself, Lord J. Russell explained that it arose from the different forms in which the question presented itself. In the Upper House the answer to the Royal Address was chiefly of a formal character, but the Commons were asked to vote money, and could justly require a more definite *exposé* of the purpose for which it was required. If the House were not satisfied with the conduct of the Administration, let them vote for the amendment; if otherwise, let them confide to the Government the discretion of calling Parliament together whenever the public welfare seemed to require it. "If we are fit to be Ministers of the Crown, we are fit to have that discretion; if we are not fit to have that discretion, on the other hand, we are no longer fit to remain Ministers. The noble Lord has chosen to bring the matter to an issue by proposing an amendment to this vote, and I shall cheerfully abide by the decision of the House upon it." (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord Dudley Stuart gave some explanations, and then offered to withdraw his amendment. Loud cries of "No!" and "Divide!" arose from the Ministerial benches, but the Motion was negatived without a division.

Some further criticisms upon the manner in which the war had been carried on, and the confederacies by which it had been managed, were offered in the House of Lords on the 10th of August, by the Marquis of Clanricarde, in moving for further information respecting the war and the alliances entered into. In the first

place he briefly noticed the attacks that had been made upon himself—the accusations of "personal, interested, and ignoble motives," levelled against him, because he had fulfilled the duty of a Member of Parliament in expressing his opinions on the operations of our commanders abroad or the Government at home. He found a precedent for his conduct in that of Mr. Pitt; who, when the war broke out in 1803, took exception to the first two measures of the Addington Administration, and divided the House upon the Income-tax Bill, although he approved of the war. Entering on the subject of his motion, he commented on the want of sufficient information with respect to the new organisation of the War Department; on the ineffectiveness of the blockade in the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the White Sea, to prevent Russian commerce; and the inadequate supply of gun-boats for service in the Baltic. In regard to the last-named subject, he described steamboats plying on the river in Upper California, which did not draw above three or four feet of water, yet which carried fifty or sixty passengers, besides 150 tons of goods. The public did not believe, and he did not believe, that Admiral Napier had stated that Cronstadt was impregnable; but he believed that what Admiral Napier really pointed out was the deficiency of the fleet in this particular.

Turning from these matters, he asked for a copy of the treaty between Austria and Turkey, concluded at Constantinople on the 14th June. He described the Turkish Government as unwilling to allow an Austrian army to enter the Principalities; but when at length the Turks consented, and the treaty was signed, Austria did not move a soldier into the Principalities; but she made an humble appeal to Russia to withdraw. Russia would not listen to her terms; "still Austria did not and does not move. Austria will not fire a shot in hostility to Russia, but will interpose an immense force between the retiring army and the victorious Turks. We have sacrificed much to gain this German alliance; but what security have we as to what the conduct of Austria will be when the Principalities are evacuated?" He hoped the House would be told what ground there was for expecting the real and cordial co-operation of Austria, not only for her own objects—the independence of Turkey and the freedom of the Danube—but for our objects and those of civilised Europe.

Lord Clarendon, in reply, willingly admitted Lord Clanricarde's right, which no one had ever impugned, to criticise the conduct of the Government, and proceeded to explain and to vindicate the perfect loyalty with which Austria had acted to Turkey in the long series of negotiations which had ended in the treaty by which she had engaged to enter the Principalities. Her threatening attitude had done much to produce the retreat of the Russian army, but he denied that France and England had ever allowed their policy to become dependent on that of Austria. That Power had great financial and political difficulties to encounter, but she had given the most convincing proofs, even within the last few hours, that she would not be content with

the results which had already been obtained. He showed that hitherto we had no reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the campaign, and gave a rapid summary of what had been done from the declaration of war in March to the advance of the Allies from Gallipoli to Scutari, thence to Varna, the raising of the siege of Silistria, the retreat of the Russians, and the more important operations of the Allies, which had perhaps already commenced. In the Baltic, he pointed to the Russian ships of war blockaded in their ports; the trade of Russia now almost extinct in that sea; and the probability of a reaction of public opinion in Russia following upon the stoppage of trade, the closing of markets, and the drain of military levies—a drain upon capital. He briefly alluded to the prompt restoration of tranquillity in Greece, where a diversion had been attempted; and finally to the firm alliance that subsists between France and this country. He repeated what he had often said before, that it would be useless to state now what ought to be the conditions of peace; but all, he added, are of opinion that the objects for which we made war were to obtain a just, honourable, and lasting peace. "And we believe that no peace will be just or honourable, or be likely to be lasting, which does not secure the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire—which does not make the Ottoman empire a part of the general system of European policy—which does not protect the Ottoman empire from menace and secure it from danger. I say, my Lords, that without this, peace could neither be just, honourable, nor lasting. In order to accomplish these objects, we desire the co-operation of other Governments, though we are not dependent upon them. France and England will not relax in their efforts: they rely upon their own great resources, upon the justice of their cause, and upon the support which they receive at home. And, my Lords, although we are ready to negotiate for peace, we are determined never to do so until we have good evidence of *bonâ fide* intentions to accept those conditions which we feel are just, and to which the whole of Europe is as entitled as it is interested in our maintaining."

After a few remarks from the Marquis of Clanricarde in reply, the motion was agreed to.

The continuing and intense interest thus manifested by the Upper House of Parliament in the conduct of the war, and the progress of the negotiations with our allies, was equally evinced by the Lower House down to the eleventh hour of the session, for on the 12th of August, a few moments before the Commons were summoned to attend her Majesty in the House of Lords, in reply to a question by Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell stated that, a communication having been made by the Emperor of Russia to the Austrian Government that it was his intention to evacuate the Principalities, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs had intimated to the Ministers of England and France that his Government was, nevertheless, ready to interchange notes, as previously agreed upon, with a view to obtaining securities for future peace. The English and French Ministers had stated the general nature

of the securities which would be required, and which were specified in the paper of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs recently published in the *Moniteur*. It would remain to be seen, he added, whether the Austrian Government would put its armies in action to obtain those securities by force, if they could not be obtained by negotiation.

CHAPTER III.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—*Notwithstanding the state of affairs in the East, Ministers persevere with the Reform Bill—Public Opinion is in favour of its Postponement—This feeling is expressed by Earls Grey and Derby in the House of Lords, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli and others—The Bill is nevertheless brought in by Lord John Russell—His speech—A brief and miscellaneous Discussion by various Members ensues—Sir E. Dering gives notice of a Motion to defer the Bill—Lord J. Russell announces that the Second Reading is postponed—Sir J. Shelly expresses strong Disapprobation of this course —It is approved of by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hume, and Sir G. Grey —Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Disraeli comment severely upon the Ministry—Lord John Russell replies—In answer to a question by the Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen states that the Bill is not abandoned—In the House of Commons Lord John Russell finally announces its withdrawal—His speech—Sir E. Dering, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Jocelyn, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, approve of the Ministerial course—It is severely criticised by Mr. Disraeli and Sir J. Pakington—The same subject is briefly mentioned in the House of Lords—Apathetic reception of the Bill by the Country, and general satisfaction at its withdrawal—Bills to amend the Law of Bribery, and for the Trial of Election Petitions, are introduced by Lord John Russell—His speech —The Bills are much opposed, and several clauses are added, by the Commons—The Allowance of Voters' Expenses Clause struck out by the Lords, and the Bill finally passed—Bills for the Prevention of Bribery in certain corrupt Boroughs brought into the House of Commons—Discussion of them—Upon their ultimate withdrawal, an important debate ensues on the general conduct and position of the Ministers—Mr. Disraeli's speech and sarcasms — Lord J. Russell's reply—Mr. Disraeli renews his assault—Sir G. Grey and Colonel Peel interpose—Lord John Russell rejoins, and the debate is continued by Mr. Walpole, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and others—Parliamentary Oaths Bill introduced by Lord John Russell—Debate on the Second Reading—Speeches of Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Napier, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Miall, Mr. Whiteside, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and others.* LAW REFORM—*Speeches of Lord Lyndhurst and the Lord Chancellor on the Consolidation of the Statutes—Common Law Amendment Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor—His speech—Mr. Cardwell's two Bills for the Amendment of the Navigation Laws—Bills for the suppression of Gaming Houses and the Repeal of the Usury Laws are passed—Testa-*

mentary Jurisdiction Bill—Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, and Pauper Settlement Bill, withdrawn—The latter Measure occasions Mr. Baines to resign his office, which, after explanations, he resumes—Mr. Locke King's Real Property Succession Bill rejected.

IT was manifest from the Queen's Speech that the Ministry considered themselves pledged to introduce a measure of Parliamentary Reform during the session. Such an announcement in the then anxious and doubtful condition of public affairs had occasioned considerable surprise and some dissatisfaction. An opinion was very prevalent, both in Parliament and the country, that it would have been more prudent to postpone the Bill altogether until the question of peace or war had been actually determined; as the prosecution of a great war and the discussion of a sweeping measure of internal organic reform were questions utterly incompatible for the consideration of Parliament during the same session. This objection to innovate in time of actual or impending external peril was put forward by Earl Grey in the House of Lords on the 10th of February, who, at some length, urged the Government not to introduce the Bill, at least until the Navy and Army Estimates, and the measure for extending the militia force, had been disposed of. War, he said, was more probable than ever. The Reform Bill might not be approved by Parliament. Were they, then, in the midst of preparations for war, to have a dissolution of Parliament or a resignation of the Ministry? Without unbounded confidence in the Ministers, he would look upon their resignation with alarm. A change of Ministers would be attended with the greatest inconvenience, if not danger. Would, then, Government bring the Reform Bill on before the Army and Navy Estimates?

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that the Reform Bill would be introduced to the House of Commons on Monday. It would not practically interfere with the necessary naval and military preparations, as it would not be proceeded with until after the consideration of the Estimates. But Ministers considered their characters staked on the introduction of the Reform Bill. "Noble Lords," continued he, "seem to think that we are actually at war. Now, I must say, that not only is that not the case, but I for one deny, although it has been asserted in this House by various noble Lords, that war is inevitable. On the contrary, although I admit the case is such as to require ample preparation to meet the danger of war, yet I do not abandon all hopes of maintaining peace." Ministers would "make all preparations as if war were inevitable," but they could not admit the mere apprehension of war to prevent them from redeeming their pledges.

The Earl of Derby said, the objections of Lord Grey had not been met. Their attention should be directed to one object only—"preparing for that war, which, I believe, the noble Earl at the head of the Government is the only man in the country who does not think imminent." He objected to the introduction of a measure sure to excite party

spirit and animosities; and which offered temptations requiring great public virtue to resist. He trusted that a sense of the public welfare would prevent the opponents of the Government from falling into a snare offered by Ministers, and that the House of Commons would not afford them a chance of escaping from the difficulties of their position by rejecting the Reform Bill. However the conduct of the Ministry might be deprecated and denounced for introducing the measure, he hoped the Opposition would be no parties to any division until called upon to say "Ay" or "No" on the principle of the Bill.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, a conversation took place in which similar opinions respecting the introduction of the Reform Bill were expressed by Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Manners. The course adopted by the Ministry was supported by Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Hume.

In accordance with the intention thus defended in both Houses, Lord John Russell, on the 13th of February, moved for leave to introduce "A Bill further to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales." He proposed, he said, to invite the House to consider the provisions of the Reform Act, with the view of supplying what was deficient, of amending what required correction, and of improving what needed improvement in that great measure. He had been told, he observed, in the way of objection, that we were now on the brink of a war; but this objection did not prevail with Mr. Pitt in 1782, when the country was in greater peril; nor with Mr. Grey in 1793, 1797, and 1810. He did not, he said, contemplate the impending war with alarm, nor did he think the prospect of it should deter us from considering what ought to be done with respect to the state of our representation. He then described its condition in 1793, showing the great improvements which had since taken place in the system. The petition to the House of Commons in that year by the association of the Friends of the People stated that at that time seventy Members were returned by burgage tenure—electors none: in 1854 no Member was so returned. The petitioners stated, that ninety Members were returned by places where the number of electors did not exceed fifty: there were now no Members so returned. They stated, that besides 160 so returned, thirty-seven were returned by places where the number of voters did not exceed 100: there were at present no Members so returned. Besides these 197, they also stated that fifty-two were returned by places where the number of voters did not exceed 200: he believed that there was not now more than one Member so returned. They stated, that twenty Members for counties in Scotland were returned by less than 100 electors each, ten by less then 250 each: there was no Member for a Scotch county so returned at present. They stated that there were thirteen districts of burghs not containing 100 voters each, and two not containing 125 each, returning fifteen Members: this state of things no longer existed. They stated that in this manner 294 Members were chosen, being a majority of

the House. Instead of these small places returning Members to Parliament, there were now Members returned for Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and other places, the seats of weath and industry. He then stated what, in his opinion, remained to be done in order that the House of Commons might still more fully represent the people at large. There were, he observed, three main defects in the Reform Act, which required the serious attention of the House. First, although a very large disfranchisement of boroughs was made by the Reform Act, there were still several boroughs which had hardly a sufficient number of electors to justify their retaining the power of sending Members to Parliament. At the same time, he did not concur in the opinion that there ought to be anything like an equalisation of the numbers of electors. At the passing of the Reform Bill he had thought 300 was the proper minimum; but he found there were several boroughs which fell below that number of electors, and that in others, although the number of electors exceeded 300, yet the population fell below 5,000. These boroughs, amounting to nineteen, and returning twenty-nine Members, he proposed to disfranchise altogether. Certain other boroughs he found had less than 500 electors, or less than 10,000 inhabitants, and from these he proposed to take away thirty-three representatives, which, with the preceding, would give sixty-two seats. Another defect in the Reform Act consisted in the manner in which the counties were divided, and this defect he proposed to correct in the distribution of the sixty-two seats. It was proposed to take population generally as the rule to be applied. The West Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Lancaster it was intended to divide respectively into two counties, giving to each of the divisions three Members; it was proposed to give an additional Member to each county and town having more than 100,000 inhabitants. By the mode in which the votes would be given, four Members would be added for the West Riding of York, and four for the South Lancashire division; there would be thirty-eight for other counties, making in all forty-six. To each of nine large towns (including Salford) which now sent representatives it was proposed to give an additional Member, and one member to each of the towns of Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley; two Members to a metropolitan borough formed of Kensington and Chelsea; two Members to the Inns of Court, and one to the London University. While discussing this branch of the subject he admitted his belief that there was much truth in the arguments adduced on behalf of the representation by minorities. There were many cases where an electorate of several hundreds, or even thousands, found themselves very narrowly outvoted by their opponents, and justly complained that their votes were swamped and their opinions unrepresented. By way of partial remedy for this injustice, although without appearing to consider it a vital element in his measure, he proposed in cases where three Members were returned for any district, to give every elector only two votes. By

this contrivance he calculated that whenever in such localities the minority of votes on any side did not fall below two-fifths of the number of their opponents, they could, if they pleased, return one Member out of the three, and thus obtain a proportionate weight in the House and upon divisions. He next adverted to a third defect in the Reform Act. He thought that, in taking the 10*l.* borough franchise, and abolishing the intricate franchises then existing, Parliament had confined itself too much to one species, and it was proposed now to make several new franchises common to counties and towns. The new qualifications were — 100*l.* yearly salary; 10*l.* a year dividends derived from the Government funds, Bank Stock, or East India Stock; the payment of 40*s.* a year either to income tax or assessed taxes; the being a graduate at any university in the United Kingdom; and, lastly, any person having had a deposit of 50*l.* in a savings-bank for not less than three years would be entitled to vote. Lord John next proceeded to define the franchises belonging exclusively to counties or boroughs. First, as to counties; it was proposed that 10*l.* householders should have a vote for the county, provided that the building be of the value of 5*l.* a year. As the proposed alterations would add forty-six Members to the county representation, if 10*l.* householders were included in the constituency, there would, he observed, be a great and wholesome mixture of interests therein. With respect to the borough franchise, it appeared to him that, in taking the 10*l.* franchise so absolutely as was done in 1831, sufficient provision was not made for the admission of the working classes, and, seeing the character of those classes, and how much the wealth of the country depended upon them, he thought the door ought to be opened wider than it now was. He did not, he added, shrink from saying that the extension of the franchise, as he had formerly proposed, to 5*l.* householders, was not putting it too low; but, as this proposition had been met by grave objections, the Government had adopted the limit prescribed in an Act which passed two or three years ago, and proposed that all persons rated at above 6*l.* a year, with the condition of the municipal term of residence—two years and a half—should be placed upon the register, which would extend the suffrage to working men, and those most remarkable for steadiness and skill. It was further proposed to abandon the obligation of paying rates and taxes before voting, and to make the register of voters final. Another change of considerable importance was contemplated. Among the complaints of bribery and corruption made against certain boroughs, it had been represented that one class of electors—namely freemen, were peculiarly obnoxious to the charge; and it was proposed that, after the expiration of existing interests, freemen should have no right to vote. Another change (which would be the subject of a separate Bill) was in the Act of Anne, concerning the vacating of seats of Members of the House of Commons on acceptance of office, which it was proposed to repeal. He then recapitulated the number of seats that would be to dispose of—

namely, sixty-two by disfranchisement, and four now vacant, making together sixty-six. Of this number, sixty-three were to be filled up in the manner he had stated, and the remaining three would be added to the representation of Scotland.

He then read the schedules by which these plans were to be effected. That of boroughs having less than 300 electors or less than 5000 inhabitants, which he proposed to disfranchise, was as follows:—Andover, returning 2 Members; Arundel, 1; Ashburton, 1; Calne, 1; Dartmouth, 1; Evesham, 2; Harwich, 2; Honiton, 2; Knaresborough, 2; Lyme Regis, 1; Marlborough, 2; Midhurst, 1; Northallerton, 1; Reigate, 1; Richmond (Yorkshire), 2; Thetford, 2; Totnes, 2; Wells, 2; Wilton, 1.—Total, 19 boroughs, returning 29 members. The second table was a list of boroughs having less than 500 electors, or less than 10,000 inhabitants, and which would be deprived of one member each:—Bodmin, Bridgnorth, Bridport, Buckingham, Chichester, Chippenham, Cirencester, Cockermouth, Devizes, Dorchester, Guilford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Leominster, Lewes, Ludlow, Lymington, Lichfield, Maldon, Malton, Marlow (Great), Newport (Isle of Wight), Peterborough, Poole, Ripon, Stamford, Tamworth, Tavistock, Tewkesbury, Tiverton, Weymouth, Windsor, Wycombe (Chipping). Total, 33 members. The next table contained the counties and divisions of counties having a population of more than 100,000, and considered by Government to call for three members each:—Bedford; Chester, southern division: ditto, northern; Cornwall, western; ditto, eastern; Derby, northern; ditto, southern; Devon, southern; ditto, northern; Durham, northern; ditto, southern; Essex, southern; ditto, northern; Gloucester, western; Kent, western; ditto, eastern; Lancaster, northern; Lincoln, parts of Lindsey; ditto, parts of Kesteven and Holland; Middlesex; Monmouth; Norfolk, western; ditto, eastern; Stafford, northern; ditto, southern; Somerset, western; ditto, eastern; Salop, northern; Southampton, northern; Suffolk, eastern; ditto, western; Surrey, east ern; Sussex, eastern; Warwick, northern; Worcester, eastern; York, East Riding; ditto, northern. Wales: Glamorgan, 1. Additional members, 38.

In conclusion, he expressed his belief that these alterations would tend to correct defects which, sooner or later, must be corrected—would give a wider basis to the representation, and contribute to the strength and security of our institutions.

A miscellaneous but brief discussion then ensued. Various questions were asked, and some criticisms offered upon the measure in its outline. Amongst other members, Messrs. Liddell, Ellice, and Geach defended the character of the freemen electors. Colonel Sibthorp announced his total want of confidence in Ministerial honesty. Mr. J. Phillimore objected, on constitutional grounds, to the repeal of the statute of Anne, and Mr. H. Drummond declared that the measure tended to sever property from power—was another step in a course where there was neither halting nor turning point, and offered new incense to the

party who were seeking to prostrate England before a democracy.

The second reading of the Bill was fixed for the 13th of March, but in the meanwhile, Sir Edward Dering had given notice that he should meet that proposition by an amendment to the effect that it was inexpedient to discuss the question of reform, in the present state of our foreign relations. Such was the position of affairs with respect to the measure, when, on the 3rd of March, Lord John Russell announced to the House of Commons the intention of the Government to postpone the second reading. After adverting to Sir E. Dering's amendment, which seemed, he said, hostile to the Government rather than to the measure, he stated that the Government, in determining whether they should proceed with the measure, had seriously to consider two points; first, the state of the public business; and, secondly, that of our foreign relations. On the first point, although the House had shown great willingness to grant the supplies necessary for the public service, yet there remained the ways and means to defray the additional expenditure, and on Monday next the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state the view which the Government entertained of the finances of the country, and the means necessary for the public service; so that the second reading of the Bill could hardly come on upon the 13th of March consistently with obtaining the necessary ways and means. With regard to the other point, the state of our foreign relations, at the close of last month a communication had been sent to the Emperor of Russia from the Governments of England and France, notifying that they should consider the continued occupation of the Principalities as equivalent to a declaration of war. Calculating the time necessary for the transmission of the communication and the reply, and considering that, if the answer should be in the negative, it would be the duty of the Ministers at the end of the month to bring down a message from the Crown to the two Houses of Parliament, her Majesty's Government thought it would be wrong at that peculiar juncture to bring on a question requiring so much calm deliberation as a measure for amending the representation of the people, and that it would be better, therefore, to postpone the Bill. He, however, entertained a hope that when the day for the second reading came, there might be time for the House calmly to consider the subject. On the other hand, it would be the height of imprudence positively to fix any particular day, whatever circumstances might arise. He proposed now to postpone the second reading of the Bill until Thursday, the 27th of April.

Sir John Shelley expressed his regret at the course pursued by the Government. He felt that it was virtually giving up the question, and that the country would believe the whole thing to have been a sham from beginning to end, and "in the name of the Reformers of England," who would with difficulty believe that they had not been completely bamboozled by her Majesty's Ministers, he asked Lord

John Russell whether he really meant to proceed with the Bill after Easter?

Sir Edward Dering declared himself willing to consider he did not care how comprehensive a measure of Parliamentary Reform, at the proper time and opportunity; but on the day named by Lord John he should persevere with his amendment—that it is inexpedient to discuss reform in the present state of our foreign relations.

The discussion was then continued by several other speakers.

Lord A. Lennox hailed the speech of the noble lord as being the funeral ovation of the measure, adding that Lord Palmerston seemed to be playing the part of mute in the ceremony.

Mr. Labouchere declared Government to have acted, both in proposing and postponing the Bill, in accordance with public feeling.

Colonel Sibthorp predicted that they had seen the last ray of reform. Mr. Phinn approved of the policy of delay.

Sir J. Pakington did not object to the postponement of the Bill, for to persevere in it at the present juncture would be unwise; but he did object to a course of conduct on the part of the Government by which the country had been excited and misled. Nothing could save the Government, he said, from this dilemma—either the Bill ought to be persevered in, or it should not have been introduced. The Bill had excited the expectation of large masses of the people, and the noble lord was not justified in introducing it unless prepared to press it forward with all the weight and power of the Government. Did he not know, on the day he introduced the Bill, that a letter to the Emperor of Russia was contemplated? Had he forgotten that he had told the House that war would involve increased taxation, and that for that very reason this was the time, above all others, for a reform of that House? They (the Opposition) had met the Government, whose vacillation had mainly led to the war, in a patriotic spirit, and with a readiness to support them in carrying it on. But their policy made unanimity, so necessary at this crisis, impossible.

Mr. Hume regretted the postponement, but gave credit to Ministers for sincerity. He denied Sir J. Shelley's right to speak for the Reformers of England, and severely censured those who called themselves reformers, and acted as the enemies of Reform.

Sir G. Grey pointed out the inconsistencies of members opposite, of whom Sir J. Pakington had been the mouthpiece. If they believed Ministers to be weak and timid, why vote them enormous supplies without remonstrance? If not, why persist in weakening their hands and disparaging their conduct by reiterating insinuations and vague allusions to passages in blue-books? Turning to another section of critics, he remarked that they were risking the success of the great object of their desire, by creating divisions in the Reform camp.

Mr. Disraeli did not clearly understand the reasons assigned for deferring the Bill. The financial reason he considered insufficient, and the second rea-

son was by no means satisfactory. He wanted to know why the Government, having the means of forming an estimate of the time that would be occupied in the public business, should have taken the step of introducing the measure, and of fixing the day for the second reading. Looking at the greatness of the subject, and the peculiar circumstances of the country, it would have been better for Lord John Russell when the House met, to have said he should not be justified then in introducing a measure of parliamentary reform, but he would do so as soon as circumstances permitted. Until he had the power and opportunity of carrying such a measure, he should have refrained from explaining its nature and details. By pursuing a different course, he had placed the House in an awkward position. It was wise to suppose, he said, that we were about to embark in a serious and protracted struggle, and no Ministry could expect that, year after year, a war of this character could be carried on with uniform success and the same enthusiasm on the part of the House and the people; and in times of popular dissatisfaction appeals would be made to the evidence contained in this Bill that the nation was not properly represented in that House; so that really it would be of advantage that the House should now decide upon this scheme.

He then, after some sarcastic compliments to the "band of highly-talented patriots" in the Cabinet, and the unrivalled administrative abilities of the first Lord of the Admiralty, declared the Government to have failed in the four great principles on which it was founded,—extension of free trade, which had not been extended; maintenance of peace, which had become war; public education, which had resolved itself into opposition to the only educational measure which had been introduced into the House; and above all, parliamentary reform, which might be passed—he would not profess any opinion—some persons were sanguine; but meanwhile, if "the phrase" Parliamentary Reform had not been circulated, the Ministers who had disappointed the Reformers of England would not be sitting on those benches.

Lord John Russell then replied to Mr. Disraeli, whose speech he said, was merely an ingenious criticism, having no bearing on the question, and leaving himself uncommitted. "The right honourable gentleman's speech, indeed, seemed really intended for nothing further than a display of his own abilities." Sir John Pakington had been too explicit, and had laid himself open to the retort, that he should move want of confidence in Ministers, whom he declared unfit to conduct affairs. Mr. Disraeli evaded that difficulty. "He avoids the humiliating confession that he thinks her Majesty's Ministers utterly unfit to conduct either domestic or foreign affairs, but yet that he is afraid to frame a motion for their exclusion from the posts they now occupy." Mr. Disraeli had indulged himself in various observations upon what had fallen from different Members, but he was satisfied with framing periods and with uttering sarcasms which pleased his hearers, and which left him and them totally

unfettered as to the course they might adopt. He somewhat resembles the poet who

> '—— faggoted his notions as they fell,
> And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.'"

(*Cheers and laughter.*)

With regard to the question of honour, Lord John Russell would be ashamed of himself if he preferred anything connected with his own personal reputation to the interest of the country. At the same time, he declared,—and the House answered with cheers,—that the security of the country depended upon confidence in the *character* of public men. He cited two instances—that of Lord Somers in 1706, and that of Mr. Pitt in 1800—where important measures connected with disfranchisement and representation were conducted in the midst of two great wars.

Turning upon Sir John Shelley,—whose right to speak in the name of the Reformers of England he indignantly scouted, whose taunts he heard with indifference,—he declined to give any further explanation than he had already given.

With respect to the measure, he should resume its consideration with the deepest anxiety. There were large classes of the people fit to be enfranchised, who had no votes—that was convincingly demonstrated in 1848—and by being brought within the pale of the constitution, they would be a great strengthening to our institutions.

After some explanation from Sir John Shelley, the discussion closed, and the Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the 27th of April.

The subject was also brought before the House of Lords on the same day, by the Earl of Derby, who asked what the Ministers intended to do with the Reform Bill.

They had brought forward the question at a most inopportune moment, not contenting themselves with the measures required by the exigencies of the crisis, but going far beyond. The Ministry had said that war was no hindrance to the consideration of such a question; that it was, on the contrary, a magnificent spectacle to see a nation in the midst of arms attending to domestic improvements, and there was a peculiar fitness in the present juncture. Notwithstanding this peculiar fitness, it appeared that the Bill was to be postponed. He wished to know if the Ministry intended to abandon, or only to postpone, their measure, and if it was intended to produce it at a late period of the session, when the nation would be deeply engaged in foreign war.

Lord Aberdeen had long ago stated that the Bill was to have been produced before the votes of the Navy and Army Estimates, and then postponed to allow time for consideration. The Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with the reception of the Bill by the public; it had met with general approval. The calamity of war would interfere with social progress, yet it need not stop all domestic improvement. The Bill would be postponed till the 27th of April, when the second reading of the Bill would be assuredly moved.

Notwithstanding this positive declaration of the Prime Minister, the anticipation, which had

become equally prevalent both in and out of Parliament, that the measure would be withdrawn, was very shortly afterwards realised, and on the 11th of April, Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, declared the intentions of the Ministry with respect to the Bill. Adverting to the declaration made by Lord Aberdeen, that a reform of the representation of the people was one of the measures to which the Ministry was pledged, he avowed that he (Lord John) had accepted office with that understanding, and considered that his personal honour was engaged to bring forward such a measure. During the interval afforded by the prorogation of Parliament, Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues had applied themselves to the consideration of this important question, and a measure was framed which he introduced on the 13th of February, the second reading of which he had deferred until the 27th of April, on the ground that very grave questions were before the House relating to the preparations for the impending war. He had stated on a previous occasion that the mere fact of a war being in prospect was not of itself a sufficient reason for deferring such a measure of internal improvement, and he saw no reason now to qualify that opinion. But, when war was actually declared, the Government were bound to consider whether or not, at that particular time, they should proceed to the second reading of a Reform Bill, looking at the state of opinion upon the subject in the House and the country; and he thought it would be generally acknowledged that, while there was an indisposition in the House to undertake the consideration of this question, the country had shown, not a disapprobation of the measure (for, as far as he could learn, it had been approved), but an indifference as to its being immediately proceeded with, at a period when the absorbing interest of the war would withdraw the attention of the House and of the country from the details of the measure. This being the feeling of both, the Government had come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to press the second reading of this Bill. He admitted that, her Majesty having been advised to announce this measure, and the Government having proposed it, they were bound to do their utmost to carry it into effect; and he was not disposed to evade any pledge he had given on the subject. It was a question whether greater inconvenience would not be incurred by any other course than that which the Government proposed. They could hardly press the second reading of the Bill without being prepared, if necessary, to dissolve Parliament, and to stake their existence as a Ministry upon the success of the measure; but, the advisers of the Crown having thought it their duty to bring down messages to both Houses of Parliament, and to ask supplies at the commencement of an arduous and, it might be, a protracted struggle, it was hardly compatible with their duty to shrink from the posts they occupied, and to decline the responsibility which belonged to the war. The Government of Lord Aberdeen adhered to the pledge they had given when they had entered office, to propose a reform in the representation; they saw no rea-

son to change their opinion as to the principle, the general scope, and the object of this measure, and they could only say that, when an opportunity presented itself, they would be most willing to introduce a Bill for that object, when Parliament could properly attend to it, and to carry the measure forward with all the weight of the Government. Individually, he was well aware that the course he had taken would expose him to those weapons of taunt and sarcasm which Mr. Disraeli knew so well how to wield, and to which, as the ordinary weapons of opposition, he was accustomed. There were other parties, he added, to whom the statement he had made might lay him open to suspicions, which could not be entertained without destroying his position as the organ of the Government in that House. (Here his feelings overcame him, and as he used the word "suspicion" in reference to his motive, his utterance was choked, and the sentences he struggled to pronounce were evidently given through tears. He was immediately greeted with enthusiastic and long-protracted cheering from all parts of the House.) If he had done any good to the cause of reform, he deserved some confidence; if he had not that confidence he could be of no use to the country, and could not retain office. He had, however, taken the course which he thought best for the interests of the Crown and the country, and he trusted he should meet with support. (Speaking to the last under strong emotion, he then sat down amidst long and general cheering).

Sir E. Dering congratulated the House upon being extricated by Lord John Russell from a very difficult position. Full justice would be done to his motives in introducing the Bill, and not less to the sacrifice he had made, and the moral courage he had shown, in withdrawing it.

Mr. Hume admitted that there was no other alternative in the present state of affairs than to defer the measure, and he expressed his perfect confidence that, as soon as circumstances permitted, Lord John Russell would re-introduce it.

Mr. Bright, after some rather irregular comments on former debates on the subject, said that Lord J. Russell was not bound to be a political Samson, and perform impossibilities. He repudiated the war policy which had necessitated this course, but the House was precluded from making any objections to it. As regarded the alleged indifference of the country, he endeavoured to show that the country had seen no apparent earnestness on the subject; the newspapers and reviews had dealt in various ways with the Bill, and Lord Palmerston's resignation and return, in connection with the measure, still further perplexed the question, and the Bill was looked on as a political conundrum. He took that opportunity of examining and censuring various features in the Bill, and ended by warning the Opposition against supposing that the people did not demand reform, for war taxation would make their demand still more urgent, and he counselled Lord J. Russell to give them a simple and a generous measure. Mr. Labouchere, Lord Jocelyn, and Sir H. Vane approved of the course taken by the Government.

Mr. Disraeli thought that the Government had arrived at a sound and satisfactory conclusion, and that the country was to be congratulated thereon, and said that he should indulge in none of the taunts and sarcasms which had been anticipated, for, after the address of Lord John Russell, no acerbity could be manifested. After an expression of great respect for his Lordship, whose character and conduct were precious possessions of the House, he said that the mode in which Lord J. Russell had announced an evidently painful determination was in every way worthy of him. But while entirely satisfied with the course which was to be adopted, he proceeded to demand how, as the influences to which Lord J. Russell had adverted had existed all through the session, Ministers had felt justified in introducing this measure? Parliamentary reform was virtually the changing of the depositary of power in the State, and when such a measure was introduced by a Minister, every person who was told that he had not, and ought to have, the franchise, became aggrieved if the measure were not proceeded with, and thus a disaffected class was produced, while dislike was created among those who were to be disfranchised, and thus our authorities and institutions were weakened. And this was done on the eve of war. Examining the arguments of Lord J. Russell, he asked how his Lordship arrived at the fact that the House was unwilling to discuss the subject, when no opportunity had ever been given for such discussion? Was the indisposition on Lord J. Russell's own benches—he would not say his own bench, as they must not approach a taunt; and now they had an assurance that the Cabinet was a reforming one? The indisposition was entirely on his own side. Mr. Disraeli then urged that at their accession to office the Government were making warlike preparations against France, and he charged them with having formed their Administration on reform principles, and having given reform pledges, at a time when our foreign relations were even more perilous than now. The moral he deduced was, that too much levity had been displayed, for party purposes, in dealing with questions of organic change. Parliament seemed pretty well agreed to help Government out of an awkward predicament, and he hoped there would be found more caution in giving pledges for the future, that the course of postponement which had been intimated to-night would not be adopted, and that the subject would altogether be allowed to drop. Statesmen's pledges, he reminded the reformers, did not bring reform any nearer, for it could not be obtained without the sanction of the country. He thought it would have been more statesmanlike not to have embarrassed the Government with any new pledges on the subject for party purposes, and to animate followers.

Sir G. Grey expressed his gratification at the unanimous feeling which pervaded the House as to the course adopted by Lord J. Russell, which was, he said, consistent not only with his own personal honour, but with a due regard to the interests of the country.

Mr. Sidney Herbert observed that Lord John Russell had not said when he introduced the Bill that war was the most proper time for considering a measure of reform; but that the existence of a state of war was not a necessary bar to the introduction of such a measure. He then drew a distinction between apathy and distraction. The public, he contended, had not lost their interest in reform, but it was for the moment eclipsed by their greater interest in war. He added some vindication of his personal consistency on the question.

Sir John Pakington, after a brief personal compliment to Lord John Russell, remarked upon the divided councils in the Cabinet, to which he attributed not only the vacillating conduct with regard to reform, but the war into which the country was plunged.

Lord John Russell then expressed his grateful sense of the manner in which the House had received his statement, and the motion for adjournment over the Easter recess was agreed to.

The subject was briefly touched upon in the House of Lords on the same evening. The Earl of Hardwicke introduced it by a question to the Prime Minister inquiring whether it was true that the Bill was abandoned, and if so, on what ground?

The Earl of Aberdeen, in reply, stated that the Government, bowing to the pressure of circumstances, had resolved to withdraw their Reform Bill, with a full determination, however, of bringing it forward again at a more seasonable opportunity.

Thus terminated the second attempt of Lord John Russell to carry a new Reform Bill. The measure, as was admitted by its supporters, had been received with the most apathetic indifference throughout the country, and was abandoned by the universal consent of all classes and parties.

On the 10th of February, in accordance with the promise contained in the Queen's speech, Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in two Bills—one to consolidate and amend the laws relating to bribery, treating, and undue influence at elections of Members of Parliament; another to amend the law for the trial of election petitions, and for inquiring into the existence of corrupt practices at elections of Members to serve in Parliament. He observed that considerable progress had been made of late years in dealing with these difficult matters; additional light had been thrown upon these disgraceful transactions, and facilities had been provided for obtaining evidence. He stated the general nature of the existing statutes upon the subject, and then proceeded to explain the leading features of the two Bills. After reading the definitions of the offences of treating and undue influence which he proposed to enact, he said, that instead of keeping up the high pecuniary penalties for the offence of bribery, he proposed, as a more effectual check to these practices, to disqualify the party seeking by such means to obtain a seat, and to deprive the corrupt voter of his vote. He proposed that a person guilty of bribery should be for ever incapable of being elected a Member of Parliament, and that

the name of a voter accepting a bribe should be struck out of the register of voters. With regard to the second Bill, he observed that the fault of the existing law consisted in its casting the *onus* upon private parties, which caused a frequent failure of justice through the inability of opponents to stand the litigation, delay, and expense. He proposed therefore that petitions alleging that bribery, treating, corrupt practices, or undue influence had been used at an election to procure a return should go to a preliminary committee, in the nature of a grand jury, who should hear evidence on the part of the petitioners, and, if satisfied that there was a sufficient case to go to an election committee, on their report to that effect to the House, an election committee should be appointed in the ordinary course, which should investigate the case; and, if they found that the petition had been based upon probable grounds, the cost should be defrayed at the public expense, but if there was no such ground, then that the petitioner should pay the expenses of the sitting Member. Beyond this he proposed that where bribery and corrupt practices had been used during an election, the election committee should have power to return the candidate who had on the poll two-thirds of the number of the successful candidate. Further, that whenever an election committee reported that bribery had extensively prevailed in any borough, without an address to the Crown, the Speaker should communicate the report to the Home Secretary, and that the Crown should then have power to issue a commission, and to nominate the commissioners. The Bill could contain a considerable alteration with respect to election committees. There was reason to complain, he thought, of a want of uniformity in the decisions of these tribunals, and of a deficiency of legal knowledge on their part, and in order to remedy these defects, he proposed that, on the dissolution of Parliament, the Crown should have power to appoint barristers of ten years' standing as assessors to election committees. Finally, in regard to prosecutions for bribery, he proposed that when a committee reported that any individual had been guilty of that offence, upon a communication from the Speaker, the Attorney-General should be empowered to commence a prosecution against the party.

A number of Members took part in the debate which ensued. All agreed that legislation was necessary, and some suggested amendments, whilst others criticised the plans proposed. Mr. M. Gibson and Mr. H. Berkeley declared that the ballot was the only remedy against intimidation.

The measure met with much opposition in its progress through committee, and was scrutinised with great care and amended in many respects; several clauses taken from Bills introduced by Mr. Walpole and Sir F. Kelly being added. Upon the motion for the third reading, on the 28th of July, Lord Hotham contended that the measure had been urged forward by pressure from without. He inquired why electoral corruption was restrained with so much severity while the means

were so abundantly provided for corrupting the elected representatives themselves. Sir J. Walmsley thought that the expenses of candidates at elections should be borne by their constituents. Lord J. Russell submitted that it was no argument against restraining one species of offence because others remained unrepressed. Briefly describing the several provisions of the Bill, he vindicated their justice and utility. The Bill was read a third time. A miscellaneous discussion, continued during several hours, then took place upon various additional clauses. On the motion of Mr. Phinn, a clause was adopted, providing that persons found guilty of bribery, or of employing undue influences, by an election committee, should be thereby disqualified from becoming Members of the Parliament then sitting. Mr. Hildyard objected to clauses 6, 7, and 8, which enacted, that any person against whom penalties were recovered for bribery in a court of law should be disqualified from sitting as a Member or voting at elections. Candidates who had been found duly returned by an election committee might, he contended, under these clauses be deprived of their seats. The consequence would be that juries would become the superior arbiters over the elections of members, which was not only inconsistent with the dignity of Parliament, but at times and places, when party spirit ran high, might lead to serious practical mischief. He moved that the clauses should be struck out of the Bill. The motion was followed by a warm discussion, which was terminated by Lord John Russell, who consented to give up the clauses, and they were accordingly erased from the Bill. Upon clause 24 (the travelling expenses clause), Lord R. Grosvenor moved an amendment, proving that it shall not be lawful for candidates to pay such expenses for their voters. Lord J. Russell adhered to his original formula, in which the negative particle did not appear. The house divided: for the amendment, 68; against it, 147. The omission of clause 37, called the declaration clause, was moved by Mr. Henley. This clause, he remarked, compelled Members to declare that they had never, in the whole course of their lives, committed any one of 736 specific offences. On division, the motion was carried against Ministers by a majority of 126 to 86. The declaration was accordingly struck out of the Bill. Various amendments, of verbal or technical character, were agreed to, and the question was at last put, that the Bill do pass. The House divided, ayes, 107; noes, 100. The Bill was then passed.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Newcastle, having previously moved and carried a resolution "that the Bribery Bill presented a case of urgency which justified the suspension of the standing order, fixing the 25th of July as the latest date for the second reading of a new measure," the third reading of the Bill was moved on the 7th of August, when the Marquis of Clanricarde proposed an amendment on the clause, allowing the payment of the travelling expenses of voters by the candidate.

To this Lord Redesdale ob-

jected, as well on the ground that their Lordships should not introduce such amendments in a Bill deliberately adopted by the other House as that the clause was necessary to prevent a preponderant influence accruing to the inhabitants of towns. The Duke of Newcastle took a middle course. He admitted the force of Lord Clanricarde's arguments, but doubted the effect of his amendment, and proposed that, instead of reversing the decision of the Commons, the clause should be altogether struck out. Lord Campbell and other Lords having with some hesitation assented, the amendment was then negatived. On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill, the House divided. Non-contents, 30; contents, 4; majority for striking out the clause, 26. The clause was therefore struck out, and the Bill, after some other verbal amendments, was passed.

On the following day, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell moved that the Lords' amendments should be agreed to.

This was strongly opposed by Lord Hotham, and after no less than six divisions, Mr. T. Duncombe suggested a compromise —Lord Hotham to withdraw his opposition on condition that Lord John Russell should agree to limit the operation of the Bill from two years to one year and until the end of the following session. This suggestion was adopted; and, with that alteration, the Lords' amendments were agreed to, and the Bill finally passed.

On the 20th of March, a further attempt was made in the House of Commons to correct the evils arising from bribery at elections by a remedy more direct and specific in its operation than any which had hitherto been proposed. The Attorney-General was the author of the measure, which consisted of five Bills for the prevention of bribery and corruption at the election of members for the city of Canterbury, and the boroughs of Cambrigde, Barnstaple, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Maldon. In moving for leave to introduce the Bills, he said the reports of the Bribery Commissioners furnished abundant testimony to the existence and flagrancy of the crime of bribery in all the places mentioned; many instances of which he cited. He then proceeded to explain the means by which he hoped to prevent similar practices in future, one of the principal being a proposal to disfranchise throughout the whole five boroughs, all the electors whose corruptibility had had been proved before the Commissioners. In opposition to the measure, it was urged that the guilt of the electors whom the Bill would disfranchise could be shown only by their own evidence, and that this evidence had been given under a parliamentary guarantee of impunity to the witnesses; in fact, that the Indemnity Act contained a provision which the proposed Bills would violate. This view was supported by Mr. Cairns, Mr. Napier, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Walpole, Sir F. Kelly, and others. It was opposed, and the Bills approved of, by the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Phinn, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Massey. Upon a division whether leave

should be given to bring in the first Bill, there appeared, Ayes, 189; Noes, 118; majority, 71; and leave was then given to bring in the other Bills.

On the 29th of May, the Bills were withdrawn by the Attorney-General, who stated briefly his reasons for taking that course. It was hopeless, he said, to attempt to carry them through at that advanced period of the session, and there was, besides, a general impression in the boroughs concerned that the measures would contravene the expectation of indemnity held out on the appointment of the commissioners of inquiry.

This announcement was followed by an important debate upon the conduct and position of the Government generally, and that of Lord John Russell in particular. It was begun by Mr. Disraeli with a speech remarkable for the display of "his mastery of invective and powers of sarcasm," in which he gave a summary of the session. He said he thought that the opportunity should not pass without requiring from the Government some explanation of their views respecting the probable progress of public business and the measures which they expected to be able to pass during the session. Seven measures of the highest importance had been announced from the throne at the beginning of the session, and been introduced by Ministers; three of which—those on the Law of Settlement, Scottish Education, and Parliamentary Oaths—had been defeated; three more—the Boroughs Disfranchisement Bill (that before them at the moment), the Civil Service Bill, and the Reform Bill—had been withdrawn or not brought forward; while one only—the Oxford University Bill—remained, but considerably changed in the course of discussion, during which the Government had sustained several ignominious defeats. It was remarkable that all these measures resembled one another in this—that they assailed either the rights of the subject or the institutions of the country: "It is (continued Mr. Disraeli) of greater importance to press these matters on the attention of the House, because we enjoy the inestimable happiness of having our affairs administered by men remarkably distinguished for ability — (*laughter*) — men who have made enormous sacrifices for their country—and for themselves. (*Great laughter, and much cheering*). No man has made greater sacrifices than the noble lord. (*Laughter.*) He has thrown overboard all his old friends and colleagues, and has connected himself with a *coterie* of public men who have passed a great part of their lives in deprecating the abilities of the noble lord, and running down his eminent career (*Loud laughter, and ironical cheers*). If the noble lord had succeeded in the object for which he doubtless made such sacrifices, we should understand his position more clearly than we do. But when we find that, out of seven most important measures he has proposed to us, three have been defeated, and three have been withdrawn, I cannot help considering that the time is come when we can hardly but consider that we have not received such

ample compensation as was held out to us for the breaking up of parties, and for departing from the spirit and genius of our parliamentary constitution. (*Cheers*). We have not received, I repeat, such full compensation or well-digested and statesmanlike measures as we were led to anticipate —(*laughter and cheers*)—and that when we were told that, though it was true that the Government had no principles, they had 'all the talents'—(*great laughter, and cheers*),—we had a right to expect that the noble lord, who doubtless desires always to deal handsomely with the House—(*laughter*)—would at least have given us something—would have done something—as a compensation for so remarkable a state of affairs —(*laughter*)—which has banished all his natural colleagues to invisible corners—(*loud laughter*)—and has placed him on that bench —surrounded by men who have been decrying his career for the last quarter of a century. (*Great laughter, and ironical cheering*). I have thought it necessary to offer these 'passing observations' —(*laughter*)— for really this is such a busy country—and we have so much to do—that rarely have we time to take an account of what we are doing. And it is important that we should understand that now—at the end of the month of May—the Government have introduced six measures of importance, which are defeated or withdrawn, and that on a seventh, which still remains, they have received already two considerable defeats, and are destined, I trust, to be more signally discomfited. (*Loud cheers*)."

As there were a series of Bills, each of which had to be successively presented, the occasion afforded opportunities for replies and rejoinders on either side. Consequently, when the next Bill was brought forward, Lord John Russell replied to Mr. Disraeli's unexpected assault. He observed that he could not say from his experience of the Reformed House of Commons that there was that pleasant certainty about carrying measures which there used to be when Ministers relied on Members returned by themselves or their friends and connections. Even Mr. Disraeli, in office, brought forward a measure which he could not carry, although it was to be supposed he did not bring it forward without expecting to carry it. No doubt, he was disappointed; the present Ministers, too, had been much disappointed. But Mr. Disraeli might say "when I was defeated, I resigned." (*Loud Opposition cheering.*) Well; there was one great question on which the House gave symptoms of an opinion. The negotiations regarding the impending war were laid on the table; Mr. Disraeli accused the Government of being actuated by "credulity or connivance;" that was a question on which he might have tested the opinion of the House; but he ventured on nothing of the kind. Were his scruples about disturbing the Government so great that he would give no vote affecting that Government? No; for when supplies had been obtained, and measures of ways and means were proposed to defray the expenses of the war, Mr. Disraeli and his friends came forward to defeat those measures; but he was himself defeated by more than 100 majority. Therefore

he could not say that he and his friends possessed the confidence of the House; for neither on that occasion nor a few days afterwards, on the subject of Exchequer Bonds, was he successful, but he was again defeated by more than 100 majority. Referring to the defeat of the Oaths Bill, Lord John said it had only one practical effect, and that was, to exclude the Jews from Parliament. "Mr. Disraeli, no doubt with great sincerity, thinks the Jews peculiarly worthy of that privilege; but nevertheless sometimes he stays away, and sometimes he votes against them—the political convenience of the hour always seems to overcome his attachment to the cause." Such was the position of Mr. Disraeli, and such was the position of the Government: both in discussions and upon divisions, the House had shown that the Government, and not Mr. Disraeli, possessed its confidence.

Mr. Disraeli at once renewed his assault with increased vehemence, observing that his own Ministerial disappointments had been followed by resignation, while Lord John Russell had endured repeated defeats of most disgraceful character, without thinking such a course necessary. The noble lord was completely mistaken if he thought that his remaining in office occasioned surprise. He knew him too well as a Minister on sufferance; he had seen him endure the most humiliating, the most disgraceful defeats, and yet tenaciously adhere to office. It would take many more humiliating defeats before Lord John would think the ceremony of resignation needful.

When he informed the House that its opinion upon the transactions connected with the East had not been tested, he forgot that Ministers did not at first lay all the papers on the table. The most important papers were kept back, secreted. When he accounted for the conduct of the Government on the supposition of "credulity *or* connivance," he took much too limited a view of the case; but when all the papers came before him, then his opinion was more mature, and he asserted that "the conduct of the Government can only be accounted for by connivance *and* credulity." He accused Lord John Russell of unfairly opposing Lord Derby's Government — lending the weight of his influence, night after night, exhausting every combination of faction, to defeat the Militia Bill on the voluntary principle; yet was not that Bill one of the most successful measures that ever passed through Parliament? Did not the noble Lord and his friends also oppose the reform of the Court of Chancery—a reform for which the country was not indebted to the distinguished statesman opposite, but to the Government which he opposed by every artifice of faction? "Look at the distinguished and gifted beings before me; what have they done at all equal to the establishment of the militia on the voluntary principle or the reform of the Court of Chancery?" Then there was another enlightened and liberal proposition, which laid down the principle since adopted by Lord John Russell in his Reform Bill, that the forfeited seats should be given to great counties; and they proposed to give them to the West Riding

and to Lancashire — ("Hear, hear!" "Oh, oh!" *laughter.*)— how was that opposed? By the "sanctimonious eloquence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," who said that a Government upon sufferance could not be permitted to bring forward a measure of Parliamentary reform. "I suppose the vision of a perfect reformed Government passed before the prescient and prophetic glance of the right hon. Gentleman. Yet what have you got in the way of Parliamentary reform from the Government of All the Talents?" "When we brought forward financial measures and failed, we did that which it was our part to do"— "at least when I have the misfortune to propose measures and fail; for I will never be a Minister upon sufferance." Lord John Russell had denounced the proposal for a graduated income tax, and then joined a Government which carried a graduated income tax. "He parted from the colleagues who had all his life been faithful to him, to take into his bosom those ancient foes who had passed their lives in depreciating his talent, and in decrying his eminent ability;" he "broke up the very being of a great historic party, the confidence of which ought not to have been less precious to him than the favour of his Sovereign;" and he did this to carry great measures, —the great measure of education, for example, which evaporated while he was expounding it to the House,—"that was his reason for breaking up an honourable party, connected by association with the glory of this country." In this spirit Mr. Disraeli again went through the Ministerial failures, and asked what relations now subsisted between Lord John Russell and the Government? Defeated on all these great measures, he still retained his place. "The most eminent statesman of this country— one of the oldest and most experienced Members of this House —one who has been thrice Secretary of State, Secretary of State in each department, and who was Prime Minister of England for a long time,—one who is associated with the memory of a great principle, believed by large bodies of the people of this country, and who was the leader of a noble historic party,—without a department, condescends to accept subordinate office, under one who is not only a Minister not entitled to the confidence of the country, but who was his ancient and inveterate political opponent, and whom only four years ago he rose and denounced in this House— he talks of 'connivance' now—as a 'conniver' with foreign conspirators. And now the noble Lord comes down and tells me that this vote the other night, which he admits was an overwhelming defeat, was caused by my being false to the principles which I profess in this House!"

Mr. Disraeli denied in the most unqualified manner that he had either voted or stayed away at his own convenience when the claims of the Jews were brought on. He rated the Roman Catholic Members for voting with the Government; and he intimated that Lord John Russell, in bringing in the Oaths Bill, was "solely influenced by counsellors who have already injured his position, and who will not rest from their endeavours until they have per-

manently sullied his illustrious name."

Sir George Grey then interposed in support of Lord John Russell. He regretted the acrimonious tone the debate had assumed, and declared that all Lord John Russell's friends and supporters still placed implicit confidence in his honour.

Colonel Peel deprecated assaults upon the Government, which might have the effect of weakening their hands in carrying on the war.

Lord John Russell then rejoined to Mr. Disraeli's reply. He had opposed, he said, Lord Derby's Administration at first because he considered their proposal for continuing to hold office, with a Parliament whose confidence they did not possess, for eleven months before proceeding to a dissolution, most perilously unconstitutional. Afterwards he consented to join the Aberdeen Ministry, in defence of the great principle of "Parliamentary Government," which stood at the time in serious danger, and but for his aid appeared impossible. He then entered into an historical account of the formation of the Aberdeen Ministry, and vindicated his own position. "If I had thought a Government could have been formed, either by myself or by other parties, without a junction between different parties in politics, which Government could hope to be strong in the confidence of the House of Commons, I would rather that the Government should have been formed of one party only, than that the Government should be formed of different parties who had not hitherto worked together. But when I came to consider the position in which I might be placed, should her Majesty have sent for me to ask my advice on that occasion, could I form a Government which was likely to obtain a permanent majority in the House of Commons? Could Lord Aberdeen, with the assistance of Sir Robert Peel's friends, have formed such a Government? Lord Aberdeen thought that was impossible. He has frequently declared to me that he thought that was impossible. The Government of Lord Derby had just been defeated, and was not able to command a majority in the House of Commons. Was I, then, to contribute to bring Parliamentary Government into discredit? (*Loud cheers.*) Was it not my duty, by every means in my power, to enable Lord Aberdeen to form a Government which would have the confidence of the House of Commons? (*Cheers.*) On this subject I did not act alone. I did not betray, nor desert, nor surrender, the confidence of that great party with which I was associated. (*Great cheering.*) My right hon. friend Sir G. Grey has given his testimony to the fact that I did not desert them; and I may add, that the man whom I naturally went to consult on that occasion was not one who had constantly been my enemy—one in whom I had no political confidence — the man whom I went to consult was my Lord Lansdowne — (*cheers*); and I found with him a right hon. friend of mine, as distinguished for his talents, as distinguished for his character, as any Member of this House or of his party. I mean Mr. Macaulay. (*Cheers.*) I think I betray no confidence

when I state what passed on that occasion. I asked Lord Lansdowne, supposing that Lord Aberdeen had a summons from her Majesty to form a Government, whether he thought that I could be a Member of the Cabinet with Lord Aberdeen—whether he thought it was my duty so to do. We discussed numerous contingencies, and Lord Lansdowne ended by declaring that in his opinion it was my duty—a duty which I owed to the public—to accept office under Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Macaulay expressed his opinion still more strongly. He said, 'I know you are not afraid of responsibility—(*loud cheers*)—but you never incurred a more awful responsibility than you will incur if you do not lend your utmost assistance to form a Government on the present occasion.' ('Hear, hear!') I consulted others, and they were also of opinion that it was my duty to form a Government which would unite the Whig party with the party of the remaining friends of Sir Robert Peel, who were then ready to accept office under Lord Aberdeen. ('Hear, hear!') The question was this: if, as I thought, it was impossible to form a Ministry composed of the Whig party—if it was impossible to form a Ministry composed of those who followed Sir R. Peel—if it was unwise, if not impossible, to leave the Government in the hands of a party which had not the confidence of the House of Commons, and which, in my opinion, did not deserve to have that confidence—(*cheers*)—there remained the question whether those men who had acted together on the greatest question that for some years has divided Parliament—I allude to the question between protection and free trade—whether the men who concurred on that question might not be able to concur on other questions, and enter office together?" His Ministry, Lord John added, were now engaged upon a most difficult task, quite distinct from any individual measures of domestic policy—that of conducting a great war with one of the most formidable European powers. Should he be made to think that the Government ceased to occupy a position in which they could alone carry on that war so as to make it successful, and tend towards a safe and honourable peace, then he should cease to be a Member of it; but, till that time, no taunts could move him. His part was one of far more labour and anxiety than of pleasure, profit, or emolument; but he would retain it, trusting his conduct would receive a fair interpretation from the House and the country, which, though "occasionally apt to be misled, had hardly ever failed in the end to construe rightly the actions of public men."

Other Members then intervened in the debate, and continued the discussion on collateral points.

Mr. Walpole vindicated Mr. Disraeli's conduct with reference to the Jewish disabilities, which had been impugned by Mr. B. Osborne.

Mr. Bright then took up the general question of the conduct of Ministers, commencing with a remark on the "lively" combat, from which Lord John Russell had not come out without some scars.

Nothing could make Mr. Bright believe but that Lord

John took office from highly honourable motives; but at the same time, the elements of the Government had been, and were, such as to prevent the formation of a Ministry that could act for the welfare of the country. As an ingenuous friend of Lord John Russell had said, they would get on admirably if they avoided politics. On all questions relating to the taking off or imposition of taxes, Mr. Gladstone had saved the Ministry, and had been on the whole very successful. But on all other matters the Government was unable to lead or advise the House. Lord John Russell was called "leader," by courtesy; but the House did not follow him; and many good measures, including the admirable Oaths Bill, had been kicked out by large majorities. But if the Aberdeen Government was a failure, he was not sure whether the members of that Government, doubtless as patriotic then as they had been sixteen months before, ought not to form other combinations, which might be more successful. (*Cheers and great laughter.*) The first adverse vote against the late Government was followed by their resignation; but if Mr. Disraeli had only been reckless enough to involve the country in a war, he might have been Chancellor of the Exchequer now. That was Lord John Russell's theory. He told the House of Commons that it was absolutely necessary the Government should remain in office because they had involved the country in a war. What a position for the House of Commons! what a pernicious principle to advance!

"On the theory of the noble Lord, the majority of nineteen, by which the late Government was overthrown, was not more decisive than that which threw out the last measure of the noble Lord; but if they had involved us in war—if they had undertaken the responsibility of this great calamity—it would then have been the duty of Government, and the noble Lord would himself have said, 'As you have got us into this war you must get us out of it again—you must take the responsibility of the war on your own shoulders.' That is the condition to which we are driven. Let a Minister be ever so reckless, ever so unprincipled, ever so unpatriotic, yet, by a course of concealed and misunderstood diplomacy, let him involve this country in difficulties with a foreign country, and then we are told that the majorities of this House go for nothing—that reform Bills, corruption Bills, oaths Bills, settlement Bills—all that in ordinary times were thought necessary for the welfare of the country—all these are to go for nothing now—we may not be able to pass a single measure except those which have reference to the imposition of taxes—but as we have led this country into a war, Parliament must support us, and all other measures must be deferred. (*Loud cheers.*) I confess, looking to the future, I can see nothing clearly defined as to the foreign policy of this country. We are engaged in a war for objects on which the Government has never yet condescended to enlighten us, and as to the terms on which peace is to be procured, no one has any idea—we have an ally who was denounced by members of the pre-

sent Cabinet not more than eighteen months ago, and who is in possession, or will shortly be in possession, of no fewer than four European capitals—Paris, Rome, Athens, and Constantinople. (*Loud cries of* 'Hear, hear!') And, seeing that all this has been brought about by what I believe to be the mistaken and mischievous policy of the noble Lord and his colleagues, I see no ground for the noble Lord calling for the confidence of this House, or for the continued support and approbation of the country." (*Loud cheers.*)

After a further vindication of Mr. Disraeli by Sir John Pakington, the discussion terminated with a speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, after touching first upon Mr. Disraeli's charge against himself of assailing Lord Derby's Government with "sanctimonious eloquence," and then seeking to put Mr. Bright right on the question of Ministerial duties and privileges during the progress of a war, briefly sketched the career of the Administration, enumerated their performances during the last session, and with respect to this, pleaded that pending circumstances rendered it altogether exceptional. On the whole he submitted that they did not deserve the charge of legislative impotence.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, February 6th, Lord John Russell introduced his proposed measure respecting parliamentary oaths. He said his object was to induce the House to consider generally the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and the oath taken by Roman Catholics, with a view to substituting one oath, which should be as simple and intelligible as possible, and should bind the taker of the oath only to what he could engage to perform, instead of his being made guilty, almost of profanation, by committing himself to objects some of which were no longer applicable to the present time. The oath of allegiance was an intelligible obligation, and he did not think that any objection could be taken to it; but, with regard to the other oaths, of supremacy and abjuration, they had been framed to meet certain dangers then existing, but they contained matters totally unnecessary to be affirmed at the present day, and what he proposed was, to get rid of the superfluities,—to act as in common life, and, when the danger had ceased, not to continue precautions which had become a mere mockery. He read the form of the single oath which he had framed for this purpose, and then considered, first, whether this oath should be applied to Roman Catholics; secondly, whether the words, "On the true faith of a Christian," should be retained. With respect to the first point, he thought the declarations required specifically from Roman Catholic members should no longer be insisted upon; and as to the words, "On the true faith of a Christian," he repeated what he had often urged, that these words were introduced into the oath, not for the purpose of excluding persons of the Jewish religion, and he cited Baron Alderson and Lord Lyndhurst in support of that view, but to bind Roman Catholics, and especially Jesuits, to the substance

of the oath—namely, to bear true allegiance to the sovereign of the Crown, and to succeed upon the objection of doubting any class of subjects by the usual operation of law.

If the Legislature decreed such a prohibition, let them formally insist upon the introduction of a clause, declaring that the person taking the oath must be a Christian. If, however, they chose to arrive at the same result in a less direct mode, by rejecting his proposal, and retaining the parliamentary oaths as they stood, he suggested that another and most grave question would then be opened, namely, whether the votes of those oaths rested upon the united Legislature, or whether the House of Commons did not hold in its own hands exclusively the power to alter the constitutional regulations for admission of its own members.

Sir Frederick Thesiger was the only other speaker on the occasion. He did not oppose the introduction of the Bill; he reserved his opposition for the second reading. But he expressed an opinion that Lord John Russell would not put in execution his threat, to insist upon by a solemn vote that which could not be introduced openly. In 1834, he had disclaimed such a motive, and declared that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were not the form but the substance of the oath.

He warned the House that the change proposed was an attack—he would not say an insidious attack—on the Established Church. That it involved all recognition of the supremacy of the Queen; that it would weaken the Protestant religion; and that it would destroy the Christian character of the House.

On the 25th of May Lord John Russell having moved the second reading of the Bill, Sir F. Thesiger moved that it be read a second time that day six months. He began by adverting to the delay which had occurred in the prosecution of the measure, whereon he understood to Lord John Russell some misgivings as to the views adverted to the state of public feeling on the subject, alleging that there had been only three petitions with 346 signatures in favour of the Bill, one petition with 64 signatures for an extension to the present oaths, and six petitions with 67,111 signatures against the Bill. He charged Lord John Russell with departing from his former professions of attachment to the Protestant Church, and allowing no considerations to stand in the way of his attainment of a favourite object. After condemning Ministers with no little bitterness for going into committee on the allegation that, because an petition of the Dissenters really existed, an absolute case ought to be created, he accused Lord John Russell of having when elected with Jerry Bodkin, given one of those unconscionable pledges by which he was apt to embarrass himself and others. This, unlike other accusations, he had kept his word by a promise of this kind, except in 1834, when he acted to deal with the oath in one of the post-dating reform Bills. The proposed measure was carried by decreasing majorities in that House, and rejected by increas-

ing majorities in the House of Lords. Lord John Russell sought to break down all the defences of the Protestant constitution, in order that Jews might march over their ruins to sit side by side with him. Adverting to the noble Lord's threat, that if this measure were rejected it might be a question whether the Jews should be seated by resolution, he described it as a desire to retrace his previous constitutional course upon the subject. This Bill was chiefly intended for the benefit of Roman Catholics and members of our own Church who were restless in regard to the supremacy of the Crown. But the coalition into which his Lordship had entered rendered compromise inevitable; and as in the triumvirate each party sacrificed his private friends, Lord John Russell had contributed the supremacy of the Crown and the securities of the Protestant establishment. He declared that he should prefer silence on the subject of supremacy to the maimed and mutilated recognition now proposed, and that he was fortified in this feeling by the authority of Sir Robert Peel. After a reference to the vigour and manliness of the Durham letter, he entered into a history of the supremacy oath, and insisted on the jealousy with which any attempts to tamper with it should be regarded. It had been consecrated by its introduction into the coronation oath, and it was now proposed that the Crown should be alone in recognizing the Protestant constitution, and every subject was to be insulated from his Sovereign. He then examined, at great length, the reasons by which Lord John Russell had advocated the Bill upon its introduction, and declared that the circumstances in which he had placed himself had enforced the present unhappy necessity of departing from his former declarations against changing the Roman Catholic oath. The oaths proposed were for the benefit of the Roman Catholics and Romanizing members of the Church of England. Finally, he likened Lord John Russell to Nero, and said he had given the Protestant safeguards one neck, in order to strike them off at a single blow, and charged his Lordship with being the aggressor in this matter, and the Opposition with being protective; after expressing a strong confidence that the Protestants in the House would resist the measure, he added that, if he failed, there were behind him men of stout courage and good hearts who would continue the resistance he offered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then replied at great length to Sir F. Thesiger. Apologising for a supererogation, he vindicated Lord John Russell against the charge of adopting the measure after his conjunction with Baron Rothschild. He quoted a speech made by Lord John Russell some time back, to show that for a long series of years he had spoken and voted on a similar motion; and that in 1846, the year before Baron Rothschild's election, he promised a deputation of Jews that he would take up the subject. Sir Frederick Thesiger had said, that if there were deficiency in his advocacy, there were yet behind him divers stout and ablebodied men who would supply his deficiency.

Were those stout and ablebodied persons the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Buckinghamshire, the noble Lord the Member for King's Lynn, or the Solicitor-General under Sir Frederick's Attorney Generalship, who were at daggers drawn with him on the question of Jewish disabilities? Sir Frederick complained that there would be a maimed and mutilated acknowledgement of the supremacy. Now, in the Bill there was no such maimed and mutilated acknowledgment, for there was no acknowledgment of supremacy at all. In fact, the oath called the oath of supremacy did not assert the supremacy of the Crown.

Here Mr. J. G. Phillimore observed that Mr. Gladstone was evidently referring to the oath of allegiance, and not to that of supremacy.

Mr. Gladstone begged the hon. and learned Gentleman's pardon; for he *was* referring, distinctly and solely, to the oath of supremacy. But if such men as Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Phillimore were misled, what must be the Cimmerian darkness of others? In fact, the positive supremacy, declared and intended in the oath of Elizabeth, was altered in the reign of William and Mary to a negative supremacy—a declaration denying the rights and encroachments of the Pope. The positive supremacy of the Crown it would now be impossible to declare, not only because Roman Catholics deny it, but still more because it is denied by Protestant Dissenters and by Scotch Presbyterians. Combating Mr. Whiteside's fear that the 37th article of the Church of England—asserting the supremacy of the King, and denying that of the Pope in very plain and direct language, might be twisted in a "non-natural" sense, Mr. Gladstone asserted that article had never been so strained: but he showed that the oath might be twisted; that the strength of this country and the rights of the Crown consisted not in oaths and declarations, but in the attachment and fidelity of the people; and that the more we blotted out all those matters of strife, the sooner would be consolidated a firm and sure basis for the interests of the country. To prove that oaths could not bind men who thought the obligation inconsistent with their duty, he showed how Protestants themselves, who ought to be precluded from giving votes that affect the property of the Church, had the other day proposed to deal with it by extinction. Was that a lawful vote? [Mr. Drummond: "No."] "Yet so thought the 129 Members who voted on Tuesday night." Adverting to the application which Sir F. Thesiger had made of the wish expressed by the Roman tyrant, he concluded by expressing his opinion that Lord John Russell had rendered a valuable service in handing over to the axe of the executioner a bundle of useless oaths, which served as pitfalls to tender consciences, while they caused bold men to disregard conscience altogether.

Mr. Napier declared that the Bill was dishonest. Instead of openly proclaiming its object, it burglariously broke through the barriers of the constitution to enable the Jews to enter Parliament. He insisted on the importance of the oaths proposed

to be abolished as protectives against foreign aggression, and contended that our duty to our Sovereign and country should impel us to hold by the securities which the wisdom of our ancestors had set up, which were involved in the Bill of Rights, and formed the basis of the constitution. He called upon the House not to consent to substitute the weak and washy words proposed by Lord J. Russell for the precise and vigorous language employed by the wise councillors of Elizabeth, and by Lord Somers at the Revolution. There would be danger in disturbing the Act of 1829. When an attempt was made to alter the oath, some years subsequently to the passing of that Act, it was resisted by Sir R. Peel, on the ground that the Act was a solemn compact which should be maintained inviolate. Let Lord John Russell beware lest, by altering the words of the oath, he should reopen the whole Catholic question.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore was not prepared to coincide with many of the objections to the Bill. But a very important one was, that it released all beneficed clergymen from taking the oath of supremacy. He insisted upon this because he knew that the oath had been a protection against many who wished to combine the opinions of Rome with the emoluments of the Church of England. Of that class, of course, Mr. Gladstone did not know the existence. The clause on this subject had been, no doubt, introduced without the knowledge of Lord John Russell, but not without that of some other people.

Mr. H. T. Liddell thought the unchangeable character of the Church of Rome rendered its power as dangerous now as it was at the time the oaths sought to be abrogated were framed.

Sir J. Walmsley called upon Ministers not to trifle with the question, but to stake their existence as a Government upon its success, in which case he had no doubt it would be carried.

Mr. Newdegate refused to unchristianise the Legislature. The last attempt to dispense with the oaths of allegiance and supremacy was designed, he remarked, to pave the way for converting England to Popery, and resulted in the exile of the Sovereign who hazarded it.

Mr. Miall observed that if the proposition before the House came commended by reason and justice, Dissenters would not be justified in opposing it, because it happened to relieve the consciences of Roman Catholics, and of those who had been described as separated from them by only a thin wall of partition. He did not believe that the influence of Rome was increasing, but if it were, political restrictions would not diminish it. We might as well try to exclude the suggestions of the Evil One by shutting doors and windows. He believed that such remedies served to intensify the mischief against which it was sought to guard, just as the belief in witchcraft flourished as long as the law was set in motion against it.

Mr. Whiteside commenced an elaborate speech by saying that Lord John Russell was opening a perilous discussion, of which he might not live to see the end. He entered into an historical account of the oath which was taken by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics,

which he considered was an oath of fealty to the Pope, against which the oath of supremacy was a protest. He warned Lord John Russell, that if he announced that, without any necessity or outward pressure, he was determined to destroy every Protestant security, the people of England would hold a different position. Alluding to Sir R. Peel, he denied that statesman the right to be called the author of Catholic emancipation, for he had sat unmoved and heard Plunket and Grattan, but, terrified by Mr. O'Connell, had framed a Bill which had been the cause of most of the misfortunes of Ireland. But the Catholic oath had been framed with great wisdom; and now those who adopted Sir Robert's policy, and revered his memory, were going to abolish it without a blush. He bitterly assailed Mr. Gladstone for ridiculing an oath which he admitted he did not understand, and he quoted a sermon which he had heard on the Quirinal, in which, in presence of the Pope and Cardinals, the preacher had pronounced an eulogium on the University of Oxford, for the number of learned and active men she contained who were devoted to the Papacy. Mr. Gladstone showed how well deserved was this praise. Mr. Whiteside then adverted to another sermon, by Dr. Pusey, in which he had spoken of the Revolution as so far from glorious, that it was blasphemous. He believed that the Jew question had been dragged into this debate in order to insure its defeat. If this Bill passed, might not Baron Rothschild be Premier or Chancellor, and give away Church patronage, or sit as judge in the Ecclesiastical Court on questions of faith? [The Baron was present.] He did not believe that the Jews would always be alienated from the faith of God, and he hoped to see Baron Rothschild take his seat as a Christian, and help to maintain those Protestant safeguards which the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to destroy.

Lord John Russell remarked that in every former debate on this subject the House had heard that all Christians were united as against the Jews, who were a separate race; but that night the latter had been almost omitted from the discussion, which had been devoted to the differences between Catholics and Protestants. After observing upon the use that had been made of history, he said that if the declamation he had been listening to meant anything at all, it implied that the Opposition were ready to reverse the policy of emancipation. He sarcastically remarked upon the inconsistencies of previous speakers, who had alternately described the oath of 1829 as framed with great wisdom, and as a weak and mutilated form when its words were found in the Bill before the House. He explained that we wanted no security against Protestants, and as regarded those against whom we had rightly or wrongly thought it necessary to take bail, our suspicions were now at an end. An oath, he urged, was a very solemn thing, and ought not to be taken lightly, or in futile or unnecessary form, as was the case with the oath of supremacy. Nor did he think

the oath against the doctrine of deposition and murder of kings was worth keeping up, as such doctrine formed no part of the Roman Catholic belief. The words respecting the subversion of the Church Establishment were framed in 1829. Now, he believed that an oath imparted solemnity and precision to a statement regarding facts, but the case was different when you called on men to swear to a duty which was opposed to their convictions. Oaths were taken not to bear arms against King James, yet both Whigs and Tories, when he violated his contract, were not deterred from taking arms by the oath which had been framed after seventeen days' debate. Nor had the oath prevented votes on the Irish Church Establishment. It was a great mischief when a political question was before the House, and Members ought to be free to vote as the welfare of the country might dictate, but a certain set were liable to be told they could not vote a certain way, without committing perjury. He referred to the settlement of 1829, which it had been said ought not to be disturbed, and gave an account of the assistance which the Opposition had lent to the Government of that day in order to obtain any kind of settlement. They had desired alterations, but on Sir Robert Peel's asseveration, given to Lord Althorp, that this was the best Bill he could carry, and that further demands by the friends of the Catholics might endanger it, they supported the measure throughout. But, a quarter of a century later, he certainly considered that any part of the measure found to be objectionable was a legitimate subject of discussion. Then, as regarded the oath denying the jurisdiction of foreign princes, he did not deem that any further security than the common law was required. The only parties against whom security had been desired were the Roman Catholics, and this had been parted with in 1829, and high judicial authority had recognised Roman Catholic priests acting in responsible public situations under the authority of Rome. He thought it better, therefore, to have no ambiguous expressions in the oath. He had no new argument to use in favour of the admission of Jews. The only argument against them was, that they differed from us in religion. If the House were prepared to adopt this test, exclude the Jews; but if Roman Catholics and Dissenters were let in, he would say that the Jews were a loyal, intelligent, and trustworthy class, as competent as any other to assist in the counsels of the State. He therefore called on the House to remove the last bar, and not to exercise religious intolerance because they were few in number and without political power.

Mr. Disraeli said, that three different issues had to be considered. The abrogation of Jewish disabilities, the concession of ampler licence to the efforts of Romanising Protestants, and the promotion of Roman Catholicism itself. Lord John Russell would not hear from him the taunt that he had taken up the cause of the Jews from any other motives than those of conviction. He had himself frequently supported him in his efforts. He had done so

because he believed the Jewish race to be the family to which the human family was the most indebted, nor did he see that the claims of the Jews could be resisted on the ground that the House was Christian. When he recalled the blessings and even more solemn memories connected with Judaism, he was unable to resist their claims. As to their right to admission to the House of Commons, he believed that had not the Bible been translated into English there would have been no House of Commons. The concession of their rights should not be denied or delayed. In no country had they been persecuted and that country had not suffered. In England, he could not say that they had been persecuted, as he urged from history. Lord J. Russell, had he limited his efforts to obtaining political emancipation of the Jews, should have found him a humble but faithful supporter. He did not think Lord J. Russell could much complain of his want of success, or that the Jews could murmur at the receptions of their claims, which had met with more success than the Roman Catholic claims in the same time. Public opinion, also, had been influenced in their favour. Feeling the advance of the question, he deeply deplored that it had been mixed up with others which tended to embarrass and retard it. The Jews could wait—they were not a new people needing recognition—they were a persevering people, "and generally in time attained their objects" (*laughter*). There need have been no hurry; and he demanded why the Jewish cause should have been prejudiced by mixing it with considerations of the gravest political problems? The emancipation should have been demanded on the broad basis of religious liberty. A separate Jewish oath should have been prepared. He hoped one day to see the Jew take his place in that House, not by the odious omission of certain words, but by a declaration of his own creed. As regarded the other issues, he thought the alteration of the oath of supremacy unstatesmanlike; for such oaths were associated in the public mind with great political facts on which the constitution was based. And he thought no course could be more calculated at this moment to aggravate animosity than the alteration of the Roman Catholic oath. He had a great respect for the Roman Catholics, though the Popes had always treated the Jews ill, and to that fact he attributed the present state of Italy. He did not believe that the influence of the Papacy was declining—we had to encounter no common power—a few years ago Lord John Russell, then the Premier of England, announced to a crowded House that there was a vast conspiracy on the part of the Papacy against their liberty, and did they believe that it was a power which formed vast conspiracies and gave them up? Nothing could remove the impression produced by the noble Lord's announcement, nor had anything occurred to show that the Papacy was less grasping or aggressive. This was not the time or the occasion for publicly intimating that we were relaxing securities and weakening bulwarks. He could not therefore support the Bill, but he never took a course which gave him more pain, but which he

more felt to be his duty. He declared that no member of his party had ever sought to influence his conduct on this question, and he concluded with a prediction that the time would come when the Jew would receive full emancipation. Lord J. Russell's faith in this result was founded on his belief in religious liberty, his (Mr. Disraeli's) because he believed in the Almighty.

Mr. Muntz and Mr. Goulburn, made brief speeches, amidst impatient cries for a division. Both opposed the Bill because it violated the compact of 1829, and the latter, as the only member of the Duke of Wellington's cabinet remaining in the House, spoke most energetically in defence of the Roman Catholic oath included in the Emancipation Act.

The House then divided, and threw out the Bill by a majority of four, the numbers being 251 against 247. The announcement of this result was followed by great excitement and cheering.

On the 9th of February, Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, called attention to the important subject of Law Reform, in reference to the consolidation of the statutes. His statement, and the reply of the Lord Chancellor upon the occasion, contained much valuable and interesting information. Lord Lyndhurst began by showing that the subject had occupied the attention of Government at intervals during the last three hundred years. He told how the question was first started by Edward the Sixth; strongly pressed in the reign of Elizabeth; brought forward by James the First, who in a characteristic speech referred to the "overflow" of statutes—"crossing and cuffing each other;" under the Republic, or, as some prefer to call it, the Commonwealth, a Committee was appointed, of which Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, Sir Matthew Hale, and Mr. Ashley Cooper, afterwards Lord Shaftesbury, were members; and after the Restoration the subject was again inquired into: but in all these instances nothing was done. From the Restoration the subject slumbered until 1806, when there was a Commission, followed in 1831 by another Commission, to consolidate the Criminal Law. At the present time a Commission was sitting, and it was the duty of their Lordships to keep watch over its proceedings.

Their Lordships would pardon him for referring to what had taken place in the United States. In some instances the acts of their transatlantic brethren would seem to justify the belief that men, like plants, acquire fresh vigour from being transplanted. In the State of New York all our statutes, up to the time of the Declaration of Independence, were in force. From that period there had been an immense accumulation of statutes arising out of their new position. The inhabitants of that State were in the same unfortunate position as ourselves in this respect; but they resolved to get rid of the evil, and in 1835 competent persons were appointed to consolidate the statutes. In two years from that time the object was accomplished, and in a manner that was quite satisfactory, not only to the legal profession, but to the general public of the State. Twenty years had since elapsed, and the new code had lost none of its

popularity. In the State of Massachusetts the statutes had been consolidated as successfully and satisfactorily as in New York. Let us not be ashamed to copy from our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. It should be a great encouragement to us to find that, after all, the task we had in view was so easy. The tardiness of Government was remarkable when compared with private enterprise. If a distinguished London bookseller should determine on revising the statutes, the work would be well executed in three years at the furthest.

The mass of absurdities in the statute book would astonish their Lordships. When he held the great seal, he introduced an act for the purpose of removing some of the absurdities to be found in the statutes directed against Roman Catholics. The absurdities were so apparent that the act was carried with the unanimous consent of both Houses. The absurdities thus removed were only a sample of those which remained behind. Their Lordships would hardly believe that there was in the statute-book an act which prohibits an Irish bishop from bringing an Irish servant into this country under a severe penalty. It would interest a noble Duke (Buccleuch), who was not then in his place, to know, that by another act of Parliament no person is allowed to have more than 3000 sheep, under very heavy penalties. These are but samples of the rubbish and nonsense which disgrace our statute-book. There are altogether 16,000 public general statutes; and of these nearly 14,000 might be swept away without the slightest inconvenience, while the remainder might be reduced to moderate compass by the process of consolidation.

Lord Lyndhurst pointed out the best mode of proceeding: to strike off obsolete nonsense, to consolidate the remainder under distinct heads, to amend them where amendment was required, and, when the common law could not be separated, to incorporate it with the statute law. At present it was impossible to wade through the statute-book in order to find out and examine every statute relating to the same subject. Lord Lyndhurst concluded by asking what course the Lord Chancellor intended to pursue respecting the reports of the revision of the statutes?

The Lord Chancellor said, the country would feel indebted to Lord Lyndhurst for having brought the subject forward. On the 31st of March last year, he instructed the Commissioners to ascertain what statutes were in force, what had been repealed, what had become obsolete, and to consolidate those in full force.

The Commissioners ascertained, that out of nearly 17,000 statutes, 2500 only were living acts of Parliament; and these were then proceeded with in the work of consolidation by two of the gentlemen associated with Mr. Bellenden Ker. Other gentlemen, he believed, were employed to consolidate the law upon particular subjects. At all events, the three different plans suggested by Lord Brougham's Commission were attempted to be carried out. One of these plans was merely to consolidate the law in the language of the existing statutes;

another was to consolidate the law with a view to its being amended; and the third plan was to consolidate the law on the particular subject, both as it was at common law and as it was by statute. These gentlemen commenced their labours in the first week in April, and ended them in July; when they made a report, in which each Commissioner stated his views as to what appeared to him most advantageous to be adopted. One of them made a digest of the law relating to distress for rent. As to the course he intended to pursue, all that could be done was, to get competent persons to reduce the statute-law into a consolidated and neat form; and then to get the Lord Chancellor, or some other competent person, to propose that that condensed form should become law.

He contended that the mode adopted at New York could never be listened to in this country. There, new matter was introduced, and adopted by the Legislature as new law. In England, every clause would require to be considered as if it were introduced for the first time. At the beginning of last session a Bill, framed on a sketch by the Criminal Law Commissioners, and relating only to one head—murder and injury to the person—was introduced, referred to a Select Committee, and at the end of the session was still an imperfect bill. He referred to this to show, that if too much were attempted they would attempt something which might be theoretically right but impracticable. If his anticipations were realised, he should retain the services of a certain number of gentlemen at the bar, to constitute a sort of unpaid commission to superintend the consolidation of all the statutes.

Lord Campbell was glad no attempt would be made to codify the whole of the statute and common law. All French law was not contained in the Code Napoleon—no, nor one-twentieth part; and there would be just as much reason and no more justice in speaking of the Code Napoleon as a codification of the laws of France as to speak of a code of the laws of England. The excellent treatises on the great heads of law, like those of Lord St. Leonards, answer all the purposes of a code.

He observed that although the statutes at large extended to about fifty folio volumes, all those usually required by lawyers for reference might be found in the three octavo volumes compiled by Messrs. Welsby and Beavan.

In pursuance of the intention announced in the Speech from the Throne, the Lord Chancellor, on the 27th of February, brought forward his Bill for the amendment of the Common Law. In his explanatory statement he referred to the exertions of the Commission issued in 1850 by Lord Cottenham. In their first report they had drawn attention to what was called special pleading, against which an unfounded prejudice existed in the public mind. Special pleading, when not abused, was the very best means of rendering proceedings simple and inexpensive; it forced parties in litigation to bring the facts in dispute to a decided issue, and furthered the administration of justice. In proof of that, he said that in Scotland there was nothing like special pleading; yet,

while there was now only four appeals to the House of Lords from Ireland with its population of seven millions, and only eleven from England with its population of fourteen millions, there was thirty-eight from Scotland with its population of three millions. The Commissioners did not recommend, he was happy to say, the abolition of special pleading, but they suggested amendments which were embodied in a Bill that was passed; and that Bill had worked admirably.

The Bill before the House was founded on the recommendations of the second report of the Commissioners made in April; and some of the recommendations of the Commissioners he proposed to adopt. The first was one that would, no doubt, startle many persons, but one to which he was to a great extent a convert. The Commissioners did not propose to get rid of juries, but they recommended that whenever both parties wished the matter of fact to be tried by the judge without a jury, it should be competent to have it so decided. He was not prepared to go to that extent. He proposed that, whenever the parties were agreed that the matter should be tried by the judge, if he thought fit he might so decide any particular cases or case that came within a certain class, if a general classification were fixed upon. He did not think that they ought to begin by fixing upon the judge the trying of certain cases. Actions of a personal nature, as, where a husband brought an action for an injury respecting his domestic happiness —where a father brought an action for the seduction of his child—he did not think that the judge ought to be placed in the invidious position of having to decide such cases until the proposed alteration had been tried. Then many cases were found to be mere questions of account-book; which, after all the expenses were incurred, were referred to an arbitrator. To get rid of this discreditable procedure, the Commissioners proposed that certain facilities should be given by which parties in these questions of account-books might go to some referee without coming before the court, and so save all the expenses thrown away in the present proceedings. It was suggested that these matters should be referred to persons selected either by the parties themselves or by an officer of the court, or, what would be very useful indeed, to the County Court judge, to make a report on the question, on which the courts might act.

It was also proposed that the qualifications of jurors should be somewhat raised, and that there shall be but one panel. When the jury was assembled, a different mode of proceeding had been recommended. In order to give the plaintiff's counsel an opportunity for replying, it was proposed that, at the close of the plaintiff's case, the defendant's counsel should state whether he meant to call witnesses; and if he did not, then the plaintiff's counsel, at the close of the examination of his own witnesses, might again address the court. Another provision gave the judge power to order refreshments for juries; and if at the end of (say) twelve hours, a jury was not unanimous, they should be liberated,

and a new trial take place. It was also proposed to permit persons prevented by conscientious scruples from taking an oath to give evidence, after the judge, on examination, was satisfied that the objections were true and honest. At present they were placed in this position: they would not listen to what a man had to say, although so strong and conscientious was his feeling that he ought to discharge his duty honestly that he would go to prison rather than utter a single word against his conscience. The oath would remain as it now was; but the exception in favour of Moravians, Quakers, and Separatists, would be extended to all persons who had conscientious scruples against taking an oath.

Besides these, the Lord Chancellor stated other provisions,—to enable the plaintiff to demand answers to interrogatories, instead of the special plea of "not guilty;" to give the Common Law Courts power to grant injunctions restraining further offences, as well as give damages in such cases as the infringement of a patent; to extend the principle of foreign attachment; and to provide that an equitable defence might be pleaded in bar to an action.

The bill was well received in both Houses, and subsequently became law, having been but slightly altered in its passage through Parliament.

Another important measure which had been recommended in the Queen's Speech was brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Cardwell, on the 3rd of February, who in a Committee of the whole House moved for leave to bring in two Bills for the "Further amendment of the Navigation Laws;" one Bill "to strike off the last remaining fetters from the free navigation of the sea"—to throw open the coasting trade to foreign vessels; the other to consolidate and amend those laws which, since the repeal of the Navigation Act, had passed for the benefit of British shipping. The second Bill (he said) would consolidate the law with respect to registry and measurement, abolishing the registry ticket, and introducing the greatly improved system of measurement known as Captain Moorsom's;—also with regard to the discipline of crews under the master; with regard to safety in better securing the certified competency of masters in the home as well as the foreign trade, and inquiry into accidents with the local assistance of the Trinity Board; and also with regard to lights and pilotage. He proposed to appropriate a small sum from the Board of Trade funds for the purpose of organising the life-boats on the coast, so that more life might be saved. Mr. Cardwell reported that the recent changes in the Navigation Laws had worked well; not realising the apprehensions of overwhelming foreign competition. Wages were higher than ever, and freights higher: there were not enough British ships for the purposes of the coasting trade; while fleets of foreign ships entered the Tyne in ballast. Last year, 190,000 seamen left the ports of the kingdom; and during the first three months of the operation of the new manning clause there were only 2,500 foreign seamen. And our shipping trade and com-

merce increased by 2,282,639*l.* in 1851, by 2,564,429*l.* in 1852. It was on such grounds that, after mature inquiry and deliberation, Ministers resolved to adopt the postponed measure of abolishing the exclusion of foreign vessels from our coasting trade.

This measure also passed both Houses of Parliament, and became law.

The vice of public gambling had received a considerable check by the Bill of the Attorney-General, for the Suppressing of Betting Houses, passed in the previous session of Parliament. But the impunity with which, as far as regarded the operation of the law, the vice continued to be carried on in private houses, and the deplorable results it produced, showed most strongly the necessity of giving to the civil magistrates further and more stringent powers for its suppression. For this purpose "a Bill for the Suppression of Gaming Houses" was introduced by the Attorney-General, and carried through Parliament. Its chief provisions were:—First, it was made a distinct offence to fortify any house or apartments therein against the access of police officers when properly authorised to enter. Secondly, it was made penal to give a false name and address to the magistrate when brought up for examination. Thirdly, the magistrate might select witnesses from among the parties who might be charged on suspicion under the Bill, and whose testimony would be available against the other defendants. Fourthly, when the police found cards, dice, or other instruments of gaming in any house, the onus would rest upon the occupants of proving that the place was not a gambling house under the provisions of the law.

Such, with the addition of an Act for the repeal of the Usury Laws, were the measures affecting the laws and their administration, passed, during the session.

Several other measures for the alteration or amendment of particular laws were introduced to Parliament, but were either withdrawn or rejected. Amongst the former was the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, brought in by the Lord Chancellor, the object of which was the transfer of the jurisdiction of the Prerogative Courts to Chancery; the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, which proposed to establish a tribunal for granting divorces, and to transfer all other matrimonial causes to the Court of Chancery; and Mr. Baines' Pauper Settlement Bill, which prohibited the compulsory removal of poor persons from one parish to another on the ground of settlement. Some proceedings on the part of his colleagues with respect to the Bill, induced Mr. Baines temporarily to resign his office. But the whole matter was explained by him in the House of Commons on the 20th of March, when he said: "He had introduced the Removal and Settlement Bill in a form which was in accordance with the recommendations of 1847, and had been asked whether it referred to Irish paupers. He replied that it did not. When the Bill was within a few days of the second reading, some Irish representatives had addressed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, and had obtained a decision that Ireland

ought to be included in the Bill, a decision given without his being aware of it. On reflection he had been satisfied that no personal disrespect was intended to himself, but having at heart the interests of the Bill as it stood, and as the Irish Members and others thought that this Bill was to be moulded to include Ireland, while he was convinced the Irish question was not ripe for legislation, he conceived that, by retaining his office, his character and efficiency as a public servant would be impaired. He had, therefore, resigned on Tuesday last; but the Premier having expressed a strong wish that he would reconsider his decision, for the sake of the public service, he had taken the opinion of two friends (a noble Lord and right hon. Member) upon it, and, in accordance with their advice, had withdrawn his resignation, but reserved a right to renew it if he were unable to acquiesce in the measures Government might produce on the subject."

After some further explanations and compliments to Mr. Baines from several Members, Mr. Disraeli sarcastically observed that it was a remarkable circumstance that within twelve months five members of the Administration had felt it their duty to resign office, and almost immediately to return to their posts. He thought some machinery might be devised by which these internal bickerings might be terminated without being divulged to the country. A court of arbitration might be difficult to construct; but he imagined that recourse might be had either to the youngest bishop or to some retired diplomatist, whose intervention might prevent the repetition of scenes always to be deplored.

A Bill was introduced by Mr. Locke King, "to amend the law of succession to real property in cases of intestacy." Its object was to apply to real property the same law of succession as regulated that to personal property. The measure was, however, rejected in the House of Commons upon the second reading, after a debate in which several of the leading Members on both sides took part. The numbers were 203 against 121: majority 82.

CHAPTER IV.

Financial Affairs.—*After some observations by Sir John Walsh and Sir De Lacy Evans, the Estimates for the Army are moved by Mr. Sidney Herbert—Those for the Navy by Sir James Graham—Sir H. Willoughby calls attention to the Battle of Sinope—Sir J. Graham's answer—A conversation ensues, in which Admiral Walcott, Lord D. Stuart, Lord John Manners, Lord John Russell, and others take part —Admiral Walcott's remarks—Mr. Monsell moves the Ordnance Estimates—Amount of various Supplemental Estimates voted during the Session—The Budget Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Revenue of the last year—Receipts—Expenditure—Surplus—Results of the Remission and Extension of Taxes—Revenue of the ensuing year—Receipts—Expenditure—Deficiency—He argues against a Loan, and maintains that the Income of each year should, if possible, cover the Expenditure—He proposes an increased Income Tax—Alteration of Stamp Duties, and a Vote of Exchequer Bills—Remarks by Mr. Hume, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Henley, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Disraeli, Sir F. Kelly, and other Members—Reply of Mr. Gladstone—Income Tax Resolution—Amendment moved by Sir H. Willoughby—A debate follows, in which Mr. Hankey, Mr. Williams, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hume, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Malins, Sir F. Baring, Sir F. Kelly, and Mr. Disraeli, are the principal speakers—Mr. Gladstone's reply—The discussion is renewed by Sir J. Pakington and others on the third reading—In the House of Lords, in Committee upon the Bill, the financial policy of the Ministry is severely criticised by the Earls of Malmesbury and Grey, Lords Brougham and Monteagle, and defended by the Duke of Argyll and Earl Granville—Stamp Duties Amendment moved by Mr. Hume—It is supported by Mr. Masterman, Mr. Baring, and others—Mr. Glyn, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Wilson oppose it—Mr. Phinn's Clause added—The War Budget—The Resolutions—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in moving them—Augmentation of the Income Tax—Spirit Duties and Malt Tax—Readjustment of the Sugar Duties—Issue of Exchequer Bonds—His eloquent vindication of his financial policy and condemnation of a system of loans—After a brief discussion the Resolutions are agreed to—Debates on the Malt Tax—Mr. Cayley's Amendment—He is supported by Mr. Stanhope, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Spooner—On the other side are Lord Monck, Mr. Warner, Mr. J. Ball, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Sandars—Speeches of Sir E. L. Bulwer, Mr. Drummond, Sir J. Pakington, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—Exchequer Bonds Resolutions —Mr. Baring's Amendment—His Speech—Mr. Malins, Mr. Cairns,*

and Mr. Disraeli support him—Mr. Wilson, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Hankey, and Mr. Gladstone oppose the Amendment—In the House of Lords the Resolutions are opposed by Lord Monteagle—Sugar Duties Readjustment explained by Mr. Wilson.

ON the 24th of February the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on the Army and Navy Estimates. Previous to their doing so, however, Sir John Walsh called attention to the inadequacy of the military establishments of the country to meet the exigencies of the impending war, and strongly urged the danger of underrating its importance, and the necessity for England to make exertions in order to maintain her position, not only as a great naval, but also as a great military Power. Sir De Lacy Evans then endeavoured to extract a pledge from the Ministers that the 47,000 men of all arms in the colonies should be promptly diminished before entering on a war.

In Committee the Army Estimates were moved by Mr. Sidney Herbert, who stated that the present must not be looked upon as a final estimate for the year, the Government having thought it better that the House should discuss their policy before the whole estimates were prepared, so that these estimates had been framed as for a time of peace, though in anticipation of war. The increase in the number of men was nominally 10,694; but, owing to the reductions in certain colonial corps, the real augmentation was about 11,000, and the real increase in the cost of the effective force (allowing for certain reductions) was 260,000*l.* or 270,000*l.* Having stated the reductions effected in the colonial staff, Mr. Herbert proceeded to explain in minute detail the changes which had been made and were meditated in the interior organisation of the army, showing, he said, that the military authorities had paid close attention to the comforts and the character of the soldier, at the same time that they had not neglected the measures necessary to secure the general efficiency of the force, instancing the improvements recently effected in the pay and position of schoolmasters, in military examinations for promotion of officers, in the appointment of "captains of instruction," in the institution of special courses of lectures on military surgery, and in the distribution of gratuities and medals during service. He then, with reference to Sir De L. Evans's motion regarding the diminution of the troops in the colonies, showed that the number of those troops had been considerably diminished. He added that her Majesty had decided upon issuing a commission of inquiry into the subject of the age of the general officers of the army. Adverting to the observations of Sir J. Walsh, that hon. Member, he thought, had underrated the force of this country; but he (Mr. Herbert) did not, he repeated, propose these as war estimates; he was afraid that before very long it would be his duty to bring in supplementary estimates. He then moved the following votes, which, after undergoing discussion, were agreed to: 112,977 officers and men (effective); 3,923,288*l.*, pay and allowances;

151,382*l.*, general and medical staff; 105,093*l.*, public departments; 17,401*l.*, Royal Military College; 20,756*l.*, Military Asylum and Hibernian Military School; 88,000*l.*, volunteer corps; 20,500*l.*, rewards for military service; 46,000*l.*, army pay of general officers; 49,600*l.*, full pay for retired officers; 356,000*l.*, half-pay and military allowances; 33,671*l.*, foreign half-pay; 115,889*l.*, widows' pensions; 75,500*l.*, compassionate allowances; 30,694*l.*, in-pensions; 1,215,712*l.*, out-pensions; 38,000*l.*, superannuation allowances.

Sir J. Graham then moved the Navy Estimates, prefacing the votes with a statement of the general result, and with brief observations upon particular items. The first three votes (for the men, wages, and victuals) had been already agreed to by the House. The total increase was 1,202,455*l.*, but the sum required for these estimates was by no means the largest which had been voted within the last seven years. In 1848-49 the amount was nearly 8,000,000*l.*; the sum of the present estimates was 7,480,000*l.*; but in 1848-49 the number of men was but 42,500, whereas the number voted by the House this year was 58,500; so that more men were maintained for a less sum. He entertained a confident belief that the estimates would be sufficient to cover the expenditure, except, perhaps, in the article of provisions. In conclusion, he gave great praise to the late Admiralty for improvements made in the navy, and felt assured, he said, that come what might, the British navy was now in a highly efficient state.

A vote of 138,467*l.* for the Admiralty-office having been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress.

The motion for going into Committee of Supply on the 27th of February was prefaced by a discussion upon the catastrophe of Sinope, which involved various criticisms upon the conduct of the British admiral and fleet in the Black Sea. It began by Sir H. Willoughby calling attention to the destruction of the Turkish fleet, which, he argued, cast a reflection on the reputation of the British navy. As early as the 5th of November, Lord Stratford prevented the Turks from sending a fleet into the Black Sea; and therefore the British fleet was bound to protect those anchored at Sinope. On the 8th of October, Lord Clarendon ordered the British fleet up the Bosphorus, saying that of course, if the fleet of Russia came out of Sebastopol, the British squadron should pass through the Bosphorus; and Admiral Dundas was ordered to tell the Admiral at Sebastopol that he had been instructed to protect the Turks from acts of hostility. That order was issued fifty-three days before the affair at Sinope. Why had it not been carried out?

Sir James Graham replied, that the order of the eighth of October referred only to the Turkish *territory;* but after the outrage at Sinope, our fleet was directed to prevent any Russian ships of war whatever from cruizing in the Black Sea. The warning to the Admiral at Sebastopol had been withheld by Lord Stratford, exercising his discretion. The catastrophe at Sinope was solely attributable to the culpable neglect of the Turkish

Pasha. In support of this assertion, Sir James Graham read extracts from the despatches of Lord Stratford, showing that the Turkish squadron had been warned of their danger; and from Admiral Dundas, showing that the squadron had been ordered to return to the Bosphorus, but its commanders disobeyed the order. Distinct orders had now been given to the French and English admirals, that no Russian ship of war should navigate the Black Sea, if the English and French fleets could prevent it. The fleets had now been in every part of the Black Sea, and had seen no Russian ships, except three at the entrance of the Sea of Azoff.

A conversation ensued in which Admiral Walcott, Mr. French, Lord Dudley Stuart, Captain Scobell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Sandars, Mr. Murrough, Mr. Phillips, and Lord John Russell took part. The naval Members protested strongly against the attempt to conduct the fleet from the House of Commons; and Admiral Walcott, in particular, denounced the cruelty of the Russian admiral at Sinope, and the grasping ambition of the nation, which, he showed, had always gained more by diplomacy than by arms. She began her career by assuming to be the protector of Poland, the Crimea, and Circassia; she ended by being the tyrant. So, now, would she claim the protectorate over 12,000,000 of Greek Christians in Turkey. The Czar, under the specious mask of sympathy with his co-religionists, aimed at a dominion that would vanquish and enslave all Christendom. Russia had already wrested from Sweden a domain larger than the remains of her own ancient kingdom; from Denmark, Norway; from Poland, as much as the Austrian Empire; from Turkey in Europe, as much as the dominions of Prussia Proper; from Turkey in Asia, as much as the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, Belgium, and Holland; from Persia, as much as England In sixty-four years Russia had advanced her frontier between 800 and 900 miles towards Vienna, Berlin, and Paris; between 400 and 500 miles nearer to Constantinople; within a few leagues of Stockholm; and 1,000 miles nearer to Teheran and India. She was now coiling round the south and east of Austria. The safety and policy of Europe required a barrier against Russia: she must not extend her jurisdiction and supremacy over the East, or make the Baltic and the Black Sea Russian lakes, or the Sound and the Bosphorus the bases of her colossal stride. She must not be allowed to threaten the Mediterranean and the high road to India. A stand must be made, and the limits of Russia must not be transgressed.

The discussion was brought to a close at the suggestion of Lord John Russell, who briefly stated what had taken place in the Black Sea since the affair of Sinope, comprising nothing of importance; and the House went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining Navy Estimates, when the following votes were agreed to, after discussion:—50,000*l.*, Royal Navy Coast Volunteers; 51,722*l.*, Scientific Department; 131,451*l.*, establishments at home; 22,297*l.*, establishments abroad; 883,648*l.*, wages to artificers at home;

37,259*l.*, wages abroad; 1,142,732*l.*, naval stores; 372,642*l.*, new works, &c., in the yards; 32,000*l.*, medicines; 54,653*l.*, miscellaneous; 657,575*l.*, half-pay; 476,659*l.*, military pensions; 148,798*l.*, civil pensions; 225,050*l.*, for conveyance of troops.

Mr. Monsell then moved the Ordnance Estimates. Before proceeding to explain the reasons for increasing the different votes, —the number of men being raised from 17,598 last year to 19,266, and the total charge 792,311*l.* above the votes of last year,—he dwelt upon the immensely increased efficiency of the artillery force, in respect to the condition of the ordnance, the military artificers, finance regulations, the artillery horses, and the pontoon train. The increase in some of the items, he showed, would produce in future years a permanent annual saving. One of these items was that for ordnance stores, in which 100,000*l.* was included for machinery and buildings for the manufacture of small arms, and upon the advantages attending which Mr. Monsell expatiated. A Government factory, like that in the United States of America, which, by means of machinery, could turn out 500 muskets a day, would, he said, obviate the delays and difficulties attending contracts, provide for a sudden demand, render unnecessary a large store of arms, and save one-half in the cost of manufacture of a better article. The Government machinery would, moreover, he added, give an impulse to improvement in the gun trade of this country, which, unless it could be enabled to compete with the American, would be annihilated.

The following votes were then agreed to after discussion:—19,266 officers and men; 902,817*l.*, pay and allowances; 557,176*l.*, commissariat and barrack supplies; 73,719*l.*, Ordnance-office; 281,645*l.*, Ordnance and barrack establishments at home and abroad; 162,334*l.*, wages of artificers; 539,552*l.*, stores for land and sea.

Upon this vote, the original amount of which was 639,552*l.*, including 100,000*l.* for the cost of machinery and buildings for the manufacture of small arms, an animated debate arose, which was terminated by a proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone the consideration of this latter part of the vote, with the view of referring the subject immediately to a Committee, to sit from day to day, which was agreed to, and the vote was reduced by 100,000*l.*

The Chairman then reported progress.

In addition to these estimates, the following were also voted in the course of the session:—

Supplemental—Army (15,000 men), voted in March, 570,000*l.*

Supplemental — Navy (5,000 men), voted in May, 1,457,031*l.*

Supplemental—Army (transport of troops), voted in May, 3,096,700*l.*

Supplemental—Army (14,799 men), voted in May, 300,000*l.*

Supplemental — Ordnance, voted in May, 742,132*l.*

Department of War Minister, voted in July, 17,300*l.*

Prisoners of War, 20,000*l.*

Militia (excess over preceding year), voted in July, 519,260*l.*

Supplemental—Artillery, voted in August, 58,139*l.*

In the House of Commons on

the 6th of March, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the budget. At the outset, he stated, that with reference to the gravity of the circumstances in which the country was placed, Ministers were of opinion that they should best discharge their duty to the House of Commons by submitting to it, at that unusually early period of the session, the financial statement for the year, and the measures required to meet the exigencies of the public service; and if his position in other respects was far less agreeable than that of last year, at least he should not make the same extravagant demand on the patience of the House. Ministers had adopted that course, because they fully recognise the title of the House of Commons to be made speedily aware of the mode by which it was proposed to meet an unusually large expenditure; because they thought foreign countries should see the earnestness of the nation in the promptitude with which it supplied the means of following out the course on which it had embarked; and because it was but just and fair to the people of England that they should be made aware that the course adopted would entail increased burdens. After this brief preface, he proceeded to develope the results of past and the prospects of future revenues and expenditure, arranging his figures and statements under their successive heads. The sums at which he had last year estimated the produce of the different sources of revenue, and the actual receipts, were, in round numbers, as follows:—

	Estimates.	Actual Receipts.
Customs ...	£20,680,000	£20,600,000
Excise	14,640,000	15,170,000
Stamps	6,700,000	6,960,000
Taxes	3,250,000	3,178,000
Income tax..	5,550,000	5,700,000
Post-office ..	900,000	1,042,000
Crown lands	390,000	391,000
Miscellaneous	320,000	503,000
Old stores...	460,000	481,000

The total amount of revenue for the year, as estimated, including saving by reduction and conversion of debt, was 52,990,000*l.*, whereas the actual receipts produced 54,025,000*l.*, showing an improvement, or excess over the estimates, of 1,035,000*l.* On the other hand, the expenditure for which the House provided last session was estimated at 52,183,000*l.*; but the actual expenditure, though swelled by charges for military operations, was but 51,171,000*l.*; so that, while the income of the country was 1,035,000*l.* more than the estimates, the expenditure was 1,012,000*l.* less; and the actual surplus of income over expenditure for the year, which would be declared when the balances were struck on the 5th of April, he placed at 2,854,000*l.* The measures of the last session for the remission of taxes had, he said, been in operation under several unfavourable circumstances. For instance, the duty on currants, yielding 342,000*l.* in 1851-52, and 271,000*l.* last year, had, in consequence of a disastrous blight, only yielded 113,000*l.* in 1853-54. The whole case of the Customs duties stood thus: Reductions had taken effect in 1853-54 to the amount of 1,483,000*l.*; the Customs receipt amounted in 1852-53 to 20,396,000*l.*, and in 1853-54 it would be 20,600,000*l.*; showing

an increase of 204,000*l.* in actual receipt, after a remission of 1,483,000*l.* of duties. With respect to tea, the estimated relief by the reduction of the duty was 950,000*l.*, the loss to the revenue 366,000*l.* But the actual loss to the revenue is 375,000*l.*: for tea had risen in price 4*d.* or 5*d.* a pound, in consequence of the troubled state of China; so that the whole reduction of duty (4¼*d.*) was absorbed by the increase of the import price. The remission of the duty, however, had attracted to England a larger proportion of tea than to other countries; and if the duty had not been remitted, the people would not only have been paying the price they paid two years ago, including the duty, but considerably more. The changes in the stamp duties had succeeded beyond expectation. When the law took effect, on the 10th of October last, the department of Inland Revenue, notwithstanding its utmost exertions, experienced great difficulty in supplying the demand fast enough. It bore no proportion to previous consumption; because under the old law disobedience had been the rule and obedience the exception, but under the new law obedience was the rule and disobedience the exception. Instead of an estimated diminution of 37,000*l.* in the six months commencing on the 10th of October and ending on the 5th of April next, the revenue on account of receipt-stamps had increased by 36,000*l.*

He then gave the result of the recent extensions of taxation. He had calculated the net produce of the Irish income tax for the year at 460,000*l.*, and the result had been an excess of 20,000*l.*, or about 480,000*l.* The extension of the tax downward, in Great Britain, to incomes of 100*l.* a-year, would, he expected, yield to the Exchequer at least as much he had estimated, namely, 250,000*l.* The extension of the spirit duty in Scotland, which he had calculated would produce 278,000*l.*, had yielded only 209,000*l.*, but the apparent diminution was explained by the decreased intemperance of the people, and there was not so much as the breath of a suspicion of any revival of illicit distillation. The result of the augmentation of the spirit duty in Ireland had been altogether satisfactory, the amount for which he had taken credit having been 198,000*l.*, whereas the actual amount was not less than 213,000*l.* With respect to the succession duty, so far as regarded the ultimate probable yield, he saw no reason to depart from his conjectural estimate; but certain relaxations would almost overtake the actual receipts. He did not expect to realise more than 500,000*l.* from this tax in the next year; and he had every reason to believe that the florid calculations of those who had predicted that the tax would realise from 3,000,000*l.* to 5,000,000*l.* were visionary. This being the state of the case as regarded the last twelve months, he thought the Committee would be of opinion that "the whole of these facts combined to show that the finances of the country were upon a sound and a solid footing."

The next point was the estimate of revenue for the ensuing year, in which he had made allowance for the great augmenta-

tion in the price of almost every article, and also for the reductions of duty, as they would take effect. He took the

Customs	at	£20,175,000
Excise.....	„	14,595,000
Stamps	„	7,090,000
Taxes	„	3,015,000
Income tax	„	6,275,000
Post-office	„	1,200,000
Crown lands ...	„	259,000
Old stores	„	420,000
Miscellaneous...	„	320,000
		£53,349,000

The expenditure for the year was less satisfactory. The charge for the funded debt had indeed been reduced from 27,570,000*l.* to 27,000,000*l.*, a difference of 570,000*l.* in favour of the country, which was in part due to the Act of 1844, and in part to the measure of last session for paying off certain minor and South Sea stocks. The charges for 1854-5 would stand thus:—

Funded Debt	£27,000,000
Unfunded Debt ...	546,000
Consolidated Fund	2,460,000
Army	6,857,000
Navy	7,488,000
Ordnance	3,846,000
Commissariat	645,000
Miscellaneous	4,775,000
Militia	530,000
Packet service.....	792,000

Then came the extraordinary military expenditure connected with the expedition to the East. It was extremely difficult to form an estimate of that expenditure. War was a disturber of financial computations; it was quite impossible to say that the provision then proposed would be fully adequate for the exigencies and wants of the whole year; and the only principle on which the estimate could be made was, that it was our duty not to remove the public expenditure of the country, especially the war expenditure, from the control of the House of Commons. Acting on that principle, taking the force to be employed at 25,000 men, he proposed to ask the Committee to vote a sum of money for the purpose of extraordinary military service, at the rate of 50*l.* per head, or a total of 1,250,000*l.* Including that sum, the total amount of estimated expenditure was 56,189,000*l.*; and as the estimated revenue was 53,349,000*l.*, the deficiency was no less than 2,840,000*l.* But the last-mentioned sum did not represent the whole cost of the war. There had been besides an increase in the Army, Navy, Ordnance, Commissariat, and Miscellaneous Estimates, and under the head of Military Extraordinary Service, making altogether an excess in the Estimates of the present year over those of the last of 4,307,000*l.* In the absence of disturbing circumstances, there would have been a surplus of 1,166,000*l.* to apply to fresh remissions of taxes. The actual deficiency to be provided for was 2,840,000*l.* How was this deficiency to be made up? He trusted not by interfering with the reduction of taxation already made. The net amount of loss to the Exchequer by the remission of taxes in 1853 was 1,002,000*l.*, which might be saved by retracing our steps. He hoped the Committee would support the Government in standing by the different branches of the revenue as they existed; they did not propose, in the face of the figures he had stated, and of the circumstances of the country, to part with any of the branches of the public revenue; and if so, and if money must be had, would it be

right to increase the rates of duty of Customs and Excise, or to replace the duties abolished? The answer of the Committee would, he hoped, be like that of the Government, in the negative. "But," continued he, "should the struggle—which God forbid—be prolonged, it will not be in our power to secure for all those articles which have recently been relieved from duty a permanent continuance of that relief. I fear all we can say with respect to the objects of indirect taxation as compared with those of direct taxation, at the present time, is but a repetition of the promise given by the Cyclops to Ulysses, that he should have the privilege of being devoured the last. (*Cheers and laughter.*) This is a matter which the Committee cannot put out of view. I speak strongly, and with the clearest conviction, but I speak of the present moment only, when I say we cannot, and do not, advise you to add one farthing to the indirect taxation of the country. (*General cheering.*) But we have entered on a great struggle; we have increased our disposable forces on land and sea by 50,000 men. The wish of Her Majesty's Government is, that that may be truly said of the people of England with regard to this war, which was not so truly said of Charles the Second by a courtly but great poet, Dryden—

'He, without fear, a dangerous war pursues,
Which, without rashness, he began before.'

That, we trust, will be the motto of the people of England. And you have this advantage, that the sentiment of Europe, and, we trust, the might of Europe, are with you. (*General cheering.*)

"There is one great question which it is impossible for me to pass by without notice. Is it right that we should ourselves make a resolute endeavour to defray the charges of this coming war? or would it be just, would it be manly, would it be worthy of the wealth and power of England, that we should charge these burdens upon our posterity? ('Hear, hear!') Sir, I am convinced that at the present moment, there is both in this House and throughout the country a strong opinion that to resort to the money-market for a loan would be a course not required by our necessities, and therefore not worthy of our adoption. (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.*)

"It may prove that the demand I am now about to make upon the Committee—God grant it may be otherwise!—but it may prove that this is but the first of a series of such demands, and therefore I do not speak simply with respect to the present occasion. It is impossible for the Government—it is impossible for the House—it is impossible for the country to give an absolute pledge, or to record an immovable resolution that the expenses of a war shall be borne by additions to taxation; but it is possible for us to do this—to put a stout heart upon the matter, and to determine that, so long as these burdens are bearable, and so long as the supplies necessary for the service of the year can be raised within the year, so long we will not resort to the system of loans." (*Loud cheers.*) Earnestly and emphatically dwelling on the subject, he continued—"The reasons against resorting to the money-market—the reasons against charging

these expenses on posterity—are many and grave. I do not presume to lay down laws for other countries. There is no country, however, which has played so deeply at this dangerous game as England. There is no country which has mortgaged the industry of future generations to so frightful an amount. If I should be told that there are conveniences—and, no doubt, there are five hundred conveniences—in having Three per Cent. Stock into which men may buy, and out of which men may sell, my reply would be—'Granted; but surely we have ample scope for these conveniences as long as we owe 750,000,000*l.* of debt.' Other States may pursue a different course. Take, for example, America, with her hands free—without a debt—with a standing surplus—nothing can be more natural, nothing can be more intelligible, than that when she annexes a portion of territory to her own, she should raise a loan to defray the cost of the war which led to the annexation, because, according to every rational principle of taxation, she knows that in two or three years the temporary excess of expenditure will be overtaken and covered by the standing surplus of income; and therefore she avoids—and wisely avoids — disturbing her system of taxation in order to meet a passing charge. The same doctrine, no doubt, applies to other countries. Take the case of our great and powerful neighbour, France; the debt of France, although considerable, connot be compared for a moment to the debt of England. Indeed, I am sorry to say, such is our superiority in this respect, that the debt of England not only exceeds that of any other single country, but that of all other countries in the world put together." (*Cheers and laughter.*)

Quoting Mill and M'Culloch, Mr. Gladstone showed that loans abstract from capital the funds engaged till then in industry—stopping good works, and imposing grievous burdens on the people, to satisfy the ever-craving, all-devouring maw of the debt; and that "the system of raising the funds necessary for war by loan is to practise a systematic deception on the people."

"What is desirable is, that they should know the price they are called upon to pay for the benefits they expect, or the sacrifices they think fit to make, in order that that which they do they may do on intelligent and reasonable grounds, not deluding themselves at the cost of a charge on posterity. (*Cheers.*) I do not hesitate to say that it seems to me that, if the political reasons are strong for the adoption of that policy, not less strong are the moral reasons. ('Hear, hear!') The expenses of a war are the moral check which it has pleased the Almighty to impose upon the ambition and the lust of conquest that are inherent in so many nations. ('Hear!') There is pomp and circumstance, there is glory and excitement, about war which, notwithstanding the miseries it entails, invest it with charms in the eyes of the community, and tend to blind men to those evils to a fearful and dangerous degree. The necessity of meeting from year to year the expenditure which it entails, is a salutary and wholesome check, making them feel what

they are about, and making them measure the cost of the benefit upon which they may calculate. It is by these means that they may be brought to address themselves to a war policy as rational and intelligent beings, and may be induced to keep their eye well fixed both upon the necessity of the war into which they enter, and their desire to realise the first and earliest prospects of an honourable peace." (*Cheers.*)

Having stated what the Government would not do, he said there could be no doubt as to what they would propose. He had referred last April to the immense results the income tax was capable of achieving, and the Government now proposed to repair the deficiency of 2,840,000*l.*, and to provide a moderate margin besides, by increasing the income tax by one-half, levying the whole addition for, and in respect of, the first moiety of the year, that was, to double the tax for the half-year. The fiscal result of the proposition would be this: he had taken the amount of the income tax for 1854–55 at 6,275,000*l.*; a moiety of that sum was 3,137,000*l.*; but in the case of the income tax, the cost of collection diminished in proportion as the amount increased, and he took the real moiety at 3,307,000*l.*, which would make the whole produce of the income tax 9,582,000*l.* The aggregate income for 1854–55 would then amount to 56,656,000*l.*; and the expenditure being estimated at 56,189,000*l.*, a small surplus would be left of 467,000*l.*

He next proposed an important change with respect to the case of stamps on bills of exchange. At present, bills of exchange drawn at home were charged with stamp duties, while bills drawn abroad were exempt. There was reason to believe that bills drawn at home for domestic purposes were dated abroad to evade the duty. But that was not the end of the mischief; for those bills passed from person to person, and if it became necessary to sue the acceptor, it was found that the security was good for nothing. Then the present tariff of stamp duties was unequal; 1*s.* 6*d.* was charged on sums from 5*l.* to 20*l.*, and the stamp duty on a bill for 12*l.* 10*s.* at two months would amount to 3*l.* 12*s.* per cent., nearly double the interest of the money borrowed. The higher the sum the less the burden becomes; but it was 1 per cent. on 100*l.* He proposed an *ad valorem* scale—3*d.* for each 25*l.* upon short bills, and 4*d.* for each 25*l.* upon long bills; carrying the scale, with varying intervals, up to 5000*l.* He proposed further to abolish the distinction between home and foreign drawn bills; and by the use of adhesive stamps to enable the holder of the bill to stamp it himself. But the change of the law could not take effect until the 5th July of the present year. By this change he estimated that the loss upon the revenue of 555,000*l.* will be only 11,000*l.*

As he was about to propose a vote of 1,750,000*l.* Exchequer bills, Mr. Gladstone gave some explanation on that point. The balances in the Exchequer, which had been high last year, were now low; and under present circumstances, it was fortunate they were so; otherwise, had there

been four or five millions in the Exchequer, there might have been a strong temptation to say, "Use your idle balances; we will raise a war expenditure when it is wanted." Now the addition to the revenue would not be made available before Christmas, and the expenditure was needed at once. Therefore he asked power to make a moderate issue of Exchequer bills: he did not expect that the whole 1,750,000*l.* would be issued—in no case would he add to the charge on the unfunded debt beyond 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*; but if the whole were issued, the unfunded debt would only stand as it did two years ago —17,740,000*l.* These bills would be in reality what other Exchequer bills falsely purported to be —they were Supply Exchequer bills, raised simply in anticipation of supplies already granted, and when the supplies came, the Exchequer bills would be paid off.

In connection with this subject, Mr. Gladstone made some explanations relative to the "abortive operations" which he had attempted last year upon the debt and public balances. The whole amount of the new securities created by commutation (3,500,000*l.*) was insignificant, and 8,000,000*l.* of the minor stocks had been or would be presented for payment; and the public balances had been employed in paying off those stocks. He could not accurately state the permanent saving by the operation, because he did not know the sets-off; but it might be set down at 130,000*l.* permanent annual saving.

Partially summing up his speech, Mr. Gladstone brought it to a close by expressing a trust that, in making provision adequate to the needs which had been the subject of reasonable calculation, and leaving to the future the supply requisite for further needs then merging, Ministers had taken the course which was most in accordance with their own position and duties as Ministers of a constitutional country, which was most for the interests of the people, and which, they were assured, would not tend to any forfeiture of the confidence or approval of the House of Commons. (*Cheers.*)

He then moved the resolutions respecting the Exchequer bills. A desultory debate ensued, in which the whole financial operations of the last session were reviewed. It was commenced by Mr. Hume, who expressed a general satisfaction with the budget, and suggested that the income tax should be extended to all real property and all income down to 50*l.* a-year. Many of those most clamorous for war would pay none of the war taxes. He also suggested a repeal or reduction of the duty on insurances.

Sir H. Willoughby asked whether the national debt had not been increased by changing savings' bank money (4,200,000*l.*) into Exchequer bills.

Mr. Williams praised Mr. Gladstone's speech; but reminded him that he had promised to extend the legacy duty to tithes, and the probate duty to real property.

Mr. Henley censured the policy of keeping Exchequer balances so low: the Government ought to be independent of the Bank of England.

Mr. Glyn reminded Mr. Henley that the Exchequer balances had been applied to the reduction of the floating debt; and the vote asked for was merely the replacement of the sum so taken. He expressed some hostility to the Bank Act of 1844, and its restriction of the issues of joint stock and country banks, as a curtailment of resources.

Mr. Vance objected to levying a stamp on foreign bills of exchange.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton also inquired with respect to the investment of savings' bank deposits in Exchequer bills, and whether those bills had been added to the national debt?

To these speakers Mr. Gladstone briefly replied *seriatim*. He said a Bill would be introduced to extend the succession duty to corporations; but he had never promised to extend probate to real property. He defended his policy against Mr. Henley, maintaining that it was not wise to accumulate balances to eight or nine millions lying idle, and that it was better to create deficiency bills to a moderate amount. The real secret of high national credit was not balances in the Exchequer, but an income above the expenditure. With respect to the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, it was early as yet to enter on the discussion with reference to the war. The plan for raising the double income tax in the first six months of the year had nothing to do with the balances. With respect to the savings' bank deposits, the forms of the law were strictly complied with; none of the money had been invested in deficiency bills; there had not been the increase of a farthing to the national debt.

Mr. Disraeli acknowledged the necessity for providing ample resources for the war, and promised to offer no opposition to any of the ways and means proposed. He protested, however, against the doctrine that all the coming exigencies should be met by enhancements in direct taxation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, deserved all the compliments which he had received for his clear statement; but there was one portion not so clear as the rest—that which regarded the actual state of our money in hand. He then, at great length of detail, proceeded to contend that, as Mr. Gladstone had to provide six or seven millions to meet the dividends, and two millions in consequence of a conversion scheme that did not succeed, by the 5th of April next, he ought to have had ten millions of balances in the Exchequer; but that really he would have only three millions. "Well, then, I want to know how he is to carry on the business of the empire?" For the last quarter, he had carried it on by deficiency bills to the amount of four millions sterling; and would those bills for the coming quarter be less than six millions? The large balance which Lord Derby's Government left in the Exchequer had disappeared; the fund on which they might have relied in a moment of danger no longer existed, and Mr. Gladstone had omitted from his speech the reason why it did not exist. When Lord Derby left office in December, Consols were above 100, Exchequer bills at a high premium. When Parliament met after Christmas, both had sunk. Yet in spite of these

warnings—in spite of warnings in that House, Mr. Gladstone had chosen to take a course in monetary affairs which circumstances did not warrant. By the lowering, and afterwards raising, of the interest on Exchequer bills, there had been a loss of 36,000*l.* Mr. Disraeli attacked the scheme of last year for converting the "patriarchal Stocks," alleging that the Bill to effect it was drawn and carried in such haste that another Bill had to be passed to repair a fatal omission: "it was this rash, and hurried, and fatal piece of legislation that deprived you of the Exchequer balances." He predicted great embarrassment from carrying on the business of the country by deficiency bills, and hinted that it would be better to replace the balances by a loan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying, followed the train of events alluded to by Mr. Disraeli, controverting some statements as to matters of fact, and contending that if any difficulty occurred in carrying out the operations in question, they had arisen from subsequent events which occasioned a rapid rise in the price of corn and money, accompanied by a drain of bullion and a fall in the quotations of the public securities. Mr. Disraeli's general conclusion, he observed, was to assert that the Exchequer would be 8,000,000*l.* behindhand in April, and he ought to cover the chasm with a loan. Both positions he disputed, declaring that only 4,500,000*l.*, at the utmost, need be raised on deficiency bills in the coming quarter, and that the operation could be completed without any serious embarrassment.

Mr. Disraeli rejoined, repeating his warning against the policy of carrying on the public business by deficiency bills instead of ready money.

Sir F. Kelly said that the conversion of the South Sea Stocks had cost all those who relied upon the representations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer no less than from 20 to 25 per cent. upon their capital in those stocks, and had only gained in the whole about 15,000*l.* per annum. By the remainder of his scheme he had lost no less than 800,000*l.* to the country.

The resolution was agreed to.

On Monday, March 20th, the House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without adding any remarks, moved the resolution increasing the tariff of income tax. Sir H. Willougby had given notice of an amendment, but, being absent, the resolution was passed without discussion or division. The report was brought up on the following day, when Sir H. Willoughby moved his amendment, which was, to omit the last clause of the resolution so as to spread the additional assessment over the whole year instead of levying it in the first half year: the incidence of the tax would, he urged, be thus alleviated to the payers, while there was no financial necessity for exacting the whole amount immediately; but for the unlucky conversion scheme, he said, Mr. Gladstone would have had ample funds in hand; and there would have been no need for urgent measures. In fact, he did not see, from the financial statement, that there was any occasion for

the demanded increase of the income tax. To impose the whole burden of the war upon certain classes would be, not taxation, but confiscation. Sir Henry complained that Mr. Gladstone had laid hold of 1,200,000*l.* of savings' bank money to pay off Exchequer bills, and had afterwards converted them into new 3 per cent. stock.

Mr. French seconded the amendment, complaining of the harshness with which Ireland had been treated in reference to this tax. A long and diffuse debate, chiefly relating to past transactions, then ensued.

Mr. Hankey reviewed the last year's financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and censured, as injudicious and erroneous, his operations upon both the funded and unfunded debt. The result of his conversions, he contended, had been that, although he had paid off a considerable amount of the national debt, it had been done at a serious loss to the country, by means of balances in the Bank of England, which would have been otherwise applicable, without loss, to a reduction of the debt; and he denied the expediency of his borrowing money of the Bank of England on deficiency bills. In conclusion, he deprecated any tampering with the currency, by increasing the issue of paper, in contravention of the policy of the Act of 1844.

Mr. Williams, in reply to Mr. Hankey, defended the Government for preferring the interests of the public to those of the Bank of England.

Mr. Spooner dissented entirely from Mr. Hankey with respect to the issue of paper, insisting that it would be impossible to go on with the Act of 1844 if the war continued, which would require the raising of large sums of money, while gold would be drained out of the country, crippling to that extent our circulation. With regard to the increased income tax, which he anticipated would not be limited to a half-year, he protested against the burdens of the war being thrown upon direct taxation.

Mr. Hume vindicated the financial measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, he said, had turned out unfortunate through unforeseen changes. He characterised the amendment as unimportant, and the Bank Act of 1844 as a most unwise measure.

Mr. Wilkinson questioned the policy of the conversion measure, which had cost the country 700,000*l.* or 800,000*l.*

Mr. Cayley pointed out what he regarded as the probable mischievous effects upon our commercial transactions of maintaining the restrictions of the Bank Act. Those transactions must supply the fund out of which the taxes were to be paid, and however powerful the Czar might be, he would not be so fatal an enemy as the Act of 1844.

Mr. Laing hoped the Government would be very cautious in touching the principle of the law of 1844, which, in conjunction with the prudent action of the Bank of England, had, on the whole, been sanctioned by practical experience. The measure of last session, though abortive, was, in his opinion, founded upon sound principles, and he hoped to see it repeated under more favourable circumstances. He

supported the original resolution.

Mr. Malins inveighed against the continuation and augmentation of a tax for the service of the war, which the Whig party had held up to the detestation of the country. The resources for the war could not be found in direct taxation; and he agreed with Mr. Cayley, that the most formidable enemy we should encounter, would be the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the paralysing effects of which he endeavoured to show were already commencing. He suggested, as an indispensable provision against a future commercial crisis, that the restrictions of that Act should be removed, and if a drain of gold beyond a certain amount take place, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Bank of England should have a discretionary power of doing that by law which was done without law in 1847.

Sir F. Baring, after observing that the subject of the Bank Act should be separately discussed, and that, with respect to the financial measures of the last session, the House had not yet heard the explanations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, avowed his opinion that, in adding to the income tax, the Chancellor had made the best arrangement a Finance Minister could make under the circumstances. At the same time, he by no means meant that he should confine himself to one source of taxation hereafter. He opposed the amendment.

Sir F. Kelly described what he represented to be the deplorable condition of our finances, the balances in the Exchequer being, in January last, lower by 4,300,000*l.* than in the corresponding period of the last and preceding years; and, in tracing the cause of this alarming deficiency, renewed his attack upon the commutation scheme of last session—inspired, he supposed, by the demon of speculation—which had resulted in a dead loss of 720,000*l.*, and the obligation of paying 8,000,000*l.* in money; the Government having had ample warning of the fatal course upon which they had embarked. From a series of elaborate calculations, he argued that the loss of the country might have reached the portentous amount of 10,000,000*l.* He then proceeded to show how the consequences of these transactions affected our finances, by impoverishing the Exchequer and compelling a recourse to borrowing.

After a few words from Mr. Geach in defence of the Bank Act,

Mr. Disraeli rose. He began by observing that the important supplement to the documents relating to the causes of war, recently laid upon the table, opened considerations as to the real causes of the war which the House had not before it when the financial plans of the Government were developed. He could not approve of a proposition for increasing taxation, unless a clear necessity had been proved, and this proof, especially since the recent documents had appeared, was wanting; but this new matter demanded a discussion which it could not receive at that time. Mr. Disraeli then adverted to what he had said upon a former occasion respecting the diminution of the Exchequer balances from nearly 9,000,000*l.*

in 1853 to 4,400,000*l.* in 1854, and the effect of dealing with the interest of the funded and unfunded debt, for the purpose of vindicating the accuracy of his own statements and impugning the correctness of those made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proving, as he contended, the improvidence of the Finance Minister's conduct. He enlarged upon these points, and accused Mr. Gladstone of meeting with discourteous taunts his warnings against the reduction of the rate of interest on the unfunded debt, from the depression of the funds and other symptoms, which no wise man, he said, would have disregarded. The raising of the rate of discount by the Bank twice in the same month, occasioned by the rapid efflux of the precious metals, ought alone, he thought, to have made the Chancellor of the Exchequer hesitate before he commenced an operation which was to end in a reduction of the interest of the whole funded debt. He pursued the alleged inaccuracies of the Finance Minister into other statements, and reproached him with undertaking so hazardous a project as that of dealing with the interest of the funded debt, in spite, not only of the efflux of bullion, of falling funds, over-speculation, and the prospect of a bad harvest, but of the knowledge which he must have had of the ominous contents of the secret documents just disclosed. Irrespective of all these circumstances, he contended that the scheme, being radically defective, must have failed, and the attempt to work a double system —to pay off old incumbrances, and at the same time to bear the cost of a war out of our own immediate resources, was impracticable, and must end inevitably in a loan. From these financial topics Mr. Disraeli digressed to the Eastern question, and he contrasted the conflicting opinions expressed by different members of the Government with respect to it, proving, he argued, that they had no confidence in each other upon this any more than upon other subjects, or had not settled among themselves what was the real object of the war. "Such," said he, "is your position upon the Turkish question—upon a question which we are told confidentially, alone keeps you together as a Ministry. (*Cheers.*) There are similar differences among these gentlemen upon other subjects; but when a nation is at war its Government should not be disturbed! I would like to know how the war is to be carried on with efficiency and success by men who have not settled what the object of the war is. The war has been brought about by two opposite opinions in the Cabinet. (*Cheers.*) That has led to all the vacillation, all the perplexity, all the fitfulness, all the timidity, and all the occasional violence that have occurred. (*Cheers.*) If the noble Lord the leader of this House—I speak my solemn conviction—had remained Minister of this country —if the noble Lord the Secretary of State, who is not here, had been Minister of this country—if Lord Derby had continued Minister of this country—nay, if Lord Aberdeen—I wish to state the case fairly—had been Minister of this country, with a sympathising Cabinet, there would have been no war. ('Hear, hear!')

It is a coalition war. (*Cheers.*) Rival opinions, contrary politics, and discordant systems have produced that vacillation and perplexity, that at last you are going to war with an opponent who does not want to fight, and you are unwilling to encounter him. (*Cheers.*) What a mess for a great country! (*Cheers.*) And this brought about by the splendid administrative talents of the gentlemen opposite. What is your interest on Exchequer bills compared to that? The financial *faux pas* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may soon be forgotten, and even forgiven. What is the value of his conversion scheme compared to this duplication of the income tax, and to this terrible prospect of war, brought about by the combination of geniuses opposite me, and brought about absolutely by the amount of their talents and the discordancy of their opinions? (*Cheers and laughter.*) But then they say, if we criticise their policy we are bound immediately to come forward and propose a vote of no confidence in them. I tell them again I will not propose a vote of no confidence in men who prove to me every hour that they have no confidence in each other. Sir, I have tried them upon the greatest of all questions—the question of peace or war; but there are others almost equally great, upon which they may be tested. Why don't you proceed with your Reform Bill? (*Cheers.*) That seems at the first sight the only question which you could put in the same category with the questions of foreign policy. Peace or war—the disposition and distribution of political power—these are the great and august matters with which it becomes statesmen to deal. These are the policies upon the recommendation of which men gain the confidence of nations. It is the sympathy of nations with statesmen who have opinions upon those subjects which entitles them to hold their position. When you have enunciated a policy to a great community—when you have told them that you can prosecute a war with vigour in the vindication of great principles—when you can tell them that you can secure peace at home by arrangements which will last—then the nation will rally round you. When a great statesmen declares that he sees and has deeply considered the signs of the times, and has studied with the patient and fanciful analysis that becomes a profound and disciplined mind the condition of the community—when he declares that the existing disposition of power is injurious to the permanent interests of the country, and that he is of opinion that a change should take place, and that classes who are not now enfranchised shall be called into a participation of political power—the man who says these things has a right to rally round him great crowds of his fellow-men; but he must not say such things idly—he must not trifle with the public conviction and the public feeling upon such subjects. ('Hear, hear!') When I know that this Cabinet is an incoherent council upon these subjects — when I know that upon such questions as peace or war and the disposition and distribution of political power there are not two men among them who have the same opinion, that

there are not two men among them who have confidence in each other—I receive the cold taunt and frigid counsel that it becomes me, as the humble leader of a too indulgent party—(*a laugh*)—to propose a vote of no confidence in her Majesty's Ministers with the indifference which it deserves." (*Cheers.*)

Referring to other topics, and to the home policy of the Ministry, he pronounced that their opinions were equally discordant, and cited many incidents and passages in late debates regarding Reform, Education, the University sytem, and the Protestant cause to justify his conclusions. Finally, he declared himself unable to support the amendment. He foresaw that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would speedily find himself seriously embarrassed for money, and would not consent to do anything to add to the difficulties of the country at such a moment.

At half-past one in the morning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer commenced a brief reply. He observed upon the discursive nature of the topics which had been referred to in the course of the prolonged debate, among which the amendment actually before them had occupied but a small space. He then vindicated himself from the charge made by Mr. Disraeli, that he had treated that gentleman with unseemly and discourteous taunts. "He had used," he said, "the legitimate freedom of debates—a freedom in the use of which Mr. Disraeli was not sparing." Passing to other subjects, he asked, "Ought a vote of want of confidence to be spared on the ground that Ministers have 'no confidence in each other?'"—the strongest conceivable reason for moving such a vote. "I tell the right hon. Gentleman this, that if I had possessed his great powers of oratory, and had held his position in this House, I would rather have forfeited both, than, after making such an elaborate argument, have conducted it to such a recreant conclusion." He then addressed himself to the objections suggested by Mr. Disraeli, and, with reference to the reduction of interest upon Exchequer bills, contended that he was not responsible for changes in the money-market, and that the objection would imply that no financial operations of this kind ought to be tried except at the very moment of time the most favourable for the operation. The measure was adopted by him in strict fulfilment of his duty to the public; and he showed that he had not, as alleged, thereby caused a violent reaction and incurred a higher rate of interest. In regard to the abortive operation upon the funded debt in April, 1853, in spite, it was said, of so many premonitory symptoms, he had been censured at the time,—not for making the operation, but for the smallness of its scale. Upon the subject of the balances in the Exchequer, he corrected certain misapprehensions as to his transactions with the Bank of England, and as to the employment of deficiency bills, the moderate use of which, he believed, was compatible with the public credit and convenient for all parties. The amendment it was impossible he could accede to, as the object of the Government was to reconcile several purposes which might

be in conflict, and to obtain sufficient funds for possible wants within a limited term. He trusted the House would, upon moral as well as economical grounds, adhere to the utmost of its power to the rigid rule of raising the supplies within the year.

Sir H. Willoughby then withdrew his amendment, and the Bill was ordered to be brought in.

The third reading of the Bill, in the House of Commons, was moved on the 30th of March, when the discussion upon all the topics of the previous debate was revived by Sir John Pakington, who, pursuant to notice, called attention to the circumstances which had led to the proposed increase of the income tax. He traced the necessity for demanding an increase of that impost to the mismanagement of the public finances by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. We had, he said, this year to commence an expensive war with an empty treasury, because last year the Finance Minister had dealt unskilfully with the public funds, and had based the revenue of the country on a peace budget. To show the rashness of that proceeding the right hon. Baronet cited extracts from the earlier despatches in the recently-issued blue books, from which he showed that, while the budget was not proposed until the 18th of April, the Government had received on the 15th of that month ample warning to prepare for war. If at that time the House and country had known how the negotiations stood, as the Ministry knew it, they would never have passed the finance scheme nor sanctioned the projects for converting the public debt. Summing up the sacrifices of revenue from indirect taxation incurred last year, and dwelling upon the soap and tea duties, he insisted that the Government must have then foreseen war, but had rashly repealed those imposts for the sake of a little temporary popularity, and were now supplying the deficiency by an attack upon property. He had no amendment to propose, and his party would offer no opposition to the Ministry so long as they carried on the war with vigour; but they felt entitled to demand that the resources of the country should not be wasted by unskilful husbandry.

Mr. Cardwell briefly replied to some of the financial objections of Sir J. Pakington, whose arguments, he said, tended to prove the necessity of replenishing the Exchequer.

Mr. Malins dwelt upon the heavy loss sustained by the financial operations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and warned him against the impracticability of carrying on the war by means of direct taxation.

Mr. Laing pointed out the successful results of the remission of indirect taxes during the last ten years, and inferred thence that the great majority of the country would prefer a double income tax to retracing our steps by reverting to a system of indirect taxation.

Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Greaves censured generally the financial policy of the Government.

The debate then ended, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Lords, on the first of May, upon the motion for going into Committee upon

the Bill, a prolonged discussion arose, in the course of which the ministerial policy, especially in the department of finance, was reviewed and criticised.

Lord Granville prefaced the motion by a brief statement in vindication of the budget of last year from antecedent attacks of Lord Derby; and in still briefer terms described the Bill, as a simple measure, merely enacting that during the first half of the current year double the half-year's income tax should be paid. One reason for doubling the tax in the first half-year was, that as direct taxes could not be collected for six or nine months, the whole charge might be received in the current year; and another, that circumstances might make it necessary to double the tax for the second half of the year.

Lord Brougham repeated the objections he had often before expressed against an income tax. Of all taxes that could be imposed, except taxes upon food, taxes upon knowledge, and taxes upon the administration of justice, an income tax was the worst. But as we were unfortunately plunged into a war, he feared it was not only necessary to continue but to increase the tax; and on that ground he assented to the motion.

The Earl of Malmesbury believed that the boasted simplicity of the income tax was its worst fault. Being so easily imposed, it offered a temptation against which Chancellors of the Exchequer should be kept on their guard. He then criticised the conduct and policy of the Ministry since they entered office, contending that by a series of blunders they had brought upon the country the calamity of war, and were embarking upon another series in their contrivances for paying its cost. "The present Coalition Ministry," he said, "which had driven their predecessors from office on a question of finance, might naturally have been expected to have made their financial policy the strongest and the most successful portion of their administration. But he would confidently ask any impartial individual whether, if they had ever contemplated such an object, they had not utterly failed in its accomplishment. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer had vainly attempted, shortly after the commencement of his official career, to lay down financial arrangements, which were to extend over a period of seven years, and had made that attempt after he had been put clearly in possession of the ambitious views of the Emperor of Russia by the English Minister at St. Petersburg. The prospects of peace, however, had at length vanished, in spite of the sanguine anticipations of the noble Earl at the head of the Government, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that the present generation would be able to meet the expenses of the great struggle in which we had become engaged. He could not possibly share in that hope; and, even if the present generation could bear all the expenses of the war, it would not be just to impose upon it such a burden, because our posterity was still more interested than we were ourselves in resisting an aggression which, if it were successful, would make the head of the Russian Empire the master of Europe." In conclusion, how-

ever, he admitted that, whatever might be his opinion of the ill-luck or incapacity of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, he felt he could not, under the circumstances in which the country was placed, oppose the Bill.

Lord Monteagle, in a speech of considerable length, in which he professed to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer credit for great ability, proceeded to review his scheme of finance, and to place what he termed the anomalous and extraordinary condition of the country before the House in a common-sense point of view, in order to guard against its being misled by any fanciful principle of legislation with regard to this important financial question. Mr. Gladstone, he said, had objected to the amount of the unfunded debt, yet he created a debt of the same description; he proposed to make the expenditure of one year come out of the income of that year, yet the words were hardly cold from his lips before he created a debt bearing upon future time. Lord Monteagle hinted at great financial difficulties that had arisen between the Bank and the Government; in the face of which we were called upon to raise a loan and double the income tax. The revenue was prosperous; the internal condition of the country gave no cause for complaint; last year 2,000,000*l.* of taxes were repealed, yet still the surplus was 2,500,000*l.* Whence then arose the difficulty? Lord Monteagle found the cause in the measures of last year. The proposal to convert the South Sea Stocks resulted in giving large sums to its proprietors: the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, by electing to be paid off at par, had got 10,000*l.* by the bargain. By these means, Mr. Gladstone reduced the balances in the Exchequer. Lord Monteagle rejected the supposition that, had there been a large balance at the Bank, Parliament would have shrunk from the demands made upon it. The Emperor of Russia relied for security upon this country's having a "bourgeois Parliament," which would not support the expenses of the war: the ever-memorable conduct of the House of Commons in that session in voting supplies was a noble refutation of the insinuation. But the Government, having no ready money, ran into debt, and took a vote for 1,750,000*l.* of Exchequer bills; which must be set down to the war expenditure. Entering minutely into the disputed question with respect to the Exchequer balances, he contended that they should not be kept low; that to keep them low interfered with the working of the Bank Act of 1844, and injured the Bank, the public, and commerce. He commented on the loan proposal; questioning the policy of fixing periods for its payment, when the Minister could not possibly know what would be the position of the country at those periods. Again he said that he did not intend to speak disrespectfully of the manner in which the financial department of the Government was carried on, for it was managed now as well as ever; he had only placed these matters before the house in a plain, English, common-sense view.

The Duke of Argyll, after confessing his incompetency to discuss financial details, defended the policy of the Chancellor of

the Exchequer from the attacks of Lord Monteagle, and answered Lord Malmesbury. He contended that the financial condition of the country was one of unexampled prosperity, and submitted that all the embarrassments which existed should be attributed to the deficient harvest and unexpected war.

Earl Grey spoke at great length; commenting at the outset on the Duke of Argyll's passing over the speech of Lord Monteagle without an attempt to answer it,—a course disappointing to the House, which had a right to full explanations. He then turned his attention to the financial policy of the Government; again went over the conversion scheme; resuscitating the warnings given to Mr. Gladstone at the time—an impending war, the rise of interest, and prospects of a bad harvest; and condemning the whole plan as one that denuded the Exchequer of its balances, and only conferred gains upon the proprietors of stock at the public expense. Mr. Gladstone had made a most important statement—he said that he had taken upon himself to regulate the issue of deficiency bills with reference to the actual demand at the beginning of the quarter, and that by this course the amount of deficiency bills had been reduced from 5,800,000*l.* to 2,800,000*l.* Lord Grey thought that the Bank of England ought to be in a position on quarter-day to pay all the dividends due. By the old Loan Acts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was bound to leave with the cashiers of the Bank enough to pay the whole of the demands; but, he believed, the clause had been omitted in later Acts. Was it not a dangerous practice to calculate the amount that *might* be called for? Mr. Gladstone might speculate upon 3,000,000*l.*, but some future Ministers might speculate more boldly, and leave the cashiers without enough to pay the dividends. By a policy of this kind they might be led into circumstances when they would not be able to maintain the standard of value. The mode of raising the new loan was a proof that Government was imprudent and deficient in foresight; for how did they know in what position the country would be in 1858, and 1859, and 1860? They were going to raise money with an obligation to pay in full at certain periods; while if the war went on, they must suppose that the public funds would go down as they had done in the last war. He did not wish to embarrass the Government: he saw much to disapprove in their proceedings; the reckless and imprudent course they were then entering upon filled him with alarm; but he only came forward in the hope of checking a policy prejudicial to the interests of the country.

After a few words from the Earl of Donoughmore on the Opposition side, Earl Granville replied. He lauded free criticism, as creditable to Parliament and wholesome to the community; but deprecated premature discussions upon the pending proposals for the issue of Exchequer bonds. He admitted Lord Monteagle's superior knowledge and long experience of the technical details of finance; but it did not follow that, therefore, his views were unquestionable. Both Lord Grey and Lord Monteagle had been

uncandid in keeping out of view all but the bare fact that the conversion experiment had failed. It was easy to make an effective *ex post facto* speech. He rebutted the oft-repeated charges of want of forethought, disregard of warning, and recklessness in diminishing the balances at the Exchequer. He did not argue for a large amount of deficiency bills; they had arisen from a failure not much worse than those during the financial administration of Lord Monteagle; for while the balances at the Bank were then double what they were at present, the interest paid now was twenty times less than the interest paid then. He concluded with an ironical compliment to Lord Grey on his talent for criticism.

The Bill itself went through Committee without discussion, and on the following day was read a third time. The Marquis of Clanricarde took that opportunity to make some hostile criticisms on the financial measures of the Government, and to bring a distinct charge against Mr. Gladstone. He said, "When this Bill was first brought in, there was every reason to believe that another income tax would have to be laid before Parliament, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, most fairly, that if war were imminent further demands would be made to Parliament; but it was distinctly stated that when other taxation was had recourse to there would not be a loan. This was stated early in March; it was re-stated on the 11th of April; and on the 21st of April the proposition for a loan was made. When they saw such evidences of indecision and want of foresight as this, he thought they might fairly ask to have the whole question considered, and to hear a statement of what resources were relied upon by the Government for the prosecution of the war."

The Stamp Duties Bill was carried through Parliament with little alteration. In Committee, on the 22nd of June, some discussion arose upon the motion of Mr. Hume for the omission of the 4th clause, which, coupled with the 3rd clause, imposed a duty upon foreign bills of exchange drawn out of the United Kingdom, and this, he said, would interfere with the principles of free trade. Mr. Hume was supported by Mr. Masterman, Mr. William Brown, Mr. J. B. Smith, and Mr. Thomas Baring. They argued, it would be a tax on an article never taxed before; it would disturb our commercial operations with foreign countries; and it would inflict a severe blow on the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country. It would take away the advantage we at present possessed over other countries, where bills were taxed; as a precisely similar measure, the imposition of a duty on marine insurances, operated as a bounty on the establishment of marine insurance companies in every country in the world. Our great rival the United States was wise enough not to impose any stamp at all. The stamp would be a tax upon banking operations, and the increase to the revenue would not be sufficient to justify the Government in placing difficulties in the way of commerce.

On the other hand, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Gladstone defended the stamp. The mea-

sure would remedy a great evil affecting the interest of holders of foreign bills. The capital represented by bills of exchange was 160,000,000*l.*—one-fifth of which bills were foreign; and if any of these, purporting to be drawn in the colonies or a foreign country, were proved to have been drawn in England, then the holders could not recover. The records of the Bankruptcy Court showed that such was not unfrequently the case. Had the Government proposed that the bills should be sent to the Stamp Office to be stamped, the argument of inconvenience might be used, but the adhesive stamp deprived that plea of force. What effect could the imposition of 1*s.* per 100*l.* have upon the operations of commerce? The tax was not new: as the law then stood all foreign bills drawn in England were liable to a duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.*; by the new scale the duty would be from 1*d.* to 4*d.* per 100*l.*, and instead of 4*s.* up to 500*l.* the duty would be from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* The only new element was the imposition of the tax on bills drawn in foreign countries and payable in this country. What the House was asked to do was, to remove the shackles from the home trade and place it upon a footing of equality with the foreign trade. Under the existing system the foreign trade enjoyed an unjust exemption.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 173 to 110, and the clause was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Phinn, a clause was inserted to the effect that every instrument liable to stamp duty should be admitted in evidence in any criminal proceeding, although it might not bear the stamp required by law.

On the 8th of May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his War Budget. The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, he moved a series of resolutions, in substance as follows:—

1, 2, 3. To alter the Acts relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits in the United Kingdom, so as to raise the duty on spirits sold in Scotland to the sum of 6*s.* 10*d.*, and in Ireland to the sum of 5*s.* 2*d.* per gallon. The resolutions included various alterations of countervailing duties, drawbacks, &c., in reference to the transit of spirits from different ports in the United Kingdom, and to the trade in materials for compounds, &c.

4. To raise the duty on malt in the United Kingdom to 4*s.*, and on malt made from bear or bigge only, in Ireland and Scotland, to 3*s.* 1*d.*; with an additional duty on malt already made, and in certain stages, of 1*s.* 3½*d.*; and 1*s.* additional on bear or bigge malt in similar circumstances.

5. To alter correspondingly the import duties on certain spirits in Scotland and Ireland.

6. To levy an additional duty at the rate of 15*l.* per centum upon the produce and duties of the Customs upon sugar then due and payable.

A separate set of resolutions related to the Exchequer bonds.

1. To authorise the Treasury to issue Exchequer bonds "bearing interest at 3*l.* 10*s.* per centum per annum, to be paid off at par on 8th May, 1858, for any sums not exceeding in the whole 2,000,000*l.*, which might have

been subscribed for at a price not less than 98*l.* 15*s.* per cent., to be paid in Exchequer bills at par, or in money at 100*l.* 1*s.* for every 100*l.* so subscribed."

2. To make the interest upon such bonds payable half-yearly out of the Consolidated Fund.

3. To authorise the payment of the bonds by instalments after the deposit of 10 per cent., on the 8th May—namely, 30 per cent. on the 9th June, 20 per cent. on the 11th of July, 20 per cent. on the 8th of September, and 20 per cent. on the 17th of October next. The interest, at the rate of 3½ per cent., to be paid on the same instalments, if delivered at earlier dates.

He commenced by reminding the Committee that, towards the end of February, the Government had found it their duty to propose, and the House sanctioned, such an augmentation of our expenditure as entailed an addition to the taxation of the country, which was made in the form of doubling the half-yearly payment of the income tax. At that period, however, war had not been declared, and it was impossible to estimate what might be the expenditure upon the footing of war. The demand he then made, therefore, was not adequate to such a state of things, and he had stated at the time, that in the event of the calamity of war, it would be necessary for him again to appeal to the House for an increase of our resources. That office he had now to discharge; but before he addressed himself to this duty, he was bound, he said, to advert to an accusation made within those walls and elsewhere, that not only was the Government liable to great discredit for the manner in which they had dealt with the finances of the country, but that he (Mr. Gladstone) was unfit to be intrusted with the duties of that department. It had been stated that there had been a gross mismanagement of the unfunded debt; that, in the spring of last year, the interest of Exchequer bills had been rashly lowered, causing a violent reaction, and that the rate of interest was now unusually low, the result having been a loss to the country. This charge, he observed, was a serious one, since the unfunded debt was a great resource in time of war. The operation was not hastily or thoughtlessly made, but deliberately; it was founded upon two principles—first, that the public were entitled to borrow money on the best terms; second, that in order that the unfunded debt might be carried to the full height of its power in difficult times, it ought to be got within narrow limits in easy times. Mr. Gladstone then entered into copious details, in order to show the soundness of the principles upon which the operation upon the interest of the unfunded debt had been made, and that a gain, not a loss, had been the result. He next noticed a second series of accusations brought against him with reference to the abortive scheme for discharging or converting a portion of the funded debt—namely, that in spite of adverse times and the warnings of the wise, a scheme had been attempted by the Government, resulting in a loss, which was not to be attributed to changes of circumstances, the approach of war, or the state of the harvest,

but to the folly and precipitancy of the measure. He regretted, he confessed, that the scheme had been brought forward; but not because the result had been a pecuniary loss, for that had not been the result; and he proceeded to argue, from the amount of bullion in the Bank and the state of the circumstances, that the measure, tested by those circumstances, was expedient and wise. The only real objection to the scheme, he observed, was the alleged inconvenience of withdrawing from the Exchequer a large amount of money—namely, 8,000,000*l.*, to liquidate the demands of the holders of paid-off stock. Around this point, he continued, a mass of misapprehension had gathered. The public had been led to believe that a large amount of money had been demanded by the Government from the Bank of England; that these demands had been made in violation of the spirit of an agreement between the Government and the Bank in 1844; that they had been made without due notice given to the Bank; and that the advances by the Bank had been made with great detriment to trade, and at a very low rate of interest. He examined successively and repelled each of these charges, showing that the *maximum* advances by the Bank to the 19th of April amounted to only 1,350,000*l.*, out of which 830,000*l.* was due to the rapid growth of the charges connected with the expedition to the East; that the average debt of the Government to the Bank had been 900,000*l.*; and that debt was now extinct. In the course of his examination, he adverted to the subject of deficiency bills, which, he thought, had been the chief source of these delusions. Mr. Gladstone then developed the views of the Government respecting the existing state of the finances. The statement he had made on the 6th of March showed that, with the additional half-year's income tax, the total revenue would be 56,656,000*l.*, and the expenditure 56,189,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 467,000*l.* Since then new estimates had been framed for the Navy, the Army, the Ordnance, and the Militia, which left an amount to be provided for of 6,000,000*l.* Some provision must be made besides for unknown charges; he put down for this a sum of 850,000*l.* (in addition to 1,250,000*l.* already estimated under this head), for which sum he should ask a vote of credit, applicable to services which might arise in the course of the war. The result was, that the amount for which he asked the Committee to provide, in addition to the sums already granted, was 6,850,000*l.*; and the conviction of the Government was, that this amount ought to be provided by an addition to the taxation of the country. They proposed to execute the intention they had formed in case of a further demand—namely, to repeat the income-tax operation already made, and to double the tax, asking the Committee to grant this augmentation for the period of the war. The produce of this tax he estimated at 3,250,000*l.*, which would provide for two-thirds of the war expenditure; and then came a grave question — how the remainder was to be provided for. Although

aware of the value of the income tax for the purpose of war, the Government were not inclined to push it at once to an extreme point, nor was there any other direct tax to which they were disposed to have recourse. With respect to indirect taxes, they did not intend to alter the rate of postage, to reimpose repealed duties, or to meddle with the duties on tea or tobacco; and in resorting to articles of consumption, they selected those in which the taxes would least interfere with trade or innocent enjoyment, and would make the smallest deductions from the comforts of the people. First, they proposed to augment the duty on spirits in Scotland 1*s.* per gallon, and on spirits in Ireland 8*d.* per gallon; the estimated gain was 450,000*l.* In the next place, they proposed to classify and readjust the sugar duties, which would involve no present increase of duty, but would add to the duties that would be otherwise payable after the 5th of July, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The gain upon this modification of the sugar duties would be 700,000*l.* These three sums amounted to 4,400,000*l.* leaving still 2,450,000*l.* to be provided for to meet the additional charge of 6,850,000*l.* There was, therefore, yet another step to be made, and the Government proposed to make that step by the augmentation of the duty on malt, being convinced that, in combination with the increase of the spirit duties, and the modification of the sugar duties, it was the fairest mode of giving effect to the principle upon which they had determined to act—namely, that this war having been undertaken not for the benefit of any particular class, but with a view to national interests and the national honour, the charge ought to be fairly distributed among the different classes of the community. In increasing the malt duty from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.*, the rate would be still lower than before 1801, much lower than in 1802, and less than half of what it was during the war from 1804 to 1816. The net receipt from this additional duty (deducting 5 per cent. for diminution of consumption) would be 2,450,000*l.*, and adding this to 4,400,000*l.*, the total would be the sum he asked the Committee to vote—namely, 6,850,000*l.* The gross amount of taxes asked during the present year was 10,157,000*l.*; and setting against this sum 1,474,000*l.* of repealed taxes, the real augmentation of the public burdens in the present year would be 8,683,000*l.*, two-thirds of which would be raised by a single direct tax upon the wealthier classes, and the remaining one-third by indirect taxation, affecting the whole consuming population, comprehending all classes. The Government proposed that the income tax and the malt duty should be granted for the term of the war, the spirit duty without limitation, as a permanent duty; and with regard to the sugar duties, they would require particular consideration hereafter; but it was proposed that these should be war duties. There was another point. Out of the 6,850,000*l.*, the produce of the additional taxes, he could not expect to receive before the 5th of April, 1855, more than 2,840,000*l.*; so that he should be in arrear at that date,

4,010,000*l.*, and this sum the Government, in order to have a command of cash, ought to have the means of raising *ad interim*, and the proper mode was by temporary securities, which might be in the form of Exchequer bills or Exchequer bonds; and the right hon. Gentleman explained in much detail the course which the Government proposed to pursue with reference to the issue of these temporary securities.

Having concluded his arithmetical *exposé*, Mr. Gladstone then entered upon a vindication of the general principles on which the financial measures of the Ministry had been based during the past and present session, with respect to the charge which had been brought against the Government of having abandoned revenue when they were aware, although Parliament was not, that war was inevitable. "It amounts," said he, "to this, that we believed an European Sovereign would act in conformity with his pledges, and in conformity with his interests; whereas he has placed himself in a position which we are equally at a loss to reconcile with his pledges or his interests. He has placed himself in a position where he sees the whole moral strength of Europe, ay, and in a few days, nearly the whole physical strength of Europe, arrayed against him. It is not necessary for me to enter into the question of what Government might have foreseen on the subject; but I do mean to touch upon the absurd charge brought against Government, that by the measures of last year they surrendered the public revenue. Never was anything more grossly wide of the truth. What was the case when we came into office? Did we find the public revenue in such a state that it was open to us to let it alone if we pleased? What was the condition of the income tax at that moment? From year to year it was the subject of discussion whether it should be continued or not. In the opinion of Mr. Pitt, it was impracticable to reconstruct it so as to make it satisfactory; Sir Robert Peel found it impossible; and the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Robert Peel was, that it was utterly visionary to attempt it. Indeed, the opinion obtained such currency, that the renewal of the income tax upon the condition of reconstructing, or, as it was then called, 'differentiating,' it, was found impossible. How did the right hon. Gentleman opposite deal with the subject? He found it consistent with his duty to his Sovereign and the country to offer to settle it without having formed any plan upon it. He promised to do that which Mr. Pitt could not do, which Sir Robert Peel could not do, and which he himself did not know how to do. He told us he proposed to fix the rate on schedule A at 7*d.*, on schedule C at 7*d.*, on schedules D and E at $5\frac{1}{4}d.$; but when my right hon. Friend the First Lord of the Admiralty and the right hon. Member for Portsmouth showed the intolerable absurdities the right hon. Gentleman must commit in redeeming that pledge, the right hon. Gentleman said he had not had time to look at the schedules. (*Laughter.*) The meaning of that was, that he had not had

time to form a plan, or to ascertain if that was practicable which Pitt and Peel found impracticable, but which the right hon. Gentleman promised, nevertheless, to perform. (*Continued laughter.*) This was the great fact that confronted us—the income tax was dead and gone when our financial statement was made, and so far from a surplus, we had a deficiency of 4,700,000*l.* It will be remembered that the wish and intention of a large majority of the House was, that we should not renew the income tax except on condition of reconstructing it. We, from the very first day we entered office, set ourselves to the most serious consideration of the subject; we obtained every aid in our power; we discussed it again and again; we turned it over and over, placing it in every possible light in which it could be placed before the House; and at length we came to that conclusion to which Mr. Pitt and Sir Robert Peel had come—the conclusion that it was impossible to reconstruct the income tax so as to frame a measure which Parliament might, in justice, or even in decency, pass. But then we said we distinguished between the feelings which led to the desire for the reconstruction of the income tax, and the practicability of the particular form upon which that feeling was based: we said, What you feel is this, that property pays too little and intelligence pays too much; we have inquired into the nature of the income tax, and we find we cannot redress you through the income tax; but we will find another mode; and we found that other mode of redress in the succession tax."

He then proceeded to condemn the old system of loans. "I beg the Committee will recollect, that if there is any one man in this country who, beyond every other, except perhaps a capitalist, has an interest in recommending recourse to a loan, it is the individual who has the honour of filling the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. That office is an office which any man may be thankful to hold at a time when his occupation is to deal with those timely resources which wise legislation has given to him, and to distribute what may well be called the bounty of the Legislature, because it results from the wisdom of Parliament, among the various classes of the community in the remission of charges; but that happy course is wofully changed when there comes on a period of war. It is not only a losing office, but a miserable and wretched office, to be constantly engaged in inventing the means of carrying on war, and of drawing fresh taxes from the pockets of the people. Every good motive and every bad motive, combated only by the desire of the approval of honourable men and by conscientious rectitude—every motive of ease, of comfort, and of certainty, spring forward in his mind to induce a Chancellor of the Exchequer to become the first man to recommend a loan. What was it which conferred upon Pitt the title of the heaven-born Minister? Was not that name invented a little further East? It may not be difficult to trace it; and my noble friend's historical researches might identify its origin. I always understood that name came from the City of London; and came from

the City of London at the time when Pitt embarked this country in the miserable policy of meeting the first expenditure of the Revolutionary war by loan, loan, loan. This is so important, that, notwithstanding the demand which I have already made upon your time, I must ask you—and it is the last request which I shall make to-night—to go back with me for a little to the period of that Revolutionary war. On a former occasion I referred to the dicta of political economists, and I referred to the moral considerations which seemed to recommend and render expedient some efforts to meet the first expenses of the war by means of taxes; but there is something that is stronger than moral speculation or the philosophic calculations of experimentalists, and that something is to be found in the warnings of history. If, after the records which it has left to you, you will not make an attempt, at least for a reasonable time and within reasonable limits, to avoid a repetition of similar errors, you are not worthy of the people you represent. Here, Sir, is the war budget of 1792. Mr. Pitt proposed having an excess of charge over ways and means of 4,500,000*l.*—that is, taking the income of the country, and taking the charge connected with the first operations of the war. [*Mr. Disraeli here made an observation across the table.*] I refer to Mr. Pitt with profound respect; but these are errors, and he had great errors. For myself, I feel entitled to look upon him with veneration, or otherwise, as I choose to consider; but I happen to have great veneration for Mr. Pitt, as I will show the right hon. Gentleman by-and-bye; and I hope he will then join me in imitating Mr. Pitt's policy; but I am speaking of Mr. Pitt's errors at the commencement of the war in 1793. He heard, no doubt, all those plausibilities we hear now in great abundance—such as, 'Oh, it is all for the benefit of posterity, and why should not posterity pay for it?' He made a a charge of 4,500,000*l.*, not by attempting to fill the Exchequer with the proceeds of taxes, but sending into the City and asking for a loan of 6,000,000*l.* Well, he very easily accomplished his desire. There was no unpopularity; quite the contrary. Great skill, much praise, great effect, everybody well satisfied. Admirable financier! Why, I must be as blind as a mole not to see that my personal interest would lie, and the interest of Government would have lain, in my efforts by this means to get the wheel out of the rut. But to get the wheel *into* the rut is a process of much greater simplicity. Pitt proposed a loan of 6,000,000*l.* at an interest of 4 per cent., amounting to 240,000*l.*; and in order to meet that, he imposed new taxes to the amount of 287,000*l.* That was the first year of his calculation with respect to the war; and for the first year you may perhaps say it was of no great moment. Mr. Pitt thought he would get that loan at 4 per cent.; but he did not get the 4,500,000*l.* for less than 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d* What was the second step, in 1794? He then borrowed 11,000,000*l.*, and paid 4*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per cent.; in 1795, he borrowed 18,000,000*l.*, and paid 4*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per cent.; in

1796, he borrowed 25,500,000*l.* at 4*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; in 1797, he borrowed 32,500,000*l.* at 5*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* per cent. Only observe the effect of the policy that was heaven-born! In 1798, he borrowed 17,000,000*l.* at 6*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per cent.; and such were the evil sources to which he went, that for that 17,000,000*l.* alone he added 34,000,000*l.* to the capital of the national debt; and for the operations of these six years, unsuccessful and inefficient for the purposes of war, he added nearly 200,000,000*l.* to the capital debt of the country.

"I said that I had veneration for Mr. Pitt; and I will now show you what he did when he became sensible of his errors. He saw ruin growing over the country; he saw the absorption of its resources; and he determined to make a gallant effort to retrieve himself. In 1797 he made his first effort. He proposed to raise 7,000,000*l.* by assessed taxes. That plan broke down—other plans, it seems, break down occasionally, besides those of the present day — that plan broke down, and he only got 4,000,000*l.* Not daunted by his failure, he came forward and proposed to raise 10,000,000*l.*; and from that time forward his whole course was one series of continued and convulsive efforts to recover himself and extricate his country from the frightful consequences of the former laxity. As to the amount of this income, I believe I should not be stating it too highly if I were to say that, as far as our national debt stands at this moment, not less than 250,000,000*l.* has been added to it for which the nation never received a single penny; that was the offering sacrificed to capital, and thrown in as bonuses and inducements to subscribe to these loans. Then the sinking fund established by Mr. Pitt was another form of mischief; by means of the sinking fund you were continually buying stock at 3, 4, or 5 per cent, and creating stock to find the money; you were buying up stock to redeem it at 60, and creating it again at 68. It was like a seton in the human body, a perpetual drain on the resources of the country, in addition to the other sad circumstances of the time. But, as I said before, the effort of Mr. Pitt was one that ought to be placed upon record; he saw the error of the practice of rushing on the first inducement to a loan; he saw and lamented the effects of that want of moral courage, not in himself alone, but in the country—for undoubtedly he represented the sentiments of the country in what he did. It was the error of the nation, and, God knows, the nation suffered for it. In 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed to add no less than 40 per cent. to the income tax. In 1798, the revenue was 23,100,000*l.*; in 1799 it was 25,600,000*l.*; in 1803 it got up to 38,600,000*l.*; and in 1805, the last year of Mr. Pitt's life, the revenue amounted to no less than 50,900,000*l.* In 1806, the present Marquis of Lansdowne being Chancellor of the Exchequer, the income tax was raised to 10 per cent., and the year's revenue to 59,300,000*l.* in 1807. From that time to 1816, the revenue was never below 60,000,000*l*, while sometimes it passed 70,000,000*l.* Such were the ideas that Englishmen and Scotchmen and Irishmen enter-

tained, in those days, of the efforts that they ought to make, by themselves and from their own resources, for the purpose of meeting the expenditure upon what they thought a just war. It has been shown by an eminent political economist, Mr. M'Culloch, that the whole accumulation of our permanent debt is due to the errors of the earlier part of the war. Between the year 1806 and the year 1816, the sums raised were not only sufficient to pay the expenses of the civil government of the country, the whole outlay required by the war in those great and glorious years, and the interest of the debt as the debt stood before '93, but that on the accumulations between 1806 and 1816, some of which were going on at compound interest. This was the opinion which Mr. Pitt and the successors of Mr. Pitt had of their duty to the country. This was the idea which they had of their duty to posterity. Do you suppose that in those days, when the Duke of Wellington was crowning the British armies with fresh laurels from year to year, your fathers did not think they were voting for the advantage of posterity —that they did not think they were voting for our advantage, for we were posterity to them, when they made these efforts to meet those tremendous charges by sacrifices of their own? And can you not do now what Mr. Pitt and the Englishmen of that day did then, when the population of the country was not half so great as in the present day? Their imports were not one-quarter of the imports of the present day; their exports and their trade were hardly one-third of the exports of the present day, for where they had an export of 33,000,000*l.*, you have now an export of 98,000,000*l.* Such is the vigour and such the elasticity of our trade, that even under the disadvantage of a bad harvest and under the pressure of war, the imports from day to day, and almost from hour to hour, are increasing, and the very last papers laid on the table within forty-eight hours show that within the last three months of the year there is 250,000*l.* increase in your exports. This is your position, and these are the circumstances under which we appeal to you in the hope that you will consider that appeal just and reasonable."

Mr. Gladstone then sat down amidst loud and prolonged cheering, having spoken for three hours and a half.

Mr. Disraeli observed that the scheme required much consideration, and objected to proceeding further that evening. The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested obvious reasons why the resolutions respecting spirits, malt, and sugar should be passed immediately. After a brief discussion, the resolutions were agreed to *seriatim*. Upon the resolution authorising the issue of Exchequer bonds, Mr. Disraeli objected to Mr. Gladstone having concluded a loan without coming to Parliament, and contended that there was no immediate necessity for adopting this resolution, which, together with that regarding the income tax, he moved should be postponed. After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the resolutions passed.

The report was brought up

on the following day, when Mr. Ball raised a brief debate on the fourth resolution, granting an additional duty on malt. He moved the omission of the word "malt." Ultimately the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by 224 to 143; majority, 81.

The principal debate on the malt tax took place on the 15th of May, when the second reading of the Excise Duties Bill was proposed by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gladstone being absent owing to a domestic affliction. The debate, which, although of considerable length, contained little substantial novelty, was opened by Mr. Cayley, who moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. His objections to the measure were limited to the provision it contained respecting the increase in the malt tax. After a brief review of the foreign policy of the Government, from which he deduced the conclusion that the war itself, with its contingent expenses, had resulted entirely from the vacillating and obsequious conduct of the Aberdeen Ministry, the hon. Member adverted to the means by which that expenditure was to be met, and contended that the increase in the malt duty was, in principle, a violation of free trade, and in practice was most injurious to the landed interests, and insulting to the landed proprietors. Out of the fifteen millions which formed the gross revenue from the excise duties, not less than twelve millions were to be raised from the single article of barley. Combined with other imposts incident upon land, the new duty would constitute an effectual tax amounting to 20*s.* or 25*s.* upon every cultivated acre between John o' Groat's and the Land's End. Remarking that the malt tax affected principally the poor and working classes, he argued that a much more just and equable method for raising money would be to levy a per-centage duty on imported commodities. Our imports now exceeding a hundred millions annually, on which a five per cent. duty would realise five millions to the Exchequer, would touch all classes with equal fairness, and, as an incidental advantage, would tend to arrest the efflux of gold from the country. The duty on malt was, besides, a most wasteful impost, mulcting the public in a vast sum, of which three-fourths never reached the Treasury. In addition to the fiscal and social reasons for leaving the article untaxed, Mr. Cayley adduced many considerations based upon the effects which the impost exercised on the moral condition of the people.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Stanhope, and supported upon the old arguments by Colonel Gilpin, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Spooner. The speakers on the other side were Lord Monck, Mr. Warner, Mr. Frank Crossley, Mr. John Ball, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Sandars.

The monotony of the debate was at length relieved by Sir E. L. Bulwer, who, after a general criticism of the budget, said it was true that the malt tax fell upon the consumer; but did it for that reason less indirectly affect the home producer? He cited the authority of Mr. M'Cul-

loch, who said that this tax, "indirectly, if not directly, is especially injurious to the agriculturists." The mercantile and manufacturing interests had been largely benefited by the remission of taxation, and might be supposed to be ready to assist in furnishing means for carrying on the war; but it was not to either of these classes that the Chancellor of the Exchequer resorted; he selected that class which had had the slightest share of financial relief, and subjected it to a new humiliation, which would revive and exasperate angry feelings, and damp the ardour with which the war should be carried on. He then entered, at considerable length, upon a review, sometimes serious, sometimes satirical, of the policy and measures of the Government, which, he observed, levied its taxes and looked for its soldiers in the same districts, and that its policy was one of determined hostility to the landed interest. He ridiculed the coalition of Conservative Liberal with Liberal Conservative. Until we had seen Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell acting together, "we should have no more supposed that a Liberal Conservative in one House was the same as a Conservative Liberal in the other, than that a horse chestnut was a chestnut horse." He took Mr. Gladstone to task for sneering at Mr. Pitt's shortsightedness. "A gentleman who converts stocks and can't forsee the results—who has one budget in March and another in May—this is the gentleman who sneers at Mr. Pitt as shortsighted. The war was for posterity, and surely we might expect posterity to bear its share of the burden; but taxes unfair in themselves and odious in their assessment, would disgust the people with the war."

Mr. Drummond then made a speech of general onslaught. He was ready to join in any expression condemnatory of the malt tax, as the worst tax possible. But all sides had cheered on the war, and now they wanted to shrink from the realities. The Opposition would lead the Minister into a mess, but would never get him out of it. The very stupidest man would find some valid objection to *every* tax. Mr. Disraeli proposed the best tax—the house tax; but power had been given to the householders, and when the question came whose pocket was to be picked, the householders declared that theirs should not; and the agriculturists, being in a minority, must submit. As to loans—the loan-contractor simply takes the money out of the pockets of the public and puts it in his own. Some said, 'Give us paper:' but that would be doubly cheating posterity. If Mr. Gladstone, who had indecently sneered at Mr. Pitt, expected to live until the end of the war, he must calculate upon living to the age of Methuselah. We had heard of a partnership where one man found the money and another the brains: in this war the Emperor of the French found the brains. There was a talk of a camp at Boulogne, and it was said to be for the purpose of watching Prussia: let them tell that to the marines. However, there was a select set, a pleasant club, meeting in Downing Street, and dining together every Wed-

nesday, who were fully persuaded that the camp at Boulogne was for the purpose of watching Prussia. He did not believe it; and his advice was, that they should embody the Militia, and have three good permanent camps—in the North of England, in the Midland counties, and in the South—of 30,000 men each. As to their getting rid of the malt tax, they might think themselves lucky if they escaped a double malt tax and a double income tax, with the addition of the house tax. (*Laughter.*) After all, they might be well content if by such means they could save England from being the battle-field of Europe.

Sir J. Pakington rose and expressed his astonishment that no member of the Government had attempted to justify the demand for 2,500,000*l.* which they were then making. He believed that his side of the House had met in the fairest spirit every proposal brought forward by her Majesty's Ministers for the purpose of ensuring the effective prosecution of a just and necessary war. But there were limits to their forbearance; and a strong sense of duty compelled them to offer their decided opposition to the obviously unjust and oppressive tax then under their consideration.

Lord J. Russell said, the question before the House was much wider than the one argued by Sir J. Pakington and other members; it was whether, when a formidable military Power threatened to swallow up one of our allies, 1*s.* 3*d.* a bushel upon malt was too great a sacrifice. Unless taxes were imposed upon articles of general consumption, a revenue could not be obtained; and if they were laid upon articles of necessity, they would occasion great hardship among the community at large. The object, therefore, was to levy the taxes upon articles of general consumption which were not articles of necessity; and there were none to which this description so strictly applied as those of spirits and malt. He then made a counter attack upon the Opposition.

The question before the House was, whether all the burden of the war ought to be left to posterity. "Don't tell me that the malt tax is a tax so objectionable that you would be ready to vote any other tax, but that you cannot vote this. (*Cheers from the Ministerial benches.*) Don't tell me that the landed interest cannot bear 15*d.* additional duty upon malt. Tell me—what I should be sorry to hear, but what at least would be more fair, more manly, and more candid than your present declaration—tell me that you are in favour of the war, that you are ready to vote increases to the army and to the navy, but that you are not ready to pay the necessary taxes to defray the expenses. Tell me that you shrink from the unpopularity which belongs to any proposal to lay considerable burdens on the country. ('Oh, oh!' *from the Opposition.*) Tell me that you would wish to escape that obligation by means of loans, or by any other means; but don't tell me that the small addition in the duty upon malt from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* will prevent you from supporting the Government at the beginning of a great war. (*Loud cheers.*) I can imagine

what will be the consequence if, the very first time that you are asked for additional taxes to carry on the war—I say the first time, because the tax you have already voted was only for the purpose of defraying the necessary preparations—you refused to support the Government. I can conceive what the effect would be if, when you are called upon to make a great effort to raise, not 2,500,000*l.*, but on the whole about 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.*, to support the war, you were to deny to Government your support in carrying on that war. Would not the effect be, that throughout Europe a feeling would arise that you did not mean to engage heart and soul in the prosecution of the war—that you meant to give the Government a temporary support, but to shrink from us at the very first opportunity—that you were ready to forego the declarations you had made, and to abandon the opinions you had expressed—in fact, that you were ready to involve the country in a necessarily dishonourable peace? (*Repeated cries of* 'Oh, oh!') I am not telling you that these are your intentions; but I am asking you whether this would not be the impression which would be produced. I will venture to say that no proposition can be more clear, more indisputable. No person will believe that it is merely on account of the increase of the malt tax from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* that you refuse to consent to this Bill. It would be said that as you have refused to agree to a tax which is necessary for the support of the war, that the war will not be carried on with energy and perseverance. That certainly is my proposition. With regard to the malt tax, we have debated it for the last ten years, and its merits and defects have been canvassed over and over again. Mr. M'Culloch, who is cited as an authority against the tax, recommended in time of peace that the malt tax should be increased, as it was a tax peculiarly well adapted to our system of taxation. Such is the case with regard to the malt tax; and I must say, that if the House intends to support this war, and to maintain the declaration they made when they answered the message from the Crown, they will support the second reading of this Bill."

Mr. Disraeli said he had listened with great regret and some surprise to the extraordinary doctrine of finance laid down by Lord J. Russell—that the Opposition, if they approved the war, were bound to vote for any proposal for a new tax without criticism or cavil. He supported the policy of the war; but a statesman ought to think of something more than the amount of the burden; the principle of the tax must enter into the contemplation of the House of Commons, and if neglected by the House, would not escape the reflection of the people. He opposed this additional tax on malt, because it was unjust to those who were to pay it, and because it was unnecessary to have recourse to it. A single crop of the British farmer supplied one-fourth of our ordinary revenue; 50 per cent. was now added to the tax upon it; while at the same time a system was carried on by which the duty on tea—an article competing with beer—

was greatly diminished. But he objected to the tax not merely because it was unjust and unnecessary, but because it hampered the industry, crippled the progress, and in every way injured the agricultural interest of this country, and because of its grievous impolicy in irritating a class to whose patriotism the State was compelled to appeal. He expressed his astonishment that Lord John Russell, in vindicating Mr. Gladstone's allusions to Mr. Pitt's errors and merits, should have referred to 1797; for in that year Mr. Fox, Mr. Charles Grey, and the principal leaders of the Whig party, who had withdrawn from Parliament for a time, came down to denounce the *new* principles of finance brought forward by Mr. Pitt; and Mr. Fox delivered one of his greatest speeches, in which he laid down the principles of Whig finance—"principles which Mr. Fox never deserted nor relinquished, and which, notwithstanding the comparative degradation of the office which the noble Lord now fills, I did not believe that he, in deference to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Aberdeen, would have relinquished in the House of Commons." (*Loud cries of* "Oh!" *from the Ministerial, and cheers from the Opposition benches.*) Mr. Disraeli attacked the Government for asking for 2,500,000*l.*, and yet not expressing a word in favour of the demand, except on extreme compulsion. He asked whether the way in which the Treasury had lately attempted to raise a loan was not more calculated to injure our credit than frank deliberation on the taxes to be imposed. "In my opinion," he said, "it is better that our foes should see that sums so vast as these—greater than those furnished by the largest provinces of our Imperial foe—should be frankly discussed; in my opinion it is better, rather than see sums given in the churlish, undignified, and unmannerly manner in which the Government attempts to filch this measure, that our foes should see that we exercise our functions as representatives of the people, and that, while prepared to support even a Government to which we are opposed, we will to the utmost do our duty to our constituencies, to see that the ways and means may be adjusted according to the principles of eternal justice."

Mr. Cayley's amendment was then negatived, upon a division, by 303 against 195; majority, 108. The measure elicited no material discussion in its subsequent passage through Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 22nd of May, in Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved his resolutions empowering the Government to issue 2,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bonds. Mr. T. Baring then moved an amendment, that "it was not expedient to authorise at present any further issues of Exchequer bonds, with the engagement of repayment within the next six years." He began by minutely reviewing the dealings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, since he first took office, with the funded and unfunded debt of the country, and charged him with making many blunders which entangled the public revenue in repeated losses and embarrassments. Among other mischances was the im-

prudent reduction of the interest on Exchequer bills, undertaken in the face of a tightened market, bolstered up by extensive purchases with the savings-bank balances, and resulting, when these purchases were again funded, in a sacrifice of more than 1,200,000*l.* added to the permanent capital of the national debt. Another blunder was the celebrated conversion scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"It was preposterous to assert that no loss had accrued from that project. How was it possible to pay off at par, stocks worth only 83 per cent., without incurring a serious loss? Some of the money might have been paid out of the Treasury balances; but the result was identical, seeing that now we had to borrow it over again in a depreciated market. With regard to the future system of policy, he would not argue the question on the exclusive interests of the Bank of England, remarking only that the interests of that establishment and the Finance Minister were practically identical." Mr. Baring then alluded to the "balance" question, contending for the expediency of maintaining a considerable balance of public money in the hands of the Bank, and declaring that the system of deficiency bills was unsound and impolitic, and that while the Bank was fettered by the Act of 1844, the Government ought to be moderate in their calls upon its resources.

Adverting to the resolution immediately before them, Mr. Baring remarked upon the danger of borrowing money at short dates, under a pledge of repayment at given periods, which it might be most inconvenient and expensive to redeem when the time came. The transaction suggested was actually a loan, and should have been boldly announced as such, and contracted upon the most advantageous conditions. The circumstances under which the proposed Exchequer bonds were to be issued fell, as he contended, far short of that point. He then defended the great capitalist class of the country, who were, he said, neither so formidable nor so useless as Mr. Gladstone represented them to be. In conclusion, he warned the Government not to weaken public credit by the repeated trial of such abortive experiments, reminding them that a financial failure was a national misfortune.

Mr. Wilson embarked upon a multiplicity of details in order to justify the conduct of the Finance Minister. Mr. Baring's speech, he declared, was full of fallacious statements, to which he proceeded to offer counter-statements. Passing on to the immediate question, he argued that the choice now before them lay between paying for the war expenses out of revenue, or raising it by loan. Arguing in favour of the former alternative, he adverted to the lesson derived from the experience of Mr. Pitt, contending that if the taxes easily levied towards the close of the last war had been raised from the beginning, no addition would have been necessary to the national debt during the whole period from 1793 to 1815, when, in fact, more than six hundred millions of debt were incurred. He then examined the special characteristics of the proposed Exchequer bonds, and pointed out many advantages and

conveniences which, as he alleged, they possessed as the medium for obtaining supplies of ready money. Urging many considerations in favour of these new securities, Mr. Wilson earnestly warned the Legislature against two great errors—enhancing the permanent debt, or tampering with the currency.

Mr. Malins exposed and denounced the financial blunders of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enumerating the enormous losses and damage which they had inflicted upon the public. The proposition made, and which was at last admitted to be a loan, comprised a sum of six millions at 4 per cent., to pay off a 3 per cent. stock, and would occasion a loss of 60,000*l.* a year, with a probable prospective loss of 600,000*l.*

Mr. Laing pointed out the parallel between the Exchequer bonds and railway debentures. There were 70,000,000*l.* sterling on those securities in the floating capital of railways; and from the experience of the renewals, amounting to no less than 14,000,000*l.* within the year, it was clear that there could be no difficulty in renewing the 6,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bonds. He exhorted the Committee to turn from the consideration of petty details, in which mistakes might be detected, to the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's commercial and financial policy in its larger principles,—the reduction of taxes on the sources of industry, the payment of the expenses of the year if possible within the year, and the command of an efficient surplus.

Mr. Cairns controverted the assumption that the cost of the war should be defrayed out of current revenue. The individuals composing the tax-paying body were constantly changing, and it was unfair to throw upon one set, namely, the taxpayers of the present year, the whole burden of a contest from which another set were to enjoy the benefit. The injustice of calling on the present contributors to pay the whole charge would be doubled by the method in which it was to be paid, namely, the unjust and impolitic income tax.

The financial policy of the Government was also defended by Mr. M'Gregor and Mr. Hankey. The latter particularly approved of the plan of borrowing for a limited period.

Mr. Disraeli, considering that the demand then made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the result of his measures of the last year, wished to show that his administration of the finances had been from the first erroneous, and injurious to the country. The first error was the incautious dealing with the Exchequer bills. The second, the unsuccessful scheme of conversion, binding the country to a stipulated rate for forty years, and attempting to reduce the interest of the national debt on the eve of war. The third, the proposing of a peace budget on the eve of war; a peace budget, not only because it comprised repeal of taxes, not only because it promised a further repeal of taxes, not only because it included the extreme rashness and precipitation of diminishing the duties upon tea by one-half, but also because it secured the assent to the re-enactment of the income tax on the promise that it should terminate

at a fixed time. He then entered upon a defence of his own plan of finance, which the House had rejected. That plan would have secured the country against an unjust income tax, such as it then enjoyed, would by its adjustments have given one virtually of 6 per cent., instead of Mr. Gladstone's 10 per cent. The fourth error was, the reduction of interest which forced Mr. Gladstone to pay for 3,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bills. The fifth error, the stock-jobbing process with the savings banks. But it would be hopeless to enumerate all the errors. Mr. Gladstone sat down at the commencement of 1854 to propound a peace budget, with war staring him in the face, and an empty Exchequer to cheer him on. His policy was positively, literally, and radically deceptive. The charge against him was, not that he now wanted six millions: nobody would object to give Ministers six millions, or twelve millions if they wanted it; but it was, that this six millions showed the fallacy of his budget of the 5th March; and that his attempt to raise a loan by Exchequer bonds was an abortion, which he had not yet come forward to confess. On this Mr. Disraeli had special information, from that wild city, inhabited, he would not say by savage beasts, but by bulls and bears — information of a great public scandal.

"I speak not from hearsay, for, through unknown contributors, I have documents in my possession —letters from three persons, most obscure, penniless varlets, all subscribing 5,000*l.* of Exchequer bonds. It is a striking thing that these fellows without a roof not only subscribe for 15,000*l.* of the Exchequer bonds, for 5,000*l.* of each of the series, but they received an official answer. What was the reply to them? That the Government would grant their request? Much more than that. The reply was not only granting the request, but begging, as a particular favour to the Government, that they would take the whole of the subscription for the series A, and that by doing so, they should enjoy all the advantages and privileges which they might obtain from series B and C."

Mr. Gladstone, he said, had come forward as though he were to be the victim of the Government, "and he took refuge in quotation more classical than novel, and from so accomplished a scholar as the right hon. Gentleman we might have expected a more felicitous line. The House will recollect the circumstances which attended on the events that called for that exclamation, and I think the right hon. Gentleman must, in making it, have ventured on our forgetfulness of the author. The House will remember when the young gentleman alluded to was, with his companions, detected in having plundered the Rutulian Republic, he exclaimed:

'Me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum?'

I am surprised that the right hon. Gentleman could resist, with his knowledge of the original, the infinite humour of the succeeding line, and not have quoted it. It is—

'O Rutuli, mea fraus omnis.'

(*Great laughter.*) I think that would be a good motto for the new Exchequer bonds." (*Renewed laughter.*)

Mr. Disraeli called on the Com-

mittee to repudiate the scheme for issuing the new bonds, which had not been sanctioned by precedent, and presented many symptoms of loss and hazard to the public. He concluded by defending Mr. Pitt from the invidious criticism and yet more invidious comparisons of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his partisans.

Mr. Gladstone intended to offer but a brief vindication of his bygone policy. Reviewing the catalogue of his alleged errors, he declared that the reduction in the Exchequer bill interest had turned out profitably to the country, and challenged a direct vote on the subject. The failure of his attempts at conversion had already been candidly confessed. The charge of having tampered with the funds of the savings banks he utterly repudiated, and, after explaining the nature of the transaction in which those funds had been involved, pointed out that the money of the investors was in no degree lessened or endangered. To the allegation that he had brought out a peace budget when war was probable, he replied by denying the doctrine that no tax should be removed so long as any interruption of peace seemed possible; remarking, besides, that the Opposition members themselves had incessantly endeavoured to accomplish further reductions of taxation, obliging him to engage in constant conflicts for the rescue of various items of the public income. Declaring that he stood by that budget, Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the loyal spirit in which the country responded to the calls now made on it for increased resources, and attributed the ability to answer those calls in great measure to the ease and prosperity derived from judicious legislation in former years.

He then detailed the character and the motives of the plan proposed for obtaining money. Of the seven millions of new taxes lately voted, the greater proportion could not be realised for many months. The malt tax would produce little or nothing until the winter, and the return from the doubled income tax would not come in until a yet later period. While the incomings were so remote, the outgoings were rapid in their incidence and necessarily uncertain in their amount. To provide for this interval, and supply a prudent margin for that uncertainty, he had asked for leave to issue the Exchequer bonds, and still insisted, in spite of all criticism, that the process could not be called a loan, seeing that it would create no addition to the permanent debt. With regard to the expediency of the particular description of stock, he admitted that it was novel in form, and on account of its novelty might encounter some difficulties in the City. But he contended that the new bonds were likely to be very useful and convenient to all parties, and believed that they were appreciated among the capitalist classes.

Touching the amendment proposed by Mr. Baring, Mr. Gladstone scrutinised its import, and (as its supporters had declared that it was not considered a vote of "want of confidence") could trace in it no other effect than the suggestion of a loan. He noticed that the Opposition had

lately evinced a marked proclivity to the borrowing system, and retorted upon them the charge adduced against himself, of advocating a "loan in masquerade." He then adverted to the tenet that he had proposed the income tax out of spleen against the landowners, and argued that in resisting a loan he was really acting as the best friend of the land, which must always remain subject to impositions from which movable classes of property could escape. The right hon. Gentleman disavowed any idea of disparaging the talent of Mr. Pitt, whose name, he said, had been arrayed against the policy of the Government; but his example was quoted only with reference to errors which he had himself confessed and retrieved a few years later; while the Ministry had followed in his footsteps in the better-advised course which he subsequently adopted. Mr. Gladstone concluded by challenging discussion, in intelligible form, of any of the matters that had been raised, adding that the Government came to the House to ask for the means of carrying on the war, and were convinced that the decision would be given with regard to the advantage of the country.

Mr. Baring then briefly replied, and the amendment was negatived by 290 against 186; majority, 104. The Bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

In the House of Lords the measure met with considerable opposition from Lord Monteagle, who, upon the 13th of June, on the motion for the third reading, stated at length his objections. They were, that it was a loan Bill; that it gave extraordinary powers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to buy and sell securities, thereby disturbing the market; that the interest of 4 per cent. was disproportionate to that on Consols and Exchequer bills; that the rise of interest from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. in a twelvemonth was a danger; that the security itself was distasteful to the public; that the throwing the burden of repayment upon the years 1858, 59, and 60, thus assuming what would be the condition of England at that time, was a gross act of presumption, anticipating the resources of other years. Government, he said, might call it what they pleased, but borrowing money upon security was a loan, and nothing but a loan.

Earl Granville said Lord Monteagle had proceeded on the assumption that such securities were distasteful to the public, whereas experience had shown that the public received them with favour. As to the rise of interest, the war and the bad harvest sufficiently accounted for that, without insinuating that Mr. Gladstone's measures were the cause. Why should it be presumed that there would be any difficulty in providing for Exchequer bonds to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* a year, when year after year we presumed that we could meet and did meet 16,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bills in the same way? Instead of adding to the permanent debt, Government had taken a liberal estimate of the expenditure, and had taken means to provide a balance in hand for all contingencies. It was not at all clear that the 6,000,000*l.* would be all called out, and that the debt might

not be gradually diminished by exchanging it for Exchequer bills before 1858, 59, and 60.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The classification and readjustment of the sugar duties announced in the war budget was stated by Mr. Wilson to the House of Commons on the 10th of May, and agreed to. He said there were then three scales of duties applicable to West India and Colonial sugars,—the common duty of 10*s.* for the lowest class; 11*s.* 8*d.* on sugars of the quality of Brown and White Clayed; and 13*s.* 4*d.* for Refined sugars. The Act of 1848 provided for four scales,—for a quality below Brown Clayed, for a quality equal to Brown Clayed and below White, for White Clayed and below Refined, and lastly, for Refined. These classes had never been applicable to Colonial sugar. It was proposed to fix 12*s.* as the duty on the great bulk of Yellow and the best qualities of Brown sugar; and a duty of 11*s.* on the lowest quality of Colonial sugar. The duties would be modified in such a way that each quality of sugar should, as nearly as possible, pay a duty proportional to the amount of saccharine matter that it contained.

CHAPTER V.

Oxford University Reform Bill introduced by Lord John Russell—His Speech—After remarks by several Members, the Bill is read a first time—On the Motion for its committal, Mr. Heywood moves that it be referred to a Select Committee—Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Henley, Mr. Miall, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. W. J. Fox, and Mr. Blackett speak upon the Amendment, which is negatived—Amendment by Mr. Walpole in favour of "sectional" election—He is opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Sir W. Heathcote, and supported by Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Henley, and Mr. J. E. Denison—The Amendment is carried—Numerous other Amendments are proposed in Committee—Some are carried, and great alterations are made in the Bill by Lord John Russell—Mr. Heywood's two Clauses in favour of Dissenters—Mr. S. Herbert, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Wigram, Mr. R. Palmer, and Lord John Russell oppose, and Mr. M. Gibson, Sir J. Ramsden, Lord Stanley, Mr. Lucas, and others support the first Clause, which is carried—The second Clause is eventually supported by the Ministry, and carried—Mr. Gladstone's Amendment to Mr. R. Palmer's Clause relating to Schools is rejected after a debate—The Bill is opposed in the House of Lords by the Earls of Derby, Ellenborough, Malmesbury, Winchelsea, and Donoughmore, and supported by the Dukes of Newcastle, Argyll, and Buccleugh, Earls Powis, Carlisle, and Carnarvon, the Bishop of Oxford, and Lords Canning, Ward, and Monteagle—Several Amendments are carried, and subsequently agreed to by the Commons—East India Financial Statement by Sir C. Wood—West Indies Incumbered Estates Court—Canadian Legislative Council and Public Revenue Charges Bills are passed—Discussion in the House of Commons upon the rights of Neutral Ships—Motions by Mr. T. Chambers and Mr. Whiteside relative to Roman Catholic Nuns and Nunneries—Irish Tenant Right question—Parliament prorogued by the Queen—The Royal Speech—Review of the Session—Changes in, and condition of, the Ministry.

ON the 17th of March, Lord John Russell introduced to the House of Commons the promised Ministerial measure "to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, and the Colleges therein." He began by craving the indulgence of the House on account of the state of his health; and then adverted to the advantages he had derived from the elaborate and copious report of the Commission appointed by her Majesty, and especially from the assistance ren-

dered him in the preparation of the Bill by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He deferred for the present a consideration of the question as to the right of Parliament to interfere with the Universities; and he assumed as sufficiently proved by the evidence —in particular that of Dr. Pusey —that the University of Oxford did not at present fulfil the purposes for which it was established, and that some reform was absolutely needed. The first ground of complaint related to the constitution of the governing body of the University. The heads of houses, being, it was said, elected for other purposes, could not be specially qualified to undertake the superintendence of its studies. The second alteration called for, was the extension of the University, many halls and colleges having in the course of time become extinct. There had been much acute discussion as to the comparative advantages of the college tutorial and the professorial systems; but it appeared to him that these systems were not necessarily antagonistical. If the education was to be entirely confined to the colleges, the consequence would be, that the tutors would restrict themselves to certain branches of learning and to certain books; on the other hand, the professorial system alone had a tendency to encourage a loose and superficial course of studies, although, at the same time, it was not to be expected that the college tutor could obtain that large and comprehensive view of different sciences which students might acquire from persons in the station of professor. It seemed to him that we had an opportunity, which ought not to be lost, of combining the advantages of both systems; and that the student, in addition to the college tuition, should enjoy the advantage of acquiring a knowledge of modern science and literature, and of modern tongues, which would be beneficial to others besides those who studied for a profession and cultivated learning as a path to eminence and emolument. Looking at the deficiency in mathematical tuition at Oxford, and to the scanty attendance at present upon the University professors, who did not form an efficient part of the University system of education, he thought there should be a junction of the college and the professorial systems of teaching. Another matter of complaint was the restriction in respect to various honours and emoluments which were the rewards of learning. Fellowships and scholarships were more restricted now than originally; and witnesses asserted that by these restrictions a very ordinary man was very often preferred to a distinguished one, and many of those fellowships were held for a considerable number of years by persons who ceased to have any connection with Oxford, and contributed nothing to its studies or discipline. In the next place, it appeared to the Government that some portion of the revenues of the richer colleges, not now applied to the purposes of learning or teaching, ought to be so applied. He might be told, he observed, that this would be an interference with the testamentary disposition of property; but no man could deny that it was not only fair, but that it was the right and the duty of Parliament to take care that these great endowments, given for the

promotion of education, should be applied to the purposes intended by the founders. Changes, and very important ones, had been made, not only at the Reformation, but later still, in the endowments set apart for lectures on divinity, the canon law, moral and natural philosophy. What had become of these endowments? Dr. Routh, the venerable president of Magdalen College, had said that the alterations had been made *pro ratione temporis*. As the object in view was to rectify abuses, not to destroy endowments, why should not other changes be introduced in the same spirit and to the same end—that of adapting endowments to the exigencies of time? If the question was between respect for antiquity and for modern times, he maintained that antiquity was in favour of these changes. Lord John then proceeded to explain the general nature of the Bill. With respect to the government of the University, instead of the Hebdomadal Board, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the heads of houses, and the proctors, it was proposed to create a body of 24 or 25 members, to be called the Hebdomadal Council, to be thus composed: the Vice-Chancellor and the two proctors to be always part of the Council, and the Vice-Chancellor of the preceding year, when not elected a member of the Council, to continue to be a member until the next triennial election. With regard to the other members of the Council, it was proposed that the body called the Congregation should elect six heads of colleges or halls, and that a seventh head should be nominated by the Chancellor of the University; that six professors should be elected by the Congregation, another appointed by the Chancellor, and another chosen from among the professors of theology, and that six members of Convocation, of not less than five years' standing, should be elected by the Congregation. Of the persons to be elected out of each of the three classes—heads of houses, professors, and members of Convocation—the three juniors would vacate their seats at the expiration of the third year from their election. This was the constitution of the proposed governing body of the University. It was proposed to abrogate the oaths binding persons not to disclose any matter relating to their college, or to any inquiry appointed by law, and to certain other matters. Another object of the Bill was to give a power of opening private halls, by licence from the Vice-Chancellor. The expense and extravagance of young men at the University, though a serious evil, he believed could not be corrected by Parliament; but must be prevented, first, by inducing better manners and morals, and secondly, by rules and regulations framed by the authorities of the University. The next subject raised a question which he did not propose to discuss in detail—namely, the preference given by testators to founders' kin, or to certain counties, or to particular schools; the Bill would do away generally with the two former restrictions, and it provided that fellowships should not be held for more than a year, unless the holder should be engaged in the University in tuition or discipline. The power of applying part of the revenues of

colleges to increasing the funds for the promotion of education, it was intended should be conferred and exercised as follows. He proposed to appoint a Commission with power to approve of statutes framed by the colleges until Michaelmas Term, 1855, after which the Commissioners would have authority to enact statutes, which, when approved by the Queen in Council, would have the force of law, and the colleges would be authorised to contribute for University purposes, to the extent of one-fifth of their revenues. There remained one question respecting which no provision was contained in the Bill, and which it was thought should be reserved for separate consideration and a distinct measure—namely, the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. Upon that question he held the same opinion which he had heretofore expressed.

"I cannot think (he continued) the whole purposes of the University are fulfilled, while there is a test at the entrance of the University which hinders so many persons from entering it at all." (*Cheers.*)

A considerable number of members then addressed the House, including Mr. Blackett, Mr. Walpole, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Gladstone. Upon the whole, the measure appeared to be favourably received; but Mr. Heywood and others asked for the further removal of restrictions, while Mr. Walpole and Sir W. Heathcote expressed a desire to restrict the measure simply to the grant of enabling powers for self-reform. The Bill was then read a first time.

On the 27th of April, the committal of the Bill having been moved, Mr. Heywood moved as an amendment, that the Bill be referred to a select committee, as better able to deal with the details of the measure, which required very great consideration with reference to its merits. He objected to the clerical constitution of the proposed Hebdomadal Board, that justice was not done to private tutors, and he contended that the fellows should be allowed to marry.

Mr. Newdegate supported the motion, although he differed from Mr. Heywood and disapproved of the measure. He insisted that as an ancient corporation the freedom of action of the University ought not to be interfered with.

Mr. Ewart expressed his warm approbation of the general tendency of the Bill; but regretted that it did not provide for the admission of Dissenters to the University.

Mr. Horsman was placed in a difficult position by the amendment. Admitting that Government had taken up the subject at the right time, and in the right spirit, and desirous of strengthening their hands, he yet felt that the subject had been imperfectly discussed and was imperfectly understood. He then, in a long and elaborate speech, called the attention of the House to complaints of the resident members of the University, who asked for reform, and described the tutorial system as one unfavourable alike to the young tutor and the mature professor. A young man who had passed an examination of a high order was obliged, if he obtained a fellowship, to enter holy orders, and to subscribe a number of oaths, which he knew he could not observe. When

he became a tutor, the process of deterioration rapidly went on. It was not to his advantage to acquire more knowledge; and thus the University was left without learned men. Learned works in floods must be imported from Germany; and in philosophy, history, and divinity—studies we call our own—we permitted the Germans to surpass us; while at the same time it was objected that every system of Reform had a tendency to Germanise the Universities. In classical studies, also, the Germans surpassed us. Dr. Thirlwall, Dr. Peacocke, and Dr. Pusey had testified that the least time and attention of our students were given to theology. In theology even the Americans were before us. Oxford had produced nothing to compete with these floods of Germanism, which differed so much from the common view of Christianity, all of them abandoning revelation. And if those who dwelt upon the danger were sincere, they must know that it could only be met by a change of system.

Turning to the Bill, Mr. Horsman contended that its provisions did not carry out its principle; that they would not promote learning and religion; that they would not produce learned tutors, nor make the lectures of professors well attended, nor remedy the defects of an absence of classical learning and theological teaching. He held that the tutorial element would vitiate the Hebdomadal Council; and urged the House to devise means for placing the professorial and tutorial systems in harmony. He drew an alarming picture of the impending downfall of Christianity in other countries; and asked where should we look but to the Universities in this country, her last refuge, for champions to drive back the flood of infidelity.

Mr. Gladstone, although disposed to go some way with Mr. Horsman in his lamentations over the deficient theological learning of the English Universities, thought the tone of his speech exaggerated. Christianity was not yet about to be exiled from Europe, and to come a suppliant to our shores. Neither were we deficient in eminent divines; and if learned works were not produced, that must be ascribed to the practical genius of the nation, which rather hurried into active life. Mr. Gladstone contended that the Bill did provide a remedy for the defects pointed out by Mr. Horsman: endowments were to be the prizes of merit; the professorial system was to be improved; and fellowships were to be held on condition of active duty. With respect to the amendment, did not Mr. Heywood see, at least since he had obtained the support of Mr. Newdegate, that its effect would be to get rid of the measure? If the Bill was to be rejected, that should be done in an intelligible manner, by a division upon its merits, and not by a chance combination. With respect to the admission of Dissenters, Mr. Gladstone purposely abstained from expressing any opinion; it would not be fair to mix the consideration of the question with that of the Bill.

Mr. Hadfield said the Bill was nothing to him, or to those who were excluded from the Universities. Ministers were divided, and had come to a compromise which excluded Dissenters.

Lord John Russell condemned the illiberal spirit manifested by Mr. Hadfield. He denied that Ministers were divided; and declared himself in favour of admitting Dissenters. If the Bill was passed, that question would stand on better grounds; as by the establishment of private halls, the admission of Dissenters might be facilitated.

Mr. Henley repeated that there must have been a compromise, as Lord John Russell had shown that the Bill would facilitate the admission of Dissenters.

Mr. Miall supported the motion, and retorted the charge of illiberality upon the Bill, which he said had been framed to conciliate the good-will of the Episcopal Bench, while it excluded Dissenters.

Mr. Disraeli thought that the motion was not on the face of it an irrational one, and that the objection of Mr. Gladstone was not, on the whole, satisfactory. If the reform of the English constitution could be delayed, it was not unreasonable to ask, on fair grounds, to delay the consideration of the reform of the University. But he denied that a reference of the Bill to a select committee would be necessarily a postponement either of the measure of the Government, or of any measure that the select committee might recommend. He objected to the Bill, not because it attempted to reform and reconstruct an ancient institution, but because it might lead to changes, not only in the structure but the administration of the University, which struck unnecessarily a fatal blow at the self-government, the freedom, and the independence of the University. Of the changes introduced by the Bill, the private halls and the revival of the professorial system would, in his opinion, end in disappointment, while the dealing with the collegiate property was neither more nor less than an appropriation clause. If the changes produced no results, the measure would furnish standing-ground for future and more dangerous assaults, and there was a morbid desire on the part of the Legislature to deal with the institutions of the country, which was not shared by the people. He adverted, in conclusion, to what he characterised as an extraordinary argument used by Mr. Horsman, that this Bill should pass and Oxford be reformed, because, from the state of religious opinion in Germany, Christianity was in danger.

Mr. Bright said, it seemed to him that two principles had been at work in the formation of this Bill, which was the result of a compromise between them, and he thought it was a question whether a Cabinet that could not agree on the fundamental principles of a measure should bring it forward. He felt a repugnance to assist in the tinkering amendment of an institution from which, though national, he, as a Dissenter, was excluded, and with which he had no sympathy. He should support the motion for referring the Bill to a select committee, believing that its postponement for a year would be cheaply purchased by the expulsion from it of that compromising spirit by which the Government Bills were now so often emasculated.

Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. W. J. Fox then spoke against, and Mr. Blackett in favour of, the

amendment, which, upon a division, was negatived by 172 against 90.

On the 1st of May in Committee upon the Bill, Mr. Walpole raised a question which led to much discussion. He proposed as an amendment, that instead of "six" heads of houses being elected by the Congregation, and one nominated by the Chancellor, seven should be elected by the heads themselves. This raised the whole question as between congregational and what is called "sectional" election.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Sir William Heathcote defended the clause as it stood. They contended that the power given to the Chancellor of nominating two members of the council was inserted because it was thought desirable to maintain some of the relations between the University and the external world. Three classes, the heads of houses, the professors, and the resident members, would be represented in the Council. With respect to the heads of houses, it was natural that they who were to suffer, for a moment, an abatement of long-enjoyed power and dignity, should desire to elect themselves. Government had every disposition to meet that feeling, provided they could do so without sacrificing a great object. Government desired that the professorial element should occupy a substantially recognised, but not a dominant place, in the University; and it might be said this would best be accomplished by permitting the professors to elect themselves. Many of the ablest men in the University, however, begged the Government not to adopt the sectional plan. The word "clique" seemed invented to express a body so elected. They would form three separate interests, and endeavour to maintain them, instead of striving to promote the general interests of the University. The plan would be most unacceptable to the University.

On the other hand, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Walpole, Mr. J. E. Denison, and Mr. Henley, argued in favour of the sectional plan.

Sir John Pakington said, all he had heard from the University led him to differ from the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Gladstone. If the present clause were passed, the professors would be put into the hands of the tutors. Now, it was said, the University is ruled by an oligarchy of twenty-four; under the clause it would be under an oligarchy of a hundred.

Mr. Henley laid great stress on the influence which congregational election would confer on the younger, clerical, and Tractarian party; and urged upon the committee that they would never secure an independent governing body unless they guarded against that clerical element. On a division, the amendment was carried against the Government, by 162 to 149; and the announcement of the result was received by the Opposition with cheering.

The various other provisions of the measure were much discussed during its progress through the committee, and numerous amendments were proposed, upon which divisions took place. Amongst the most important was one on clause 18, which specified the various qualifications entitling to membership in the new constituent body of the Congregation. To this Sir W. Heathcote, on the

11th of May, moved an amendment, the purport of which was to include in the Congregation all resident members of the University Convocation; it was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who urged that it would give votes to all the parochial clergy of Oxford. After a prolonged discussion, the committee divided, and the amendment was carried against the Government by 138 to 104. On the 1st of June, the 26th clause, which gave power to open private halls, underwent much discussion, and Mr. Ewart moved an amendment to allow lodging-houses to be opened as well as private halls for the reception of students. Mr. Gladstone and others objected that the course proposed would break down the system of discipline, and, on a division, the amendment was negatived by a large majority. Mr. Goulburn proposed an amendment to exclude the words "admitted to all the privileges of the University," so that students received into the private halls would be required to be entered as members of a college or existing hall. On this point there was much discussion, Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Walpole supporting Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Roundell Palmer, Lord John Russell, and Sir William Heathcote opposing him. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 208 against 113. Lord John Russell then stated that, in order to save time, Ministers proposed to make considerable alterations in the remaining parts of the Bill, and to omit sixteen clauses of great detail, and substitute others; it was also proposed that the Commissioners should have certain powers, which if the colleges agreed to, or unless they dissented from them to the extent of two-thirds, should enable the Commissioners to enact certain statutes in regard to the colleges. The number of Commissioners would also be increased. The Bill, thus reconstructed, came before the committee on the 15th of June, when there were several unsuccessful divisions, but no change of importance was made. A great deal of discussion, however, ensued, in the course of which Mr. Walpole expressed his satisfaction at the alterations made in the Bill.

Mr. Horsman considered that the principle of the Bill, as it stood at present, was different from that to which the House had given its assent; that the compulsory principle had been abandoned; and that the Bill was now merely an enabling Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed that the pressure put upon the Government had reduced them unwillingly to the alternative of a modified Bill or no Bill at all.

Mr. Blackett lamented that this had been converted into a permissive measure, and attributed the failure of the original Bill, not to the power of its opponents, but to the want of energy among its supporters.

Lord John Russell said, Government thought the alteration made in the Bill was an alteration for the worse, but it was necessary in consequence of the votes of the House. He had never acted on the principle of rejecting a measure because he could not have it just as he liked. The Bill would make some considerable improvements, and lay a foundation for others.

On the following day the remaining clauses were agreed to with a few unimportant amendments.

Mr. Roundell Palmer then moved to insert a new clause, enacting that, before any college or the Commissioners make any regulation for the abolition of any privilege or right of preference in elections to college emoluments now belonging to any school, two months' notice shall be given to the governing body of such school and to the Charity Commissioners, and no such regulation shall be made if two-thirds of such governing body or such Commissioners shall declare that it would be prejudicial to such school.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed this clause. There was, he said, a provision in the Bill by which all persons interested in these endowments were secured an impartial hearing before a Committee of the Privy Council, which he thought a sufficient protection; he objected likewise to the principle of the clause, and questioned its practicability.

Lord J. Russell observed, that the direct effect of the clause was to preserve the privileges of bad schools.

After a warm debate, in which the clause was supported by Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. R. Phillimore, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Walpole, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Wigram, and Admiral Walcott, and opposed by the Solicitor-General and Mr. John M'Gregor, the Committee divided, when the clause was carried (against the Government), by 160 to 108.

On the 19th of June, the Committee resumed the discussion of the additional clauses. Several members moved the insertion of clauses, but they were all either withdrawn or rejected upon divisions. One moved by Mr. J. G. Phillimore providing that no persons should have priority in passing his examination on taking a degree on account of his rank, was negatived by the narrow majority of one.

Upon the bringing up of the report on the 22nd of June, Mr. Heywood moved the insertion of a clause rendering it unnecessary for a person upon matriculation to make or subscribe any declaration or take any oath save the oath (or declaration) of allegiance; his object, he said, being to place the University of Oxford upon the same footing in this respect as that of Cambridge. He discussed at some length the history and character of the Thirty-nine Articles, and urged the inexpediency of requiring subscription to them as a test from young men entering the University.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Collier.

A long and important debate then ensued.

Mr. S. Herbert admitted that it was impossible at the present day to maintain the existing exclusive system at Oxford, and that, looking at the subject in the interests of the Church of England, it was impolitic to do so; but the question was, how the object could be best attained. Although the Bill was not what he wished it to be, he should deeply lament the introduction into it of an element that might materially affect its chance of success. That portion of the Bill which changed the constitution of the governing body at the University had been adopted

by the House; that body, he trusted, would be willing to carry out other reforms indicated in the Bill as originally framed; and he thought it would be wrong at this moment to take out of their hands so important a question. Knowing that there existed at Oxford a strong feeling in favour of practical reform, he wished to let them have an opportunity of discussing this question, and, if the authorities at Oxford should of themselves consent to admit Dissenters into the University, more would be accomplished than by forcing upon them this clause, which might then be adopted unwillingly, and perhaps indirectly defeated. If the University should not act in this direction, Parliament would be free to legislate upon the matter hereafter; at present, although he concurred in the object in view, he hoped the House would not adopt this clause.

Mr. Milner Gibson supported the motion, as did also Sir John Ramsden in a very able maiden speech.

Sir W. Heathcote dwelt on the great difficulties there would be in disassociating secular from religious instruction, and insisted that the University had always been identified with the Church.

Mr. Henley declared that the clause would lead to "complete heathenism."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could never admit that the interests and position of the Church of England had no place in the discussion. While the Church was a national establishment, the instruction and government of the University must be in conformity with the religion of the Church of England. So far as the endowments were connected with Government, the Church claimed them; other classes of endowment should be placed on a general footing. But if they admitted Dissenters, they must admit Roman Catholics. With regard to the position of the Government, they had obtained great support in the University by keeping this question separate from the Bill; and to assent to this motion would be an ill return for the advantage they had derived from that support. The Bill was an emancipating one; it established a new and free constitution, but left everything else to the University itself. Yet they were asked to make the admission of Dissenters an exception. Was that a practical proposition? But the proposed clause would not secure the admission of Dissenters, because that exclusion could easily be effected without any recourse to the matriculation test. If they left the matter to the University, the difficulties could be satisfactorily arranged by the willing application of men's minds. He deprecated anything like a menace to the Universities; but he could not say he would trust them for ever.

Lord Stanley could not help saying that the course taken by the Government upon this question was precisely that which they had pursued with regard to almost every other question of principle, and especially of religious principle, indefinite delay being apparently the policy of the Cabinet. If the House had a right to legislate at all for the Universities, it was entitled to give such a direction as this. He did not say whether it was wise

or expedient for Parliament to take upon itself the management of academical offices; but this was a question of national interest, and, if the principle were admitted that Parliament could legislate for the University, the right now sought for could not be refused. He had no doubt that, if there was a general agreement of opinion adverse to the object of that motion, it would be in the power of the University to throw serious obstacles in its way; but he thought it would not be considered wise or safe to disregard the expression of the national opinion through that House. This question would be a very difficult one to deal with if left to the Universities, the head-quarters of a party which looked with the greatest disfavour upon the Protestant Dissenting interest. With respect to tests, if any time for them was more objectionable than another, it was when they were imposed upon persons whose opinions were necessarily unformed. He was glad that this subject had been brought before the House, and hoped the question would be settled now, and not indefinitely deferred.

Mr. Wigram was opposed to the motion, which was supported by Mr. Lucas, who, renouncing any claim on the part of Roman Catholics, insisted upon the right of Protestant Dissenters to participate in national funds appropriated to national education.

Mr. W. J. Fox dwelt upon the fact that no one had shown the necessity, moral or intellectual, for subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles, and argued against the immorality of that proceeding.

Mr. Roundell Palmer denied that this was a question of any right withheld from, or civil disability imposed upon, Dissenters. The Universities, he contended, were great public schools of religious education in connection with the Church of England for the time being. This was a question, in its large and general aspect, of the maintenance and existence of the Established Church, which must have its University, and, if the University were opened to Dissenters, it would be made unfit for all, or at least unfit for the Established Church. He looked upon this motion as the first step to a revolution, which he called upon all who adhered to the principles of the Established Church to resist.

Lord John Russell rose after Mr. Roundell Palmer, and brought the debate to a close. He took up two positions. The first was, that the Dissenters ought to be admitted to the University, and to the enjoyment of its emoluments and privileges, but should not become part of the governing body, because it was necessary that they should be members of the Church of England, and dispensers of its religious instruction. But the nation ought to partake of its benefits; and bars ought not to be set up at every entrance, depriving a great portion of the people of those advantages. It was the duty of the State to open the door; and whether Dissenters and Roman Catholics chose to enter or not, was matter for their own consideration. This brought him to his second position—that the improvement of the University and the admission of Dissenters were two distinct questions; that the success of the clause would delay and imperil the Bill;

but that should the University continue to refuse to admit the Dissenters, then a Bill ought to be introduced to compel them. The question had been debated at intervals, and it was then six or seven years since it was introduced. "This shows that the Dissenters have not thought the question one of pressing urgency. They have shown their willingness to wait. Having waited so long, why not wait a few years longer? ('Oh, oh!' *and laughter.*) I believe that if you press the question now, you will fail in carrying it, and that, if you press it a few years hence, you are pretty certain to succeed. (*Laughter, and* 'Oh!') For my part, I have always voted for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities whenever the question has been brought on. It is not my fault that the question has not been pressed every year; if it had, I should have voted for it: but I cannot consent to the introduction of the clause into this Bill, because I think it would cause the measure to be defeated."

Upon a division, the motion was carried against the Government by 252 to 161—majority, 91,—a result which was received with much cheering.

Mr. Heywood then moved another clause to the effect that it should not be necessary for any person, upon taking a degree, to take any other oath than that of allegiance.

Lord John Russell said, after the decisive vote just given, he would not take a division.

But Mr. Walpole declared that, if he went alone into the lobby, he would oppose the motion. The first clause simply said that Dissenters should be admitted; but this would enable them to form part of the governing body. He called upon the Government to persevere in their opposition to it.

Lord John Russell then said that he should vote against the clause in the event of a division; and the House divided again, but with a different result, as this clause was negatived by 208 to 196.

On the third reading of the Bill on the 26th of June, Mr. Heywood again moved the addition of this clause, but in a modified form.

After Mr. Newdegate, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Napier had addressed the House against the clause, and Mr. Gaskell, Lord John Russell, Mr. Drummond, and Sir E. Perry in its favour, further proceedings were postponed on a point of form to the 29th, when the discussion was renewed.

Mr. Heywood having moved the clause, was seconded by Mr. Evelyn Denison.

Mr. Henley moved, seconded by Mr. Newdegate, that it be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government intended to support the clause. The ulterior views of Mr. Heywood in no way authoritatively fixed the views of that House. For his own part, he should deliberately vote for the clause, convinced that, after the vote of the other evening, he was doing the best for the interest of the University of Oxford. There was nothing in the clause to prevent the University from continuing to administer religious education to the children of members of the Church of England. He had not the least doubt that

the University would frame the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the purpose of Parliament with regard to the admission and training of other persuasions.

After a speech from Mr. Serjeant Shee on the grievances of Roman Catholics in relation to the Universities in England and Ireland, to which the House listened with great impatience, a division was taken on Mr. Heywood's clause: for the clause, 233; against it, 79; majority, 154. Great cheering followed the announcement of the numbers. After some further opposition, the clause was added to the Bill.

Mr. Gladstone proposed to insert in the clause relating to schools, adopted on the 16th June on the motion of Mr. Roundell Palmer, after the words "for the abolition of any privilege or right of preference or election to any emolument within any college," the words "other than fellowships or studentships."

Mr. Roundell Palmer said, these words were opposed to the principle of the clause, and would take beyond its benefits the great schools — Winchester, Westminster, and Merchant Tailors'. The next attempt would be to apply the principle to Eton; and he called upon all Etonians to resist the amendment. The House ought to legislate upon the sound principle of looking to the interests both of the schools and colleges, and should not give the colleges power to take into account their interests alone.

Mr. Lowe supported the motion, arguing at great length against close fellowships, close schools, and the principle of awarding fellowships on any other principle than that of merit. However, he was glad the proposed alteration did not take place in his time, when interest ruled; for then Mr. Palmer, Mr. Cardwell, and himself would have been sent to New College, and all three would have been ruined.

Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Henley, Sir Thomas Acland, and Mr. J. G. Phillimore opposed the amendment; Sir William Heathcote remarking that Mr. Lowe's objections did not apply to the case, as the most stringent rules as to capability might be made under the clause.

On a division, the House rejected the amendment by 139 to 129, giving a majority of 10 against the Government, whereat there was cheering. The clause was added to the Bill.

The Bill then passed.

In the House of Lords, the second reading of the Bill was moved on the 6th of July by Lord Canning, who, after vindicating the course pursued by the Government from any accusations of precipitancy or haste, and having rapidly sketched the evils of the existing system, proceeded to enumerate the provisions of the Bill before the House, by which it was proposed to improve the teaching of the University and to extend the sphere of its influence. He dwelt at great length on the importance of establishing private halls, and declared that Government would on no account consent to modify that part of the scheme. At the close of his explanatory statement, Lord Canning confessed that the Government had made some sacrifices, and had experienced some disappointments; but the subject

was complex, and educated men claimed to have their own opinion, and the measure would still effect a substantial reform. When radical defects had to be reformed, or fundamental principles had to be asserted, the Government had acted without hesitation; but where it had been possible to leave a free action to the colleges, without tampering with those principles, that action had been conceded to them. The feelings which had dictated the measure had been a jealous care for the claims of the country and the community at large, coupled with a confidence in the University itself; and, if their Lordships were disposed to pass it into law, he believed they would find that Oxford herself would not be slow to use her new liberty in a manner that would diffuse more widely the humanising and civilising influence of education, and would enable her to fulfil more satisfactorily her duties to the great empire which she served and adorned.

The Earl of Derby congratulated the House on the changes and metamorphoses which the Bill had undergone in its progress through the House of Commons, in each of which some of its mischievous features had been struck out, until at last it appeared far less dangerous than it at first promised to be. Even now it contained so much matter for serious consideration, that he felt it very difficult to waive the strong objection which he entertained against it. He then proceeded to defend the University authorities for the course they had pursued, and to state his objections in detail to the Ministerial scheme of Oxford reform. He criticised, in an adverse spirit, the system of government proposed. Referring to the Commission to be appointed, he thought it would be a dangerous precedent, destructive of the character of the University. The establishment of private halls he strongly objected to; they would not benefit the poor, but the rich; they would withdraw young men from the control of the University and the colleges; they would be dangerous in principle, and difficult in operation. But they would be far more dangerous taken in connection with the admission of Dissenters. If private halls were allowed to become the nurseries of dissent, the system of the University would be destroyed. The obligation of signing the Thirty-nine Articles he always thought most objectionable, not as bearing upon Dissenters, but upon members of the Church of England; and he objected to placing this preliminary bar in the way of the admission of young men. But he would never sanction any attempt to accommodate the rules and practice of the University to the views of Dissenters, nor any measure that would diminish the closest intimacy that exists between the University and the Church of England. Therefore he should require a distinct declaration that no such consequences would follow the admission of Dissenters. He should call on them, if need were, to propose a clause to guard against the giving to Dissenters any fellowship or tutorship, the mastership of any endowed school, or any control or power over the teaching or government of the University. He was willing to admit Dissenters, subject to the rules of the colleges and the

University; but he was not prepared to consent to the congregating of young men—associations of Dissenters, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, in private halls, for the inculcation of the peculiar doctrines taught by those denominations.

"My principal object will be to impose further restrictions upon the arbitrary power of the Commissioners, and to provide further checks against mismanagement; to enforce and give greater weight to the views and opinions of the visitors of the several colleges; and, above all, to provide that, in their legislation, they shall most scrupulously and carefully guard against any alteration in the application of the trust-funds, inconsistent with the original purposes of the founder." Subject to these limitations, he hoped the Bill would be carried that session, and the subject settled and closed once for all.

After a brief reply from Lord Canning, the Bill was read a second time.

On the 7th of July, after the addition of some amendments, the Bill passed through committee in the House of Lords. Many of the Peers took part in the discussion. The chief opponents of the Bill were the Earls of Derby, Ellenborough, Malmesbury, Winchilsea, and Donoughmore. It was supported by the Dukes of Newcastle, Argyll, and Buccleuch, Earls Powis, Carlisle, and Carnarvon (who, however, was opposed to the admission of Dissenters), the Bishop of Oxford, Lords Canning, Ward, and Monteagle. Several divisions were taken upon successive amendments.

Lord Berners moved the omission empowering the Commissioners to demand the production of college or university documents. The amendment was negatived by 77 votes to 64.

Lord Ward proposed to remove the provision for sectional election, introduced in committee of the House of Commons, and restore the clause to its original form, according to which all the elective members of the Hebdomadal Council were to be chosen by the votes of the Congregation. This amendment was adopted by a majority of 107 to 83.

An amendment by the Earl of Derby, substituting the University Convocation for the proposed congregation, as the electoral body by whom certain members of the Council were to be chosen, was negatived upon division by 99 votes to 72. The Earl of Derby afterwards moved the omission of the clause sanctioning the establishment of private halls. The clause was retained in the Bill by 109 contents to 76 non-contents.

Viscount Canning moved several amendments, among which was one upon the "schools clause," whereby fellowships were exempted from the university preferences and emoluments left in the possession of certain schools.

Lord Derby opposed this addition on the ground that it would operate unjustly upon several of the great schools, which were principally resorted to for the sake of the fellowships to which their exhibitions led.

Lord Winchilsea, with an energy which excited much laughter, denounced not only the clause, but the Bill, which he said was a gross violation of justice; "there never was such a *cursed* Bill be-

fore Parliament;" it would do incalculable injury. Turning from the Bill to the Bishops, he recounted how, twenty-six years ago, he had predicted, that when the prelates mixed in party politics, the day would not be far off when there would be a separation between the right reverend Bench and that House, and the Bishops would be constrained to retire to their separate and respective dioceses. "That day is not far distant; and I believe that a very strong feeling exists out of doors as to the propriety of making as much haste about it as possible." They had better attend more to spiritual matters, and not mix so much in political questions. Such a policy would do them no good when a measure was proposed for their exclusion; and when that measure was proposed, the table of the House would groan under petitions that would be presented in favour of such relief.

The Bishop of Oxford, speaking of him as "the right. rev. Lord," replied to Lord Winchilsea, denying that any vote the Bishops had given at all tended to weaken the connection between the Church and the University, or the State. He supported the proposed addition to the clause, adducing the example of Winchester School against the theory of Lord Derby.

The clause as amended was then agreed to. Clause 46, enabling Dissenters to take a bachelor's degree without signing the Thirty-nine Articles, was carried, on a division, by 73 to 47; and the remaining clauses were agreed to.

The Bill subsequently passed without further amendment.

On the 27th of July the Lords' amendments to the Bill were considered in the House of Commons, and after some discussion, and with one or two trifling exceptions, they were agreed to, and the Bill thus adopted by the Commons eventually became law.

The Act of Parliament passed in 1853, having placed the administration of India more completely in the hands of the Board of Control, and provided that an annual statement of the revenue and expenditure, progress and prospects of our Oriental Empire, should be duly submitted to Parliament by the President of that Board, Sir Charles Wood, on the 8th of August, rose in the House of Commons to discharge this duty. Owing to various accidental circumstances, his statement had been postponed until the last week of the session, and notwithstanding the vast importance of the subject, there were not twenty members present. He began by excusing any omissions or shortcomings in his exposé, and especially the want of recent statistical returns on many important points — the authentic revenue table, for example, would be brought down to no later a period than April 30th, 1852. These omissions, however, arose chiefly from the circumstance that the present was the first occasion within the last fifty years that an Indian budget had been prepared for the information of Parliament; hereafter he promised that ampler and later returns should be forthcoming. After this preface, the President of the Board of Control proceeded to open his subject. First, naturally, he detailed the financial results of the year above mentioned, that expiring in April, 1852:—

The revenue of the Presidency of Bengal for the year ending 30th of April, 1852, was 7,584,435*l.*; the local charge (exclusive of the military) 1,936,362*l.*; the local surplus, 5,648,073*l.* The revenue of the North-West Provinces was 5,670,715*l.*; the local charge, 1,402,238*l.*; leaving a local surplus of 4,268,477*l.* The military charges of Bengal and the North-West Provinces were 5,442,230*l.* The net revenue of Bengal and the North-West Provinces amounted to 13,255,150*l.*, and the charge on them (exclusive of the military) to 8,770,330*l.*, leaving a surplus revenue applicable to the general purposes of India of 4,484,320*l.* The revenue of Madras was 3,704,048*l.*; the charge, 3,204,273*l.*; the surplus, 499,775*l.* The revenue of Bombay was 2,868,298*l.*; the charge, 2,847,392*l.*; the surplus, 20,906*l.* The total net revenues of the several presidencies amounted to 19,827,496*l.*, and the total local charges to 14,822,495*l.*, leaving a total surplus of 5,005,001*l.* The interest on the Indian debt was 1,967,359*l.*, and the amount of charges paid in England was 2,506,377*l.*, making together 4,473,736*l.*, leaving a surplus, in the year 1851–52, of revenue above expenditure of 531,265*l.* This statement he thought was a satisfactory one, more especially as in the two preceding years there had also been a surplus of revenue, though not quite so large. The year 1851–52 was the last for which he had a complete statement, but he had an estimate for 1852–53, which showed a gross revenue of 26,915,431*l.*, a gross expenditure of 26,275,966*l.*, and a surplus of 639,465*l.* He was sorry to say that in the year just ended —1853–54—there was a prospect of considerable deficiency, the revenue being estimated at 26,586,826*l.*, and the expenditure at 27,459,161*l.*, leaving a probable deficiency of 872,335*l.* Sir Charles then specified some of the heads on which there would be a deficit of revenue or an increase of charge, and stated the future prospects of the chief sources of income—namely, the land revenue, to which no addition could be expected; the opium duty, which was uncertain, though he did not calculate upon a diminution of the demand in China; salt, and customs—concluding that there was little prospect of an increase of the Indian revenues, and as little of a diminution of expenditure.

The great item of charge was the army; but, notwithstanding our late increase of territory in the Punjab, Pegu, and Nagpore, only two European and three native regiments had been added to the army, which was small compared with the forces of native States. Our whole Indian army consisted of 30,000 Queen's troops, and 20,000 officers employed in native regiments, and with the native troops amounted to 320,000 men, while the few remaining native States maintained 398,000 men. Upon public works, judicial establishments, and education, an increase of expenditure must be incurred. In one item a considerable reduction had been effected, namely, the interest paid on the Indian debt, the great mass of which had been converted from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent., realising a saving of 330,000*l.*, in the face of one war concluded and another commenced. He then took a very comprehensive

view of the general state and progress of India. The territory acquired in Ava, rich in products of various kinds, was likely to become a valuable possession, as well as Nagpore, which had lapsed to the British Government by the death of the Rajah. The tribes in the north-west of India had at length been coerced to submission; friendly relations had been established with the chiefs of North Affghanistan, and there was every prospect that next year he should be able to make a similar announcement with reference to Dost Mahomed Khan and Cabul. The Shah of Persia had professed, and had hitherto maintained, an unbroken neutrality in the war with Russia. Lord Dalhousie, he was happy to say, had been enabled to turn his attention to the internal improvement of India. Sir C. Wood enumerated some of these improvements,—the increase in the salaries of native judges, and the advancing them to higher situations; the amelioration of gaols, and the suppression of dacoity. He likewise gave some striking details of that great undertaking, now completed, the Ganges Canal, which served both for irrigation and navigation; the main trunk was 525 miles long and the branches 373, making together nearly 900 miles, with a breadth varying from 140 to 80 and 20 feet, and a depth varying from 10 to 8 and 5 feet. It would irrigate $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of acres, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions of people would reap benefit from it. The administration of the Punjab, he said, in three years had been recovered from a state of disorder and settled in tranquillity, the assessments reduced, obnoxious taxes repealed, and local courts established, with native agency. He glanced at the public works executed at Bombay and Madras; at the progress of railroads in India, and the construction of the electric telegraph connecting Calcutta with Delhi, Agra, and Bombay. He then stated what had been done in execution of the Act of last year, and detailed at considerable length the measures which had been adopted and were in preparation for two great objects, the promotion of public works and a systematic scheme of education in India. He concluded by moving a resolution embodying the financial results.

Sir E. Perry said, he had listened with unmixed gratification to the speech of Sir C. Wood, which would be hailed by the people of India as containing the most promising picture which had ever been held out to them.

Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Hume, Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. J. Phillimore, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, and Mr. V. Scully made some passing comments upon various topics noticed by Sir C. Wood, who replied, and the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

With respect to the West Indies, an attempt was made by the Parliament to remedy their condition, by passing a Bill establishing an Encumbered Estates Court for those islands. The provisions of the Act were almost identical with that already in operation for Ireland.

Amongst the measures affecting the colonies passed during the session, one of the most important was, the Canadian Legislative Council Bill. The object of this measure was to enable the Cana-

dian Legislature to effect certain changes in the Legislative Council or Upper Chamber of the colony. There was no attempt to prescribe what those changes were to be, but the intention was to have the Constitution of the Council altered by making it elective. The Bill met with considerable opposition in both Houses of Parliament, and it was objected to by the Earl of Derby and Sir J. Pakington. But it sanctioned the creation in Canada of extremely democratic institutions, and violated the duty which was incumbent upon the Legislature of a monarchical country to stimulate the growth of similar institutions in its dependencies, and that although it merely assumed the title of an enabling Bill, it really authorised the Canadian Legislature to remodel their form of Government.

A measure of considerable constitutional importance was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and carried during the session. It was the Public Revenue and Consolidated Funds Charges Bill. The object being to alter the machinery of the public accounts by bringing the gross income directly into the Exchequer, including certain deductions which had previously been made in transit, but which will in future appear upon the Votes in Supply. By bringing these changes under the control of Parliament, an additional security is afforded by the Executive Government for the performance of its duty.

The same Gazette (that of the 28th of March) in which was published the declaration of war against Russia, contained an additional declaration of great importance, waiving the right to seize an enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it was contraband of war. At a later period of the session, on the 3rd of July, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, in the House of Commons, moved a resolution for reinstating the English principle that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend are a lawful prize. He contended that this principle, with another—that the goods of a friend seized on board the ships of an enemy ought to be restored—ran through the standard texts of commentators on international law, through the law of England, and had been maintained by this country and by other countries. He cited a list of authorities from the *Consolato del Mare*, confirmed by Grotius, to Vattel, Bynkershoek, Jefferson, Kent, and Wheaton, to support the maxim that war should be self-supporting; and that the capture of an enemy's property was a just contribution to that end, and a means of weakening the enemy.

The motion had no formal result, as the House was counted out in the course of the discussion upon it. Sir William Molesworth, however, moved the previous question in a very elaborate speech, elucidating the whole subject in its theory and practical bearing. He surveyed the authorities from the *Consolato del Mare* to Wheaton and Austin; showing that although writers who lived in times when commerce was far more insignificant than it was then, and when the rights of neutrals were unimportant, sustained the rule supported by Mr. Phillimore, modern publicists—Hübner, Klüber, Martens, De Reyneval, Ortolan, and

Hauttefeuille — pointed to that particular rule as a relic of barbarism, and contended that it ought to be replaced by the rule "free ships, free goods." By a reference to treaties extending over a long period of time, from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present day, he showed that the better rule had been incorporated in a great number of treaties between the countries of Europe, including Great Britain, and that the number of instances in which it was included were constantly increasing, the rule being incorporated in most important treaties which the United States had concluded. The contrary rule was adopted by us in an attack upon France in 1756, and it created for us much enmity in Europe. On the other hand, there were immediate reasons for adopting the modern rule. France and England entertained different views respecting the liability of goods in war; France contending for lenity to the goods of an enemy found in the ship of a neutral, while England's stricter rule in that respect was mitigated by her lenity respecting the property of neutrals found on board enemies' ships. When England and France determined to act together in their present alliance, it became of paramount importance that their rules of maritime war should be assimilated. One might have yielded to the other, or both might make mutual concessions. They took the better course, each waiving the right of confiscation which either side had previously arrogated. By that compromise, the rules of maritime war for the two nations were now the same. They could cordially act together against the common enemy, and neutrals could have no cause of complaint against us. He also showed the impolicy of binding future Parliaments to a rule of which Mr. Phillimore had not demonstrated the absolute truth, while he admitted the policy of waiving it under the peculiar circumstance of the present. Such a resolution, if carried, might be mischievous; it could never be useful, and would be both impolitic and undignified.

The exciting topic of Roman Catholic nunneries was again brought before Parliament by Mr. T. Chambers, on the 28th of February. After a debate of considerable length, the motion for the appointment of a Select Committee was carried by a majority of 186 to 119. So violent and persevering, however, was the resistance offered by the opponents of the motion to the nomination of the Committee, that it was never constituted. The same subject was also taken up by Mr. Whiteside, who on the 14th of March, by a majority of 68 against 40, obtained leave to bring in a Bill designed to secure to persons under religious vows the free exercise of their rights in the disposal of property; but after much discussion upon the measure, it was withdrawn.

The important and often discussed subject of Tenant Right in Ireland, again occupied the attention of Parliament during the session. But although Bills for the final adjustment of the question were introduced both by Mr. Napier and Mr. Serjeant Shee, and those of the former were to some extent adopted by the Government, the difficulties of the case were found to be so great,

that the Bills were abandoned at a late period of the session.

On Saturday, August the 12th, Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty in person, with the customary state ceremonials. The Queen was enthusiastically cheered in her progress from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords, where immediately after her arrival the Speaker of the House of Commons appeared at the Bar, and addressed her Majesty as usual, giving a general report of the proceedings of the House. The Queen then read the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—

"In closing the session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and, although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an Act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue will give more complete effect to an important principle of the Constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public account.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty; and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honourable termination."

The Lord Chancellor then declared that it was her Majesty's pleasure that Parliament should stand prorogued to the 19th of October.

The Parliamentary session thus brought to a close was stamped with peculiar features, and differed from its predecessors of the previous nine-and-thirty years, in that it was emphatically a war session. At the opening, hostilities with Russia were impending, and scarcely a week had elapsed from that time before the "Eastern Question" became the topic of paramount interest, and from thenceforth it formed the most engrossing subject of debate. The results as regarded measures of domestic interest were consequently somewhat barren: for, although no fewer than 121 bills were introduced by the Ministers, and 101 passed into law, seventeen out of the remaining twenty were spontaneously withdrawn by the Government. The latter number unfortunately included several of the greatest importance. They were the bills for the reform of Parliamentary representation, for the improvement of the borough and county police and (as has already been more particularly mentioned) of the Poor Law, and the law in testamentary and matrimonial causes. The three Ministerial bills rejected by Parliament were framed to concentrate and improve the Parliamentary oaths, to establish public education in Scotland (a measure leading to a large one in the United Kingdom), and to remodel the Board of Health.

Several important changes in the Cabinet occurred during the session. Lord John Russell was placed in a definite office as Lord President of the Council, in the room of Lord Granville, substituted for Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, from which office and the Ministry the latter personage had been somewhat unceremoniously excluded. The discharge of the duties of War Minister having been found incompatible with those of the

Secretaryship of the Colonies, with which they had hitherto been combined, a fourth Secretaryship of State—that for War—was created. This office, notwithstanding a strong popular feeling in favour of Lord Palmerston, was conferred upon the Duke of Newcastle. The appointment of Sir George Grey to the Secretaryship of the Colonies, which was thus vacated, completed the re-arrangement of the Government. These changes, made with so little apparent reason, naturally provoked the suspicion of some hidden necessity — some want of cohesion and restless cause of unsettlement within the Cabinet, which tended considerably to weaken it. This condition was further increased by the existence of much public mistrust and dissatisfaction at the conduct of the war, and the exposure of some very damaging scandals connected with the patronage of the Government at home and in the colonies. Upon the whole, therefore, the session, as compared with the Ministerial programme, was unproductive in effective measures for the public benefit, and, at its close, left the Government diminished in efficiency and influence at a time when unfortunately those qualities were pre-eminently required by the necessities of the State.

CHAPTER VI.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Debate in the House of Lords on the Address—Speeches of the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Newcastle—The other speakers are the Duke of Argyll, the Earls Grey, Carlisle, Aberdeen, and Lord Hardinge—In the House of Commons, the Address is moved by Mr. H. Herbert, and seconded by Mr. Leveson Gower—A debate ensues, in which the Ministerial management of the War is attacked by Sir J. Pakington—Mr. Sidney Herbert replies—Sir R. Peel, Mr. Layard, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell also take part in the debate—Votes of Thanks to the Forces in the East, and to the French Generals and Admiral, moved in both Houses—In the House of Lords by the Duke of Newcastle, who is seconded by the Earl of Derby, and supported by the Earls of Malmesbury and Hardwicke, and Lords Hardinge, Gough, and Colchester—In the House of Commons the Vote is moved by Lord John Russell, and seconded by Mr. Disraeli—After some observations by other Members, the Vote is agreed to—Foreigners Enlistment Bill—Debate on Motion for Second Reading in the House of Lords—It is opposed by the Earls of Ellenborough, Derby, and Malmesbury, and supported by the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Aberdeen—Renewed opposition and debate upon the Motion for going into Committee—The Motion is carried upon a division—Debate upon the Third Reading, which, after some modifications to the Bill, is carried—In the House of Commons, the Second Reading is moved by Lord John Russell—His speech—Amendment by Sir E. B. Lytton—His speech—Speeches of Mr. S. Herbert, Lord Palmerston, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Disraeli—Other Members take part in the debate, and the Second Reading is carried—Upon the Motion for going into Committee, the discussion is renewed, and many of the leading Members on both sides address the House—On the Motion for the Third Reading, the opposition is again renewed, and after a long debate and division the Bill is carried—The Militia Bill meets with little opposition in either House, and is passed—Adjournment of Parliament.

ON the 12th of December, the session of Parliament was opened by her Majesty in person, with the ordinary state formalities. The Speech from the Throne announced the causes which required the assembling of Parliament at a period of the year so unusual. It was of uncommon brevity, and in the following terms:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigour and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of

the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

"The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

"It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

"I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

"These treaties will be laid before you.

"Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

"I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—

"In the estimates which will be presented to you, I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged, you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that by the blessing of God we shall bring the war to a successful termination."

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Leeds moved the responsive Address in a speech which echoed its substance, highly extolled the army, and dwelt on the unanimity of the nation upon the subject of the war.

It was seconded by Lord Ashburton, who after premising that he did so in consequence of the illness of the Earl of Abingdon, exhorted to unanimity, even for the sake of Russia, so that the Emperor might not flatter himself that, from dissension at home or change of purpose, we mistrusted the justice of our cause, or that we should fail to push hostilities without stint of men or money, until we obtained our demand. We should be united in justice to France, and to our new ally, Austria. The danger of the latter, he said, was greater than our own; for we could send 30,000 men to Russia, and bring them back; but Austria risked her whole territory, and had no retreat but victory.

The Address having been read, the Earl of Derby rose to state the view which the great Conservative body of the country took, and the course which they

were prepared to pursue at so momentous a crisis. If, under the circumstances, it had been his intention to propose any amendment, he should have preferred that some of her Majesty's Ministers should have had the opportunity of fully stating their views. But he had no such intention; and if the Speech from the Throne were open to greater objections than, he was happy to say, he considered it to be, even then he should think it his duty to abstain from interrupting the general unanimity of the House. Both the Queen in her gracious Speech, and Lord Ashburton, had done bare justice in thinking it possible that there should be anything but unanimous agreement. It was not the time for considering whether the war might have been avoided. The nation, as one man, was pushing forward with an abnegation of self unparalleled in history "It is not the Government who are appealing to the country, but it is the country that is urging upon the Government the prosecution of the war." Greatly did he rejoice at the altered tone of her Majesty's Speech, compared with that of last year. Circumstances, which had even compelled the assent of Lord Aberdeen, had satisfied Ministers that there was no course to be taken but the most direct, the safest and most honourable because the boldest. Last session, measures of internal alteration were spoken of, which showed how little Ministers anticipated war; so little, that they selected that period for reconstructing the constitution of Parliament. Lord John Russell said that it would be a splendid moral spectacle to see that we considered war with Russia such a trivial concern that we hardly gave a side-glance to war, but turned our attention to reform. All the promises of last year failed; Government were compelled to abandon them, because the war with Russia was the one event upon which the hearts of the whole country were set. The present Speech was more worthy of the occasion.

But before he touched on the absorbing topic of the war, he disposed of the other topics in the Queen's Speech,—the state of the revenue; the flourishing condition of agriculture (insinuating that the state of our manufactures was not such as to be made the subject of congratulation); the treaty with America; and the other topics, the species of et-cætera which was substituted for the magniloquent promises held out in former speeches. He cordially concurred in the language of the Speech with regard to the hearty and efficient co-operation of the Emperor of the French; and his satisfaction was increased by knowing that Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Wood, who, not long ago, entertained such different views, also concurred in that language.

He then, with even more than his usual felicity of language, eloquently passed in review the progress of the campaign, and the glorious achievements of the army. "My Lords, when I remember that, of that numerically small army which was sent out from this country a few months ago, probably not one in a hundred of the privates, and probably not one in ten of the officers, had ever before heard a shot fired in anger; when I remember that

they went forth, at the first outset of their campaign, to pine away in inaction, and that their ranks were thinned by disease—morally depressing, if anything could depress, their indomitable courage; when I remember that an army composed of such materials, so weakened, so dispirited, was led to invade the dominions of a powerful enemy — having carried with them nothing but what was absolutely necessary for their march, and hardly sufficient for their equipment and provision; when I remember that such a body of men, under such circumstances, found themselves in front of a force numerically superior, intrenched upon heights, fortified with all the skill and all the power which the might of Russia could supply, and fortified upon ground the natural difficulties of which were such as to impede even an active man in the ascent, although not checked by the enemy; when I remember that these heights were bristling with batteries, from which shot and shell were poured, which mowed down the ranks of our men as they ascended that glorious but blood-stained hill; when I remember that, in the face of numbers not inferior to their own, against all the difficulties of position, against all the opposition of the most powerful artillery, they advanced, weakened in numbers, falling by scores, but the survivors closing their ranks and pressing forward with indomitable courage; when, under these circumstances, hand to hand, that body of men who had never before heard a shot fired, repulsed a veteran army from a position so fortified, from which it had been the boast of Russia that no army could dislodge them in less than three weeks, whilst this great success was achieved by our raw army in the course of three hours; when I remember that, within a fortnight afterwards, the position of our men being changed, they being the besieged instead of the besiegers, they were assailed by an army seven times their number; when I recollect that our troops were called to the conflict from successive and continuous labour at the intrenchments, suffering from cold, from privation, from hunger, in some cases from all but nakedness; when I remember that they were placed under the disadvantage of a surprise in the darkness of a foggy morning—when I find that these men, who won the heights of Alma in the course of three hours from a numerically superior army, resisted the assault of an army seven times stronger than themselves, and for eight hours maintained the unequal contest, sometimes even without ammunition, our troops on those blood-stained heights being reinforced and supported by a portion of their gallant allies; when I remember these deeds of arms—ay, and even the unfortunate but astounding charge made by our gallant cavalry—I say that no words can do justice to the merits of such brave and heroic soldiers. (*Cheers.*) I say that when we read the history of that campaign—when we read it, not as politicians, but as men and as Englishmen—(*cheers*) —there cannot be a heart that does not throb with honest and generous pride that these much-enduring, all-daring, all-achieving men were our countrymen — (*renewed cheers*)—that they were

British subjects like ourselves—(*loud cheers*)—and there is hardly an eye from which a tear will not spring unbidden when we reflect that so many of them are numbered with the dead. ('Hear!') But I will only dwell upon that portion of the subject which relates to the glory which that gallant army achieved; I will not dwell upon the sacrifices they have made, or the sufferings they have endured. Their country will remember them. Their country will know how to value those who still remain; and whatever may be the honours and rewards by which this country can show its gratitude to those who, in such unequalled circumstances, and under such serious difficulties, maintained, upheld, increased the glories of the British flag, those honours and those rewards will certainly be granted with no niggard hand—(*loud cheers*)—but with universal approbation, and with the cordial consent of a grateful country." ("Hear!" *and loud cheers.*)

He added a suggestion, that it would be due to the gallantry of the French forces, if it were possible, to confer some mark of military honour upon General Canrobert.

He criticised the shortcomings of the Government, not to revert to the past, but to insure attention for the future. He did not desire to exaggerate, or to say anything that would encourage that powerful adversary, against whom we are determined to contend to the last man. He would not cavil at details; but it must be remembered that Government has received the assistance of an additional Secretary of State, so that greater attention and fewer omissions might have been expected. That there must be mistakes and omissions at the commencement of a war, he was aware; but his charge against the Government was, that from the commencement of the war they have lived "from hand to mouth," showing "a total want of prescience," "providing for each successive emergency *after*, and not before it arose." The fatal words "too late" had adhered to the whole conduct of the war. Lord Derby ran rapidly over the familiar facts to illustrate his assertion. When we went to war, what did Ministers do? They proposed to increase the army by 10,000 men; and Mr. Gladstone calculated the additional expense at 1,250,000*l.* for defraying the cost of sending 25,000 men "to Malta and back again." When the Emperor of Russia read that, he must have been convinced, "either that Ministers were gulling Parliament, and imposing on British credulity, or that they were not really in earnest." Government sent out from 25,000 to 30,000 men in March, April, and May; took great credit to themselves for their unparalleled exertions, and then held their hands, saying, we have done all that is necessary. There were no reinforcements, no army of reserve: the 25,000 men were launched forth to depend on their own resources, because the British Government lacked foresight. It might be said that the troops were sent to defend Constantinople; but the Queen's message in March, and Lord Clarendon subsequently, said that the war was intended to settle the question of Russian supremacy. The 25,000 troops were totally in-

adequate to attain that ulterior object. The expedition to the Crimea was decided upon by the Government at home, in the face of representations made by generals of high distinction, "of the insuperable difficulties of an attack upon Sebastopol;" they were doubly bound, therefore, to neglect nothing that would contribute to its success; yet no steps were taken to reinforce the troops before the battle of Inkerman, except sending some 5000 men. Lord Derby read from a private correspondence to show that the delay at Varna and Scutari did not arise from the army, but from the blundering in the shipment of stores. He blamed the Government for the deficiencies of medical comforts and attendance in the hospitals at Scutari; and he cast censure upon them for the loss of the *Prince*,—alleging that the First Lord of the Admiralty had been warned in writing, by a distinguished officer, that her captain was unfit for the command. He made these statements in order that Ministers might refute or repudiate them.

As another proof of the unconsciousness of the Government as to what it was about to do, Lord Derby instanced this suddenly-summoned Parliament. On the 10th November, Government actually prorogued the Parliament to the 14th December; but by the 20th, they had heard of the battle on the 5th, and they immediately summoned Parliament to meet two days earlier than the day to which it had been prorogued. Was it only on the 20th of November that it was thought necessary to increase the effective strength of the army? Ought it not to have been foreseen that the militia would be wanted?

Referring to the Baltic campaign, which was preceded by a certain Reform dinner, opened by such a boastful order, conducted by such a powerful fleet, he said that its results, as far as the war went, were literally *nil;* and he condemned the Government for sending out such heavy ships, instead of ships of lighter draught.

"No doubt they have done their best; but if we are to come to a successful issue of this great and serious war—if we are to look to conquering an honourable peace—we must strike decided blows. I say 'conquering' an honourable peace, because I feel assured that without conquering a peace you will not obtain it. Depend upon it, knowing as I do the resources of the Russian Empire, and knowing the character of the great man who rules it (for he is a great man, although now employing his vast resources for unworthy purposes), you will gain no peace unless you conquer it. You must obtain by your arms such advantages and such a superiority, as to force the Emperor to submit to your terms of peace; but if you do not achieve some great successes, you may have a prolonged, a sanguinary, and possibly a disastrous war, but an honourable and a successful peace you cannot have."

Lord Derby's last topic was the treaty with Austria, upon the sincerity of whose policy he threw great doubts; alleging that she concluded the treaty with Turkey for the occupation of the Principalities *after* the siege of Silistria had been raised by the unassisted valour of the Turks, in order that she might prevent the Turks

from following the Russians; thus enabling the Czar to throw these forces upon our troops in the Crimea. He objected to an expression of satisfaction with the contents of a treaty known only to her Majesty's advisers; and suggested that the Address should simply declare that the House was gratified at the satisfaction felt by her Majesty from the conclusion of the treaty.

The closing passages of his speech were particularly touching and elevated. In these he dilated on the importance of unanimity, so that the world might see the spectacle of a great nation sinking all political animosities, all party contention, and uniting heart and hand to prosecute the war. He appealed to the army, in the name of all they had done and hoped to do, for the same undaunted perseverance to the end, till their swords should have restored the peace of Europe, and vindicated the rights of the world.

The Duke of Newcastle then, at great length and with much fulness of detail, entered into a defence of the Ministry. He was (he said) far too sensible of his own shortcomings to make an "out-and-out" defence of the policy of the Government. If they had to begin again, with the knowledge and experience acquired since the 26th of March, "some things not done then would be done now, and some things done then would be now omitted." But before he commented on the charges of Lord Derby, he pointed out that Lord Derby had first declared that Government began the war for other objects than the defence of Turkish territory, and then, to suit his own purpose, had tried to prove that, until the siege of Silistria was raised, Government had no notion what was to be done next. From the outset, the war had a double object—first, to defend Turkey, and, secondly, to obtain securities against the recurrence of an attempt upon the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire. That policy had been identical with the policy of the Emperor of the French. It was not dignified in Lord Derby, by a reference to miserable election-speeches, to endeavour to sow dissension between the Government of this country and France. He must have been aware that the policy of Lord Aberdeen was always to cement and strengthen that alliance; and the alliance was, perhaps, firmer now than ever, in consequence of the present character and open-handed spirit of confidence shown by the Emperor Napoleon. The Duke vindicated the campaign in the Baltic; pointing out that by the destruction of Bomarsund a great object was attained, for, had it not been destroyed, in a few years it would have been a fortress compared with which Cronstadt or Sweaborg would have been as nothing, and the Gulf of Bothnia would have become a Russian lake. Passing from that subject, the Duke of Newcastle entered fully into the campaign in the East. Wherever Lord Derby got the phrase "Malta and back again," he could safely affirm that it was never intended the troops should come back unless the Emperor of Russia abandoned his views. The troops, from 25,000 to 30,000 strong, were sent to Malta, and thence to Turkey; where, with the exception of some

regiments of cavalry, they had all arrived before the end of April; and on the 22nd of that month Lord Raglan received instructions to move his forces towards Varna, to support that place, and subsequently Silistria, as the Russians had crossed the Danube. About the same time, French and English troops were sent to the Piræus to secure the neutrality of Greece. It was erroneous to say that the expedition to the Crimea was ordered in spite of the representations of any general. The despatches that passed between himself and Lord Raglan would show that when Lord Raglan was ordered to move to Varna, he was in a separate despatch instructed to make inquiry with reference to the reduction of Sebastopol, the forces in the Crimea, and the best means of carrying out the invasion. As far as any military opinions were received, they were in favour of the undertaking. The moment the siege of Silistria was raised—on the 22nd June—Government felt that it was time to strike a home-blow at Russia; and on the 29th of June a despatch was sent to Lord Raglan directing him to undertake the expedition. Such reinforcements as would enable him to take the field effectively—the Fourth Division, a second battering-train of forty-two guns, and two regiments of cavalry—were instantly sent out. When it was said that the force was insufficient, it was forgotten that the expedition was not undertaken by us alone, but in conjunction with a great military power. The ammunition sent out was double the amount considered sufficient by military authority. With regard to the delay at Varna, so vehemently complained of out of doors, the blame attached not to the army, but to the Government, if to any one. This delay was caused by the necessary operations of the Turkish army, by the sending forward a portion of the French army, by the preparations for embarkation—so great that Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons were occupied nearly a month in obtaining the necessary materials and planning the operations; by the cholera, which broke out in the camp after the order to embark had been received—not before, as stated by Lord Derby; and by the outbreak of cholera in the fleet. The loss, although very serious, was not so great as had been represented; its worst effect being that it debilitated the survivors. Then as to the preparations, they were not only "immense, but minute;" and the quantities of stores pronounced sufficient by the best judges were in some cases trebled by the Government. But he admitted that there had been some mistakes in not having these stores in the right place,—mistakes that he hoped would be avoided in future. Reverting to the question of reinforcements, he described how a body of 7000 men had been placed under orders for the Crimea before the news of the battle of Alma reached this country; how a portion was sent in a French transport, but how the departure of the others was delayed by want of shipping; and how as steamers came in they were taken up by the Government. He described how, upon the declaration of war, regiments had been ordered home from the colonies; some of which had not even then arrived,

and others were not fit for foreign service immediately. "Look at France: at the commencement of hostilities, even she was not able to send reinforcements, which are now pouring in. Look at Austria: she was certainly not in a condition to enter the field when war was declared by this country. And if that is the case with great military nations, what must it be with a country whose military system rests entirely upon voluntary enlistment? It is a proud thing for us that we can assert our rights without compelling men to fight our battles; but the economical policy of the House of Commons renders it impossible that the forces should be of such an amount as the keen anxiety of the country requires. When a war seems likely to be brought to an early close, recruits do not come forward freely; but when success has been retarded, then there is eagerness to enlist." At the first declaration of war, recruits came forward freely; but they soon relaxed, and during the summer months they were few indeed in number—so much so as to cause very considerable anxiety on the part of the Government. But as soon as it appeared evident that the siege of Sebastopol was likely to be protracted, and that the undertaking was one of greater hazard and difficulty than had been supposed—from that moment, when the energy of the people was aroused, the zeal and readiness of the young men of the country to enlist also increased; and week by week it had been progressing, until the last week, when, he believed, they more than doubled the number of any previous week since the commencement of the war, and enrolled six or sevenfold the number which they had the power of recruiting some five or six weeks ago. He readily admitted that the Government, in common with many men of great experience in war, erred in thinking that Sebastopol would have fallen long ago. But the moment it appeared that the siege would be protracted, Government used every exertion to send reinforcements. The men sent out had been sent with great regret, because they have not been trained so efficiently as could be wished. The generals on the spot did not desire that they should be sent out prematurely; they would have been reserved for the next campaign, had not events arisen which induced Lord Raglan to press for them. It was not believed that the Russians could send reinforcements in time for the battle of Inkerman: the best opinions were taken on the subject. Few in any other country did believe they could have been brought up; but the movement from Odessa to Sebastopol was effected with marvellous rapidity, by the aid of an unlimited number of cars and cattle,—a march of forty-two miles being effected in one day. The whole number of troops which had been sent out from this country by the end of the year would exceed 53,000; and it was questionable whether on any former occasion so many British troops were sent out in the same time. He then dilated at considerable length on the subject of preparations and supplies, enumerating the precise quantities of ammunition, provisions, clothes, huts, medical stores, and every other necessary article of equipment or subsistence which had been sent out.

He described how, in order to facilitate the operations of the army, they were about to construct a complete railroad from Balaklava. He eulogised the conduct of the seamen for their kindness to the soldiers, and their assistance afloat and ashore. He described the cordial union between the French and English; and the admirable discipline of the troops, which he referred to the amelioration of the soldier's lot. He spoke sympathisingly of the losses sustained, and how keenly he felt "the publication of those gazettes which carry grief to hundreds of homes." He mentioned, incidentally, that Lord Derby's suggestion of a reward for General Canrobert had been anticipated: a fortnight ago her Majesty commanded the Duke to convey privately to Lord Raglan her intention to confer the Order of the Bath upon General Canrobert. He then stated the object of the assembling of Parliament—to enable the militia to volunteer for service in the colonies; to enable her Majesty to drill and pay within this country a limited number of foreign troops; to add four companies to each regiment of the line on foreign service, making eight fighting companies—four in depôt at home, and four in reserve at Malta; and to add a third battalion to each of the Rifle Brigades. To encourage enlistment, two officers' commissions for each battalion had been given to Lord Raglan, who was also empowered to grant good-service pensions. He added, that in all directions—at home, in Ireland, in the colonies—there existed an ardent desire to prosecute the war with vigour. He rejoiced that Lord Derby and the country had put a pressure on the Government. In conclusion, he said, "I can assure your Lordships that, if we possess the confidence of Parliament, we will prosecute this war with a firm resolve and with unflinching perseverance. My Lords, I do not understand the phrase of 'moderation' or of 'moderate counsels' in war. I believe that any such counsels as counsels of moderation in war are counsels of danger. I have said that we will prosecute this war with firm resolve and with unflinching perseverance. While, on the one hand, we will not refuse to entertain overtures of peace, we shall not assent to any which are not only honourable, but safe. My Lords, we place our trust in the armies; we trust with entire confidence in a noble people; and, firm in the alliance and the friendship of a brave, a generous, and a powerful ally, we have no fear of the issue of this contest, but believing in the justice of our cause, and with a humble, but firm, confidence in Him who rules the fate and decides the destinies of nations,—with these aids and assistance, we confidently hope to bring this mighty contest to such an issue as may assure for a series of years the repose, the civilisation, and the prosperity of those countries of Europe which have been so unfortunately plunged into war by the pride and ambition of the Emperor of one great nation." (*Great cheering.*)

Earl Grey said that mere faults of detail were not those which weighed heaviest on the Government, and reiterated that want of foresight had characterised their policy.

The Duke of Argyll defended

the Ministry, and the Earl of Hardwicke supported the views of Lord Derby.

The Earl of Carlisle thought there had been too much confidence on the part of the public at first, and that a durable peace might be obtained without insisting upon extreme terms. He expressed his belief that the Ministry would show all possible energy in the future conduct of the war.

The debate was closed by the Earl of Aberdeen, who noticed some of the points raised by the Earls of Hardwicke and Derby, and said he thought there were good grounds to hope that the siege of Sebastopol would be successful.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved by Mr. Henry Herbert, who vindicated the Ministerial policy, and counselled the House to merge all minor differences, for the purpose of prosecuting the war with vigour. It was seconded by Mr. Leveson Gower.

A long debate then followed, in which the whole conduct of the war was very fully discussed. But it contained little novelty, the attack and defence being, for the most part, similar to that made in the House of Lords.

Sir John Pakington, "in the name of the great Conservative party," declared that they had firmly resolved to extend to her Majesty that support which she desired. He taunted the Government with having just awakened from a dream; with having underrated the greatness of the struggle; and attempted to pay the expenses of the war from the revenue of the year, to which he traced "the crippled state of our military arrangements.' Coming to the Austrian treaty, he dwelt on the suspicion of Austria, which, he said, prevailed in this country, and imputed to her influence the inactivity of Omar Pasha, thereby enabling Osten-Sacken and Gortschakoff to swell the Russian forces in the Crimea. He repeated that he did not speak from a hostile spirit, but in the exercise of his right to criticise the Government, and to call for explanation. He ridiculed the Baltic campaign, complaining that Odessa, which the Russians could make "a great *centre* of operations," had been spared, and dwelt on the warning given to the Czar by Lord John Russell and the *Times* newspaper the previous August, that Sebastopol would be attacked,—an attack entered upon at a late period, and with an insufficient force. He commented on the want of a reserve army; on the neglect to send reinforcements, so that there were "only 8000 men left" to sustain the conflict at Inkerman. By the improvidence of the Government, the army had been left "uncared for, to perish of cold, exhaustion, and even of hunger." He presumed Government supposed, as they had no right to suppose, that Sebastopol would be taken by a *coup de main*. He demanded why the warm clothing in the *Prince* had not been sent out sooner. If Government could show hereafter, not only their good intentions, which he never doubted, but also a prudence and foresight they had not hitherto manifested, they would have nothing to fear from the Conservative party. Honourable gentlemen on his side were not the Whigs of 1793, nor were they the Coali-

tionists of 1852—they desired nothing but the honour of their Sovereign and the welfare of their country.

Sir Robert Peel defended the policy of the Government, but recommended them to show a little more spirit.

The Secretary at War then replied at great length to the charges of Sir John Pakington, and, in doing so, he went over much the same ground as that which the Duke of Newcastle had occupied in the House of Lords in answering Lord Derby. In reply to the charge that the Government had no policy or plan in the war, he asserted that there was a plan, the first object of which was the defence of Constantinople, the second to defend the Balkan, and the third to give a severe blow to the power of Russia in the Black Sea. He then entered into detailed statements similar to those made by the Duke of Newcastle in the Upper House, and contended that, if the reinforcements were insufficient, it was owing to the policy adopted by Parliament for some years back, to keep down to the very lowest point the military resources of the country. Notwithstanding this, the total army sent to Lord Raglan, including those then ready to embark and those on their way, amounted to no less than 54,736—a larger British army than had ever been sent to any part of the world. It had been asked why they had gone to Sebastopol? The reason was, because it was the fortress upon which the Russian power in the Black Sea depended, and, if not taken now, it would be hopeless to expect success hereafter. He also observed that our losses in the operations in the East had been greatly exaggerated. By the last returns he had received, our actual losses were: By disease, including 150 who died of their wounds, 2783; and 1350 killed in battle; making a total of 4130. With reference to the tactics displayed by Lord Raglan, he observed that the critics who said our men were exposed unnecessarily at Alma, or that it ought to have been gained at once, could never have studied the map of the country, or they would have seen that the line to the right of the Russians on that occasion was so steep that it was not thought worth defending by the Russian commander. But had these critics' advice been followed at Alma, nothing could have served the purpose of the enemy better, because it would have caused a separation between the English and the French armies, while the Russians would have been admirably placed as against both in the centre. It had been urged against Lord Raglan, also, that he ought to have assaulted Sebastopol immediately after the march to Balaklava. He did not know that they who sat there were good judges of the noble Lord's conduct; but this he knew, that the majority of the military men of England agreed in thinking that it would have been exceedingly wrong if such a course had been taken by Lord Raglan. Mr. Herbert concluded by an animated eulogium on the valour of our troops at Inkerman, and adjured the House not to despair, but still go on making increased exertions to meet the enemy, and give our army the means of obtaining a perfect triumph.

Mr. Layard then delivered at great length his views upon the conduct of the war. He criticised the whole of the campaign both in the Black Sea and the Baltic, and claimed credit for having foreseen the calamities which had followed from the line of policy adopted by the Ministry. He objected that the army had been uselessly sent to Gallipoli; that it had been sent in spite of his warnings to unhealthy Varna; and that it had been sent to Sebastopol in deference to pressure from without, and destitute of all the necessary provision for a campaign. He spoke of the rapidity with which the Czar had placed 150,000 men on our flank and rear, and ascribed it to the conduct of Austria. He also denounced the sparing of Odessa, and the campaign in the Baltic. Ministers, he said, were not alive to the magnitude of the war nor equal to the occasion; they had no definite policy. They had set up three new principles—they were attempting to carry on the war with the greatest economy, which was getting the least done for the most money; the strictest humanity, which had spared Odessa; and the greatest publicity, from which he foretold terrible losses would result. In conclusion, he entreated Lord John Russell, as the leader of the Liberal party, to endeavour to induce the Ministry to adopt a policy which, although it might not reconcile the conflicting opinions of a coalition, would be more in accordance with the true position and important interests of this mighty empire.

After some military criticisms by Colonel Dunne, who thought that the Ministerial measures had invariably been carried out too late, Mr. Disraeli said, he was surprised that no Minister had thought it necessary to reply to Mr. Layard, who had ostentatiously declared his attachment to Lord John Russell, and with whose allegiance he had no wish to tamper. It might be clever in the Lord President and the taciturn Secretaries of State to be silent, but it showed a want of decent respect towards the country, the army, and Mr. Layard, a man of genius, who would be remembered when the greater portion of the existing Cabinet were forgotten. He censured that which he described as an attempt to suppress the freedom of discussion, and the unconstitutional doctrine that those who criticised the Ministerial policy should propose a vote of want of confidence, supporting his opinion by reference to the practice of Mr. Wyndham and others. He ridiculed Mr. S. Herbert's speech of statistics and elaborate vindication of departments which nobody had attacked. He described the enormous advantages under which the Ministers had commenced the war—a unanimous Parliament, a popular war, unlimited supplies, an overflowing Exchequer, a prosperous people, and the most powerful ally in the world; and yet, he asked, what had they done? Again describing the Reform Club dinner to Sir C. Napier, he ridiculed the result of the Baltic campaign, and tauntingly asked Lord John Russell why he did not propose a vote of thanks for Bomarsund. He described the Government as rashly invading Russia with 25,000 men, and making no provision for their support. He asked, why was not

the militia embodied twelve months ago; and why was not the bounty offered when war was declared? They had called the Parliament suddenly together, and then told them they should not discuss. They had so managed affairs as to bring the country into a state of war with the greatest empire in the world; a course they ought not to have taken unless they were prepared for the consequences. But the men of the Coalition—each with an *arrière pensée*, no two ever known to be of one mind—expected that negotiations would terminate in peace, and "flattered themselves from the first that the circumstances they then had to encounter would never happen during their lives. They called Parliament together unexpectedly; they had done everything unexpectedly, and everything too late." He referred to the election speeches of Sir Charles Wood and Sir James Graham against the Emperor Napoleon, and magnified "the generosity of that great man" in coming to our assistance. In conclusion, he threw doubts on the Austrian alliance, and urged that the House of Commons ought to be informed what Austria really meant.

Lord John Russell remarked upon the speeches of Sir John Pakington and Mr. Disraeli, and observed, that he admired the feeling shown by the former, but that there was not a germ of patriotism displayed in the whole of the speech of the latter. He then vindicated the policy of the war, and defended the admirals in the Black Sea and the Baltic. Austria, he said, had not pursued that course which her position in Europe and the character of the present contest demanded. She ought to have joined the Western Powers earlier. "She has now," said he, "taken a step further; but she does not say that before the end of the war she will be a belligerent: she has only gone the length of saying that if she should be at war with Russia, a treaty offensive and defensive would then, *ipso facto*, exist between Austria and England and France. She has also agreed that, before the end of the year, she will take into further consideration what steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia. I understand the meaning of the article (certainly not containing anything very precise), that if England and France propose conditions of peace which are in conformity with the four bases, and come within these terms, and if Russia refuse her assent to such a treaty of peace, then that Austria will no longer hesitate, but will form part of the alliance against Russia. I do not wish to overstate the nature of the engagements into which Austria has entered, for hereafter she may be at perfect liberty to say that we are exacting too much of Russia; but my belief and expectation is, that she does concur with us with respect to the basis necessary for the security of Turkey, and that if Russia do not consent in the next campaign, the forces of Austria will be joined to those of England and France." It might be said that better terms should have been obtained; but the question was, whether we should enter into these engagements at all; and the opinion was, especially that of the Emperor of the French, that it would contribute to the

success of the war. Lord John continued—"I cannot see how the Emperor of Russia, being of the same religious communion as eleven millions of the subjects of the Sultan, and having their sympathy, how he is ever to be prevented from having a considerable influence over those subjects. I believe we may limit that influence, and prevent his having the power which the Menschikoff note proposed he should. I believe, by uniting the other powers in a general guarantee, and accepting from the Sultan, instead of a treaty with Russia, a general declaration in favour of his Christian subjects, we may deprive Russia of her protectorate. But I do not believe that any articles that could be framed could entirely deprive Russia, in time of peace, of the influence I have mentioned. If that be the case, so much more necessary is it that we should not allow to Russia the means of invading or conquering Turkey. This appeared to me in July last to be an essential condition of peace, and I have not altered my opinion."

The Address was then agreed to.

On the following day the report upon the Address was brought up and agreed to, after some further discussion upon the war, in which Admiral Walcott, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Whiteside, Sir John Trollope, and other members took part.

In the House of Lords, on the 15th of December, the Duke of Newcastle, in a speech of much feeling and eloquence, moved a vote of thanks to the British forces in the East. He observed, that the leader of the land force, Lord Raglan, was one in whom their Lordships took the greatest pride for the courage and ability which he had shown in command—qualities which were equalled by the generosity with which he extolled the deeds of others, and by the modesty with which he suppressed all mention of his own. To him, then, the thanks of the House were first due, and after him to the generals and officers under his command. Not to these generals and officers alone were the thanks of the House due; the common men were entitled to a full meed of praise, for the contests in which they had been engaged were such as to bring out in the fullest relief the bravery, fortitude, and perseverance of every man who contested these well-fought fields. Under these circumstances, he was sure the House would be gratified to learn that her Majesty had resolved to issue a medal with clasps for the great battles of Alma and Inkerman. Passing to the navy, that branch of the forces also deserved the warmest thanks of the House for the zeal and courage with which it had assisted the sister service. He then adverted to the services rendered by the medical department, particularly to those of the late Dr. Thomson upon the field of the Alma. He also sympathised with the country in the loss it had sustained by the death of General Cathcart and so many brave men, and, after a high panegyric upon Marshal St. Arnaud, General Canrobert, and our French allies, for the cordial cooperation which they had afforded us, and the unflinching bravery which they had displayed on every occasion, concluded by moving his resolutions, which gave the thanks of both Houses to Field-

Marshal Lord Raglan, "for the energy and distinguished ability with which he has conducted the operations of her Majesty's forces in the Crimea, for the brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the enemy's army on the Alma, and the signal defeat of a force of vastly superior numbers on the heights of Inkerman."

Also to Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, Lieutenant-General the Duke of Cambridge, Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, Major-General York Scarlett, Major-General Bentinck, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Major-General Pennefather, Major-General Codrington, Major-General Adams, Major-General Sir John Campbell, Major-General Buller, Major-General Eyre, and Major-General Torrens; and to the other officers. And Parliament expressed its high acknowledgment of the "distinguished discipline, valour, and exertions" of the non-commissioned officers and privates; with thanks to be communicated.

Thanks were also voted to Vice-Admiral Dundas, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and the other officers of the fleet; "and the services of the seamen and marines is highly approved of and acknowledged."

In separate resolutions, thanks were voted to General Canrobert, General Bosquet, and Admiral Hamelin, for their gallant and successful co-operation with her Majesty's forces in the Crimea.

The motion was seconded by the Earl of Derby, who, after referring to the opportunity he had taken in the debate upon the Address, to express his sense of the gratitude which the country owed to the army, said he cordially concurred in the resolutions, and with regard to our French allies expressed his satisfaction, in spite of the point of form which it might involve, that the thanks of the House were about to be given to the forces of a foreign sovereign, our stanch ally. He had no doubt that all these votes would be duly appreciated by the gallant men whom they were then unanimous in honouring, and that they would be considered as a glorious compensation for the toils and dangers which the army had undergone, and that every man would be impelled to eclipse his former deeds by acts of still greater valour.

The Earls of Malmesbury and Hardwicke, and Lords Hardinge, Gough, and Colchester, also spoke in support of the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Lord John Russell rose to propose a similar vote. He felt sure, he said, of universal sympathy in performing this grateful duty, and remarked that, even those who believed the management of the war to have been inefficient, would be only the more ready to recognise the superhuman valour and unexampled heroism displayed by our soldiers in the field. Disclaiming any intention of criticising the tactical skill with which the military operations were carried on, Lord John Russell professed his high admiration of, and entire confidence in, the talents of Lord Raglan, who had won his way to

command by eminent services many years ago, under the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula. Adverting to more recent triumphs, the noble Lord remarked that the best blood of England had been spilled in their achievements, declaring that in that expression he recognised no limit of birth or rank, but believed that higher honour, if possible, must be assigned to those sons of labour who had devoted heart and life to their duty, without even the expectation of favour or promotion to stimulate their courage. Referring to Lord Raglan's despatches for the detailed narration of warlike proceedings, he briefly sketched the successive engagements and manœuvres that followed the disembarking of the allied forces in the Crimea, and related many instances evincing the personal prowess, the professional skill, and the perfect unity of action among the leaders of the British and French armies: he concluded by moving the several votes of thanks, which were in terms substantially the same as those carried in the House of Lords.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Disraeli, who said he was sure the House could sympathise with Lord J. Russell in the expectation that there would be no difference of opinion upon these motions, and that he (Mr. Disraeli) expressed the sentiment of all, when he said that this was no common war, which would some day be covered with the mere dust of history, but would rank with the greatest struggles that had inspired not only historians, but poets. He could have wished, he said, that the noble Lord had publicly recognised the fact, that the deeds of heroism in the campaign were not confined to the field of battle, but that those who sank in the pestilence of Varna, and were lost on the inhospitable shores of the Black Sea, were animated by as heroic a spirit as the victors under the flash of artillery. He approved the course of combining the thanks of the House of Commons to our allies with the vote to our own troops, and of the vote of condolence to the families of the fallen.

After a few words from Lord Hotham, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Layard, and Mr. H. Drummond, the vote of thanks to the army was agreed to.

The vote respecting the navy having been read, a conversation took place relative to the conduct of Admiral Dundas, in the course of which Sir James Graham, on the part of the Government, declared himself perfectly prepared to defend that officer against every disparagement. All the votes were then unanimously agreed to.

On the 12th of December the second reading of the Foreigners Enlistment Bill was moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Newcastle, who briefly explained the object of the measure, which was, he said, to raise a force of foreigners not exceeding 15,000 in number, to be drilled in this country; and quoted, in support of his proposal, the precedent afforded by the various Foreign Enlistment Acts passed in the reign of George III.

The Earl of Ellenborough, in a speech of great power, opposed the Bill. He said he was perfectly astonished at the proposition of the Duke of Newcastle. Here were 15,000 foreigners to be drilled and trained in this

country, and to be substituted for an equal number of militiamen sent abroad. There was nothing in the attitude or conduct of the nation since war had been declared to give any countenance to such a sacrifice of constitutional principle. In case of any domestic riot, if this legion were to act against the mob, you would soon have the whole country in arms against these foreign mercenaries. What security could you have that these troops would behave well or be worth the money spent upon them? Was it to be supposed that, if exposed to the enemy's fire on such a day as that of Inkerman, they would show the same constancy as British soldiers? The German Legion of the last great war was no precedent for this force, for Hanover then belonged to England, and the Germans who composed that legion were supposed to be the subjects of the Sovereign for whom they fought. The Government ought to have called out the whole of the militia nine months ago, and then they would not have been driven to this dangerous experiment, which he was prepared to oppose by every means in his power.

The Duke of Richmond having paid a high tribute to the conduct of the German Legion during the last war,

The Earl of Derby said, he thought this was a measure dangerous both in principle and policy. The noble Duke who had introduced it had passed lightly over the constitutional objections to such a scheme, and seemed to have forgotten that, on former occasions when such foreign forces were employed, England and Hanover were united under one Sovereign, and that those Hanoverians were not foreigners. It was very desirable that the House should be informed whence these mercenaries were to come. Were they to be Poles?—for in that case the force employed would have a common interest in the struggle. He thought, too, that such a proposition was a very humiliating confession for England to make, and that it was the greatest encouragement that could be given to the Emperor of Russia. He could not held coupling this scheme with the Bill for sending the militia out of the country, though that measure was not yet before the House. If foreigners were required, let them be enlisted for foreign service, but do not say that we were forced, at this early stage of the war, to employ them at home. A British Minister should have blushed to make such a proposition, and he trusted the House would refuse to sanction the Bill.

The Earl of Aberdeen denied that the foreign troops which it was proposed to raise were to be substituted for the militia; they were to be introduced into this country for a limited time, for the purposes of drill, and then to be sent to the seat of war. A great statesman (the Earl of Chatham) had thus employed German troops, and, if the measure were sanctioned by the House, a most effective addition to the force of the country would be provided. He thought Lord Ellenborough had no good reasons for the opposition which he had so unexpectedly offered to the Bill, and he trusted the House would not be deterred by the objections which had been urged against it. from reading the Bill a second time.

Lord Ellenborough reminded Lord Aberdeen that the most unpopular of all Lord Chatham's measures was the employment of foreign troops.

The Earl of Malmesbury spoke in opposition to the Bill, which was supported by the Duke of Argyll and Earl Grey.

The Duke of Newcastle then replied at some length to the objections of Lords Ellenborough and Derby, after which the Bill was read a second time.

On the following day, the motion for going into Committee on the Bill led to a warm debate. At the commencement, the Duke of Newcastle consented so far to modify the Bill as to render impossible the employment of foreigners on military duty in this country, and also to reduce the number to be immediately enlisted from 15,000 to 10,000.

The Earl of Ellenborough, drawing a distinction between the support of the war and the support of Ministers,—reminding the House that he was the oldest supporter of the war, and that he had fatigued the Peers with his constant references to it,—censured the slovenly and careless manner in which Ministers treated measures for the military service of the country, making it a matter of indifference in the case under discussion whether a force should be 10,000 or 15,000. He reminded the House of his propositions in 1853 to increase the Indian force, as a precautionary step in preparation for the impending war, and to strengthen the force at home. The rejection of those constitutional measures had forced them to supersede the constitutional principles of the country. Government had sacrificed the two great principles of success in war—secrecy and expedition. He admired the capacities of Ministers for civil administration, but had no confidence in them for war. He had always doubted the probability that Lord Aberdeen would succeed in a thing he so thoroughly hated as carrying on a war. Her Majesty's Ministers were extremely clever gentlemen; they all possessed an extraordinary capacity for making good speeches of extraordinary length. The only exception was his noble friend at the head of the Government; in that respect, if not in any other, he was the ablest Minister who ever sat upon those benches. (*Laughter.*) The want of the Cabinet was the absence of great commanding ability. The presence of so many very nearly equal persons impeded, instead of facilitating, public business. The ballot was an open question amongst them: "perhaps there is no measure that would so much tend to strengthen them, and to strengthen them especially for the transaction of public business, as the expulsion, by ballot, of one-third of their number. (*A laugh.*) It is a matter of perfect indifference who go. I do not think that it signifies one rush to the public, so equal are they; but I am quite sure that the remaining two-thirds would conduct the business of the country a very great deal better than it is conducted at present." (*Cheers and laughter.*)

The Earls of Hardwicke and Derby, and Lord Berners, spoke in opposition to the Bill, which was supported by the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, and Lord Wodehouse; and, on a division, the motion was carried by 55 to 43.

On the 10th of December, upon

the motion for the third reading of the Bill, the objections previously raised against it were again forcibly urged by the Earl of Ellenborough, who was supported by the Earls of Derby and Malmesbury. Their arguments were met by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earls Grey and Granville, and Lord Hardinge, after which the Bill was passed; the 5th clause, sanctioning changes in the articles of war to which Lord Ellenborough had objected, being omitted.

The second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons was moved by Lord John Russell on the 19th of December, who said, much prejudice had been excited against the measure, and exaggerated apprehensions entertained of its possible consequences. History showed that a similar resource had constantly been adopted, often with great advantage, and always with perfect safety, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, of Cromwell, of William the Third, and Queen Anne, by Marlborough and Wellington. Why, he asked, should we depart from our ancient and usual practice in the present war? He had heard it asked, "Are our resources so soon exhausted?" But, in fact, it was at the commencement of a war that the greatest pressure was felt. If, for the first time in English history, we relied on British regiments alone, we incurred the great danger that, while recruiting them, young men would be sent out before they were properly trained. Among the objections, or, as he termed them, *ad captandum* arguments against this Bill, it was said, first, that it was unconstitutional to employ foreigners to fill the place of British troops in this country, and to perform duties which would be otherwise performed by the latter. His answer to this objection was, that no such intention existed. In the next place, it was said that these troops would not fight, like the Hanoverians, in their own cause, but as hirelings and mercenaries. Those who used this argument, he observed, gave up the whole cause of the war, and treated it as a purely British quarrel. He contended that we were engaged in a great European quarrel—a contest for the independence of Europe. Another objection was, that the service would be degraded by the admission of foreigners. But some of our best officers—Sir De Lacy Evans for example—had not disdained to serve with foreigners. It was a gross misrepresentation to say that, if we had 200,000 British infantry and 40,000 foreigners, we dispensed with the services of Englishmen and relied on foreign swords. He was surprised that it should be imputed to those Ministers who had sent a British army to the Crimea, and whose confidence had been so amply justified, that they distrusted British troops. Having recommended this as one of the means of carrying on the war, her Majesty's Ministers could not attempt to conduct it if this Bill were rejected. Relying on the British army, they, nevertheless, wished to prosecute the war with vigour, and he thought that in whatever mode the Russian power might be crippled, that mode, sanctioned by former practice, the House of Commons ought to adopt.

Sir E. B. Lytton moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. He proceeded to argue that the

enlistment of aliens would chill the national spirit, which was already pouring in recruits to the army faster than they could be enrolled and enregimented. The very introduction of the Bill argued *laches* in the Government, who had received abundant warnings of the magnitude of the war, and might have long since developed the military resources of the country sufficiently to dispense with the beggarly aid contributed by a few thousand miscellaneous hirelings. He contended that the precedents cited in defence of the measure did not apply, and that the emergency by which it could alone be justified did not exist. No information, he remarked, had been given as to the source whence the mercenary troops could be drawn; but he warned the House of the many dangers, present and prospective, that must arise from collecting into a focus, practising in war, and finally disbanding, the refugee members of distressed nationalities. Denouncing the Bill as containing a "crawling proposition," the hon. Baronet declared that any advantage which might accrue from it would be heavily paid for in the discredit at which it must be purchased. For all our required supplies of men the home market would be found the cheapest and the best.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, in support of the Bill, argued that the present contest was one in which German interests were pre-eminently involved, and that there was no paucity of precedents. But, if precedents were wanting, where there was an obvious exigency precedents, he contended, were needless. He explained the causes of the exigency, and the reasons why Germany afforded resources for military recruiting; though he admitted that the Government could not pretend to say how many men they could get, or where they would get them. They asked Parliament to let them try an experiment, which, if successful, would afford the great advantage of a valuable auxiliary force, until our raw native troops had acquired discipline and seasoning.

Lord Stanley observed, that from this measure not being alluded to in the Royal Speech, it looked as if it was intended to smuggle it through Parliament before the country had time to examine it. The Bill was defended upon the ground that we had not men enough who were sufficiently prepared. But there had been ample warning; there was no want of enthusiasm in the country, and plenty of men were procurable from the labouring classes, while time must be lost in bringing foreigners from abroad. He complained of the mystery which enveloped the measure—no information being given as to the sources whence these foreign soldiers were to be obtained What, he asked, should we think of the Emperor of Russia if he were advertising for soldiers in every European market? He contended that no case of emergency had been shown that would override the evils attending such a measure as this, to which he objected as unnecessary, unpatriotic, and retrogressive.

Lord Palmerston began by commenting upon the inconsistency of the Opposition, who having professed their anxiety that the war should be vigorously prosecuted, opposed the first measure introduced for that purpose.

Other nations, he said, employed foreign soldiers, and England might with greater justice follow their example, inasmuch as she did not, like them, maintain a large standing army in time of peace, nor employ the compulsory agency of the conscription to recruit her military force. Our voluntary system doubtless produced in the end better soldiers, but the production required time, and the Government having to compete with all other industrial employment, when bidding for labour, found every augmentation of the army a slow and gradual process. But it was said, this resource should be kept until the end of the war. This was putting the cart before the horse, for it was exactly at the beginning of the war that such a force was wanted. Then it was supposed that there was some deep mystery in the measure, because the secret where the men were to be got was not revealed; but what would the constitutionalist have said if negotiations with foreign Governments had preceded the sanction of Parliament? The enemy we had to contend with had an almost unlimited command of men, and it would be a cruel violation of what Parliament owed to this country and to France to refuse the means sought by this Bill to repress and chastise ambition. The war required great and continued efforts; the Government were making those efforts at home, and it was their duty to seek every method to add to their available means.

Mr. Disraeli said, as the Ministers now impressed upon the House that we were at war with a Power of the greatest military importance, he looked to see whether the means proposed were adequate to this great emergency. A fallacy pervaded the speech of Lord John Russell, who had assumed that an objection was made to our countrymen fighting on the same field with foreigners, whereas the objection was to their fighting by the side of mercenaries. He had, moreover, argued as if there was no such an army as that of France. He (Mr. Disraeli) admitted that during the last war there were instances of a parallel character to the transaction of 1777—a shameful page in the history of England; but he showed from the correspondence of the Duke of Wellington that no dependence could be placed upon the fidelity of foreign mercenaries whose political sympathies were not engaged, and who were described by the Duke as "so addicted to desertion that they were very unfit for our army." The surprise at Inkerman had been attributed by a French paper to information conveyed to the enemy by a deserter from the Foreign Legion of France. He thought, therefore, that the measure would prove ineffectual. He next considered its policy, premising that it was not genuine or just to taunt the Opposition with obstructing measures necessary for carrying on the war. The inference drawn by foreigners from this project was, that our recruiting power was exhausted; and if this was its effect upon foreigners, what must be its effect in England? The confession of the Government was calculated to paralyse its power and to depress the spirit of the country. Appeals to the patriotism of the House of Commons were always responded to; why, then, were

not the necessary preparations made in time, which would have prevented great national calamities?

The Bill was also supported by Mr. M. Milnes and Mr. Watson, and opposed by Mr. Adderley, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Gibson, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Deedes. After a reply from Lord John Russell, the second reading was carried by 241 against 202. Upon the following day the motion for going into Committee on the Bill gave rise to another debate, and many leading members on both sides addressed the House. They added but little, however, to the arguments which had been previously advanced; Lord John Russell and Mr. Sidney Herbert supported the measure, which Mr. Drummond opposed, and ridiculed the fidelity of troops purchased at a shilling a day. Mr. Cobden characterised the policy of the Ministry as a mendicant policy. He declared the expedition to the Crimea was one of the rashest in our annals; that as we had sent troops there we should support them, not, however, by cut-throats taken from the back slums of Germany, and fighting without a moral motive. He explained his "much-abused" threat of "crumpling up Russia" in the sense that he had applied it only to the Russian navy, which he said had disappeared. The debate was adjourned, and resumed the next day (December the 21st), when several other members spoke, and the House then went into Committee. During the discussion on the first clause, a great variety of questions were put to Ministers, the most important one being by Mr. Henley. The German emigrants, he said, having letters of denaturalisation, their wives and families would follow them to this country. Were they to be maintained out of the national funds, or thrown as chance paupers on the poor rates? Mr. Sidney Herbert said, the Ministers would select men who had no wives or families, and where some individual married men were peculiarly desirable for enlistment, their families might proceed to the Colonies. The whole of the clauses were then agreed to without amendment.

On the 22nd, the third reading was moved by Lord John Russell, and opposed by Sir E. Dering, who urged a variety of practical objections. A long debate then ensued, in which many members on both sides of the House took part. Among the opponents of the Bill were Mr. Cobden, Lord Lovaine, Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. Isaac Butt, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Bright. It was supported by Mr. R. Phillimore, Lord Ebrington, Sir E. Perry, Mr. Laing, Sir J. Fitzgerald, and others. The arguments on both sides respecting the measure were for the most part restatements of those used on former occasions. The debate was concluded by Mr. Bright, who commented upon the degraded state of Turkey, and declared that in supporting the Porte against Russia, we were fighting for a hopeless cause and a worthless ally. Reviewing the policy of the Government in relation to the negotiations and war, he inveighed in vehement and eloquent terms against their conduct, and denounced them "as an incompetent and guilty Ministry." The House then di-

vided, when there appeared, for the third reading, 173; against it, 135; majority, 38. The Bill shortly afterwards became law.

The Militia Bill passed through Parliament with little difficulty, and was not discussed at great length in either House. It was introduced in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, on the 13th of December, who said, the object the Government had in view by the Bill was not to send the militia regiments to the Crimea, but to send them to do garrison duty in Malta, Gibraltar, and Corfu, and thereby to set free the regiments serving there. Circumstances might also occur to induce her Majesty to send them to the North American colonies; but that was not then contemplated. He entertained no doubt that the militia regiments would volunteer, and he was satisfied from the reports of competent military authorities that the militia regiments would be as efficient for garrison duty as the regiments in the line. Upon the following day, after some objections to points of detail from Col. Sibthorp and Lord Lovaine, the Bill was read a second time. On the motion that it be committed, Mr. Disraeli expressed his regret that such a measure should have been introduced at that time. It would render the militia service unpopular in the country, and it would give foreign nations the idea that we were already at the end of our resources. He was therefore opposed to the principle of the Bill, but, in the present circumstances, he would not offer any opposition to the Government.

On the 18th of December, the House of Commons having gone into Committee on the Bill, Mr. Bankes moved to amend the first clause, which empowered her Majesty to accept the voluntary offers of the militia to serve out of the United Kingdom, by limiting the number to three-fourths of each corps actually serving.

Lord Palmerston did not object to a limitation to three-fourths of the actual establishment of each regiment.

The amendment thus altered was agreed to, after a discussion which extended to various collateral points.

On the motion of Lord Palmerston, in the oath contained in the second clause, the term of "five years" for the service was substituted for "during the remainder of the war."

The other clauses of the Bill having been agreed to,

Mr. Fitzroy moved a new clause, making subalterns of militia of five years' continuous standing eligible to the rank of captain, without property qualifications; and another clause altering the law respecting notices to militiamen; both were added to the Bill, which was read a third time the next day. It passed through the House of Lords unopposed, and received the Royal assent on the 23rd of December, on which day the Parliament adjourned until the 23rd of January.

CHAPTER VII.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.—*Efforts of the Aberdeen Ministry to avert War—Conference at Vienna; Protocol of the 13th January—Notes of Baron Brunow and Lord Clarendon—The Russian Ambassador quits London—Letter of the Emperor of the French to the Czar—Reply of the Czar—Russian Manifesto of the 21st February—Friendly relations of Russia with Austria and Prussia—Count Orloff at Vienna—Attempted Negotiation at Berlin—Arrangements between France, England, Austria, and Prussia—Debate on the question of War or Peace in the Prussian Chambers—Speech of the Emperor Napoleon—Circular Letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys—War Loan raised in France—Declaration of War in England and France—Treaty between the two Countries—Lord Raglan appointed Commander-in-Chief of the English Army destined for the East—The French expeditionary Force—Landing of Troops at Gallipoli—The entrenched Camp by the Dardanelles—Strategetical notions of the Emperor Napoleon—Troops removed to Constantinople and Scutari.*

AT the close of our narrative for the year 1853, we left the Russians and Turks engaged in hostilities on the line of the Danube, and we intimated the probability of England and France being involved in the same struggle. The Earl of Aberdeen was essentially a peace Minister, and laboured hard and long to avert the evils of war, but in vain.

The English Ministry, until a very late period, believed in the possibility of keeping this country aloof from the contest as a principal, and on the 1st of February, her Majesty, in the Royal speech at the opening of the session of Parliament, said, "I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. My endeavours to preserve and restore peace between the contending parties, although unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavours: but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country and of Europe, I think it requisite to make an augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representations and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace." In the debate on the Address, also, on the same occasion, Lord Aberdeen thus expressed himself:—"We cannot prove that there is danger to this country in the war at present existing between Russia and Turkey." Yet war was declared by England against Russia on the 27th of March. We proceed now with our narrative of events as they occurred.

On the 15th of December of the preceding year, fifteen days after the melancholy catastrophe

at Sinope, the ambassadors of the four great Powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, communicated to the Ministers of the Sultan (as stated in our last volume*) a note embodying the conditions on which peace should be restored between Russia and Turkey.

To this note Reschid Pasha, on the 31st of December, addressed an answer, in which he accepted on behalf of the Sultan the proposition of the Allied Powers, and expressed a hope that a period of forty days would be sufficient to obtain from St. Petersburgh a definitive answer whether the Czar would or would not likewise assent. This favourable reply of the Ottoman Porte was communicated to the Conference of Vienna; and on the 13th of January, the Plenipotentiaries assembled in that city, drew up a protocol, in which they declared their approval of Reschid Pasha's answer. This protocol was forwarded to St. Petersburgh for the consideration of the Russian Government.

But before the protocol was communicated, the representatives of England and France at the Court of St. Petersburgh, Sir G. H. Seymour and M. de Castelbajac, had verbally informed Count Nesselrode, the Russian Chancellor, of the resolution taken by the Western Powers to cause their combined fleets to enter the Black Sea, and to protect from attack the ports and coasts of Turkey. Upon this, Count Nesselrode, on the 16th of January, wrote to Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador at London, as follows: "The reason assigned for this determination was the attack on the Turkish squadron at Sinope—a naval operation which the two Cabinets represent as a gratuitous aggression. It is not without painful surprise that I have heard it thus characterised, when it is notorious that the Turkish squadron, commanded by Osman Pasha, left the *Bosphorus* freighted with arms, money, ammunition, and troops for disembarkation, destined for our Circassian coasts; consequently, with the intention of giving greater extenson to the operations, equally aggressive, which have already stained with blood the Russian territory in Asia. That squadron had doubtless not left its anchorage in the *Bosphorus*, in order to station itself at Sinope. What it had sought there was not a maritime station, but a temporary shelter. Ought we patiently to allow it afterwards to execute its hostile purpose? Because, in Wallachia, which is Turkish territory, we have declared our intention of waiting for the attack of the Ottoman forces, are we obliged equally to wait for it on our own coasts? Are we to suppose that, in the opinion of the two Powers, in a war which we have not wished for, and which has been declared against us, the privilege of acting offensively belongs to Turkey alone, and that when certain of being immediately and suddenly attacked, we have precluded ourselves from the right of preventing it?

"If I have rightly understood the sense of the declarations which have been made to me, and specifically what was said to me by the English representative, it would be the intention of the two Powers to prevent the recurrence

* See vol. 95, p. 304.

of a disaster resembling that at Sinope, and to establish henceforth a species of naval armistice, preventing any attack on our part upon the Turkish ports or flag, but taking care, on the other hand, that the Turkish squadron should not commit any upon the Russian ships and territory.

"It is essential, M. le Baron, that this point should be clearly established. Assuredly, it is the least that the two Cabinets can do in order to divest, at least in appearance, the cause of the entrance of their fleets into the Black Sea of the character of flagrant hostility against us: for to allow the Turks to attack, while assuming to prohibit us from doing so, would be to take an active part in a war which they have not yet declared against us. * * * * * *

"As for ourselves, it is impossible for us to look upon such a resolution in any other light than as a violence offered to our belligerent rights. The Emperor, therefore, finds himself obliged solemnly to protest against the declaration which has been addressed to him, and can in no wise admit its legality.

"He will await, in order to decide upon the course that he shall adopt, the manner in which that declaration shall have been carried into execution by the admirals of the two fleets, and the attitude which their vessels shall take with regard to our own. . . . . ."

On the receipt of this despatch Baron Brunow, on the 25th of January, 1854, wrote to Lord Clarendon, requesting to be informed whether the intentions of the British Government were in accordance with those of the Russian Cabinet as to the principle of perfect reciprocity to be established in regard to the resolution to interfere by means of the allied fleets in the Black Sea. To this note Lord Clarendon replied on the 31st of January; and, after recapitulating the terms of the communication that had been made by Sir G. Seymour to Count Nesselrode, he continued —"The undersigned has thus stated the terms of the communication verbally made by her Majesty's Minister at Petersburg, in order to prevent misunderstanding, and it can hardly be necessary for him to inform Baron Brunow, that they will be strictly adhered to. The undersigned at the same time begs to add, that the maintenance of friendly relation with Russia is earnestly desired by her Majesty's Government, whose best efforts will continue to be exerted to secure a just and honourable solution of the differences between Russia and the Porte; but a duty has been imposed upon her Majesty's Government by Russia from the performance of which they will not shrink. Turkey is the aggrieved and weaker power; a portion of her territory has been forcibly occupied and retained, while military preparations upon a scale of the greatest magnitude are made by Russia; and in defending Turkey from the imminent danger, that threatens her, her Majesty's Government uphold that fundamental principle of European policy involved in the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, that has been repeatedly proclaimed by the five great Powers of Europe.

"The extent to which this defence may be carried, and the nature of the operations it may entail, must depend on the course

which may be pursued by Russia; but her Majesty's Government indulge a hope that peace may yet be negotiated upon the reasonable terms proposed by the Porte for the acceptance of Russia, and in the case of that acceptance an armistice, both by sea and land, would stop the effusion of blood, and put an end to embarrassment regarding naval operations, and the differences which now endanger the general peace of Europe might then be speedily terminated."

On the 4th of February, four days after the receipt of this note, which Baron Brunow declared to be unsatisfactory, that diplomatist, who had for many years resided, and been highly respected, in England, had an interview with Lord Clarendon for the purpose of announcing the formal suspension of diplomatic relations between the Emperor of Russia and the British Government, and in a few days after this he closed his embassy and quitted London.* On the 7th of February Lord Clarendon wrote to Sir G. Seymour at Petersburg, directing him to withdraw from that capital with every member of the embassy; and at the same time similar instructions were forwarded by the French Government to their *chargé d'affaires* there, M. de Castelbajac.

Previously, however, to these extreme measures, an unusual step had been taken by the Emperor of the French. He wrote an autograph letter to the Czar, in which he made a last attempt to bring about a peaceful solution of the dispute. The letter began by denying the assertion of the Russian Government that "it was the system of coercion adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers, which alone involved the question in bitterness." On the contrary, the Emperor of the French maintained that, "according to his view, the matter would have continued a cabinet question to be decided by peaceful diplomacy, if the occupation of the two Principalities by a Russian army had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact." The Emperor of the French continued his letter in the following words:—

"Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria, and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly, however, been informed of this good news, when your Minister, by explanatory comments, destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modifications in the note, to which the representatives of the Four Powers at Vienna were not indisposed to agree. They were not,

* In the note which Baron Brunow addressed to Lord Clarendon he said—"Faithful to his duties, he (Baron Brunow) cannot admit that her Britannic Majesty's Government, at peace with Russia, should assume to impede the freedom of the communications which the Imperial marine is directed to keep up between the Russian ports, while Turkish ships convey troops from one Ottoman port to another under the protection of the British squadron."

however, agreed to by your Majesty. It was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, and threatened in its independence, and compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than remain in a state of uncertainty and humiliation. The Sultan had claimed the support of the two maritime Powers; and as his cause appeared to them a just one, the English and French squadrons were ordered to the Bosphorus.

"Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector, but it was passive. We did not incite her to war. We unceasingly addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the Four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and, with the moderation worthy of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators, of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flag, therefore, was not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There were at the entrance to the Bosphorus 3000 guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime Powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affair at Sinope was for us as painful as it was unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munitions of war to the Russian territory. In fact, Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels in the waters of Turkey, while those vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed, in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our policy which received a check, it was our military honour. The sound of the cannon-shot at Sinope reverberated painfully in the hearts of all those who in England and in France respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that, wherever our cannon can reach, our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order given to our squadrons to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Thence arose the collective notification sent to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coasts of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As to the Russian fleet, in prohibiting its navigation of the Black Sea, we placed it upon a different condition, because it was important during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the

Turkish territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having the power of making a desirable exchange.

"Such, sire, is the real result and a statement of the facts. It is clear that, having arrived at this point, they must either bring about a definitive understanding or a decided rupture.

"Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquillity of Europe, and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war have led them?

"Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an Ambassador who could negotiate with a Plenipotentiary of the Sultan a convention which might be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquillity will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty — nothing which can wound your honour; but if, from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

"Let not your Majesty think that the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of the 17th of January, 1853, in which you write, 'Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, based, as they are, upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling.' This programme is worthy of the sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it."

To this the Emperor of Russia replied, on the 9th of February, as follows:—

"Sire,—I cannot better reply to your Majesty than by repeating, as they belong to me, the words with which your letter terminates, 'Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, and should be based upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling.' Your Majesty, in accepting this programme, as I had traced it, says that you remain faithful to it. I dare believe, and my conscience tells me so, that I have not exceeded its limits; for, in the affair which has excited division between us, the origin of which is not to be attributed to me, I have always sought to maintain friendly relations with France, and I have always endeavoured to avoid anything which

might clash with the religion professed by your Majesty. I have made, for the maintenance of peace, all the concessions, both of form and substance, compatible with my honour, and in claiming for my co-religionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which they have long acquired at the price of Russian blood, I claimed nothing which was not confirmed by treaties. If the Porte had been left to herself, the difference which has so long kept Europe in suspense would have been solved. A fatal influence has thrown everything into confusion. By provoking gratuitous suspicions, by exciting the fanaticism of the Turks, and by deceiving their Government as to my intentions and the real scope of my demands, it has so exaggerated the extent of the questions, that the probable result seems to be war. . . . . For your Majesty attributes to the occupation of the Principalities the evil of having suddenly transported the question from the region of discussion to that of fact; but your Majesty leaves out of view the circumstance that this occupation, still purely conditional, was preceded, and in great measure caused, by a very important previous fact—the appearance of the combined fleet in the vicinity of the Dardanelles; and besides this, much before that period when England hesitated to assume an hostile attitude, your Majesty took the initiative in sending your fleet as far as Salamis. This wounding demonstration certainly exhibited little confidence in me. It was calculated to encourage the Turks, and to paralyse beforehand the success of negotiations by giving them the idea that France and England were ready to support their cause under all circumstances. In the same way your Majesty makes it appear that the explanatory commentaries of my Cabinet upon the Vienna note rendered it impossible for France and England to recommend its adoption by the Porte; but your Majesty may recollect that our commentaries followed, and did not precede, the pure and simple non-acceptance of the note, and I believe that the Powers were so little seriously desirous of peace, that they confined themselves to the claims of the pure and simple adoption of that note, instead of allowing the Porte to modify what we had previously adopted without change. Besides, if any point of our commentaries had given rise to difficulties, I offered a satisfactory solution to them at Olmütz, and such was it considered by Austria and Prussia. Unfortunately, in the interval, a part of the Anglo-French fleet had already entered the Dardanelles, under the pretext of there protecting the lives and properties of English and French subjects; and in order to allow the whole to enter, without violating the treaty of 1841, it was necessary that the Ottoman Government should declare war against us. My opinion is, that if France and England had desired peace as much as I, they would, at any cost, have prevented that declaration of war, or, when war was once declared, have taken care that it should have been restrained within the narrow limits within which I wished to confine it on the Danube, so that I might not be compelled by force to aban-

don the purely defensive system which I wished to adopt. But from the moment when the Turks were allowed to attack our Asiatic territory, to carry away one of our frontier posts (even before the term fixed for the commencement of hostilities), to blockade Akhalttzik, and to ravage the province of Armenia—from the moment when the Turkish fleet were allowed to transport troops, arms, and munitions of war to our coasts, could it be reasonably hoped that we should wait patiently the result of such an attempt? Was it not to be supposed that we should do all we could to prevent it? The affair of Sinope was the result of this. That affair was the forced consequence of the attitude adopted by the two Powers, and the result certainly could not have been unexpected. I had declared my wish to remain upon the defensive, but before war broke out, as far as my honour and my interests could permit me to do so, and so long as the war was restrained within certain limits. Has all been done which ought to have been done to prevent these limits being exceeded? If the cannon-shot of Sinope reverberated painfully on the hearts of all those who in France and in England appreciate the national dignity, does your Majesty think that the menacing presence at the entrance of the Bosphorus of the 3000 pieces of cannon of which you speak, and the report of their entry into the Black Sea, remain without echo in the hearts of the nation whose honour I have to defend? I learn from your Majesty for the first time (for the verbal declarations made to me up to this period have made no such allusion), that while protecting the reinforcement of Turkish troops upon their own territory, the two Powers have resolved to prohibit to us the navigation of the Black Sea—that is to say, apparently, to take from us the right of strengthening our own coasts. I leave it to your Majesty to consider if that be, as you say, the way to facilitate the conclusion of peace, and if, in the alternative which is placed before me, I am permitted to discuss, or even to examine for a moment, your proposals for an armistice, the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, and the negotiation with the Porte of a convention to be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers? Would you yourself, Sire, if you were in my place, accept such a position? Would your national feeling allow you to do so? I boldly answer, No. Allow me, then, in my turn, the right of thinking as you would think yourself. Whatever your Majesty may decide, menaces will not induce me to recede. My confidence is in God and in my right, and Russia, as I can guarantee, will prove herself in 1854 what she was in 1812. If, however, your Majesty, less indifferent to my honour, should frankly return to our programme—if you should proffer me a cordial hand, as I now offer it to you at this last moment—I will willingly forget whatever has wounded my feelings in the past. Then, Sire, but then only, we may discuss, and perhaps we may come to an understanding. Let your fleet limit itself to preventing the Turks from sending additional forces to the theatre of war. I willingly promise that they shall

have nothing to fear from my attempts. Let them send a negotiator. I will receive him in a suitable manner. My conditions are known at Vienna. That is the only basis upon which I can allow discussion.

"I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of the sentiments with which I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend,

"NICHOLAS."

By this time the Czar felt that, with such incompatible views existing between himself and the Western Powers, there was slight hope of peace; and on the very day next after writing the above letter to the Emperor of the French, he issued an *Ukase*, ordering an extensive levy of soldiers throughout his dominions. The proportion to be raised was nine men out of every thousand of the adult male population, with the exception of the Jews, whose proportion was limited to two out of the same number. And shortly afterwards (on the 21st of February), the Czar issued a manifesto, in which he said that he had entertained the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish Government of its misconceptions, engendered by treacherous instigations, in which the just demands of Russia, founded on treaties, had been represented as attempts against the independence of the Turkish Empire. "But," continued the manifesto, "his Imperial Majesty's expectations have been disappointed. The English and French Governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets off Constantinople has served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western Powers, without previously declaring war, have sent their fleets into the Black Sea, proclaiming their intention to protect the Turks, and to impede the free navigation of our vessels of war employed for the defence of our own coasts. After a course of proceeding so unheard of amongst civilised nations, we recalled our embassies from England and France, and have now broken off all political intercourse with those Powers.

"England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, combating for the Orthodox faith.

"But Russia will not betray her holy mission; and, if enemies infringe her frontiers, we are ready to meet them with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Are we not still the same Russian nation, of whose exploits the memorable events of the year 1812 bear witness?

"May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds! With this hope, combating for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim—'O Lord our Redeemer, whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and his enemies be scattered!'"

The Czar Nicholas felt the vital importance of securing, if not the offensive and defensive alliance, at all events the neutrality of Austria; nor was he without good hopes that in this he should succeed. His claim upon the gratitude of Austria was strong. His armies had saved that empire from dismemberment in 1849, when they suppressed the Magyar revolt in Hungary; and for this service of

incalculable value, he had as yet asked nothing in return. He might reasonably presume that the young Emperor of Austria and his councillors would not forget how much their country owed to his assistance. Besides, the relations of Austria with England had not, of late, been of the most cordial character. Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary in 1848, when the rebellion broke out in Hungary and in Lombardy, and his sympathies were known to be in favour of the insurgents. The Austrian Cabinet believed that, although the Government of this country afforded no material aid, it gave a moral support to the revolution which had threatened the empire with dismemberment; and this opinion was strengthened by the enthusiastic reception which M. Kossuth received at popular meetings when he came to England, as also by the rough treatment of General Haynau by the mob, while he was on a visit to this country, for which the Austrian Cabinet had demanded redress by the summary punishment of the offenders, and could not believe that they would be proceeded against only by the known and usual forms of law.* Between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, there had been the closest intimacy ever since the Saxon campaign in 1813, and the Czar appears to have been even sanguine in his belief that Austria would not venture to endanger the continuance of a friendship which had subsisted for forty years. He therefore sent a special Envoy to Vienna, in the person of Count Orloff, a nobleman who enjoyed his confidence in no common degree. Count Orloff arrived at the Austrian capital on the 28th of January. At first he affected some mysterious reserve, and refused to reveal the precise object of his mission. But in a few days the answer of the Russian Cabinet to the proposition submitted to it by the Vienna Conference on the 13th of January was received. It consisted in a refusal to accept the terms, and it advanced certain counter proposals as the basis for negotiation. These proposals were five in number.

"1. The full and entire confirmation of former treaties concluded between Russia and the Porte, dating from that of Kainardji, and of the special conventions of Adrianople relative to the Danubian Principalities and to Servia.

"2. Explanations to be recorded by the respective Plenipotentiaries charged with the negotiation of peace in a separate act in the form of a protocol or of an additional article, the draught of which is hereunto annexed, concerning the signification and practical application of the former and latter firmans of the Sultans relative to religious liberty, and to the immunities accorded to the churches of the orthodox Eastern rite.

"3. The evacuation, with the least possible delay, of the Danubian Provinces, and of the other territories and towns forming part of the Sultan's dominions which may, in consequence of the events of the war, be occupied by the Russian armies, so soon as the arrangements shall be concluded.

"4. The re-establishment of

* See vol. 92 (Chronicle) p. 110.

the order of things, and of the Governments of the Principalities, such as they were settled by the stipulations of Adrianople.

"5. The regulation of the right of asylum, and of the conditions on which it should for the future be accorded in the respective countries to agitators and revolutionists, who, under the guise of political refugees, might foment dissensions and create misunderstandings between friendly and neighbourly Governments.

"As concerns the treaty of July 13, 1841, Russia considers it as never having ceased to be in force, since it was concluded both for the time of peace as well as for that of war; consequently, there would be no occasion for its renewal or completion by a guarantee."

On the 2nd of February, the representatives of the Four Powers at Vienna, declared these terms to be inadmissible, and such as ought not to be transmitted to the Government of the Sultan; and a protocol was therefore drawn up and signed by them.

The real object of Count Orloff's mission, no doubt, was to endeavour to secure a promise of strict neutrality on the part of Austria. In his interview with the young Emperor, that sovereign asked the Count whether the Czar, his master, would confirm his engagements not to pass the Danube, to evacuate the Principalities after the war, and not to disturb the general arrangements at present existing in the Turkish provinces? Count Orloff replied that the Emperor of Russia could make no such engagements. The Emperor of Austria said that as it was so, he, too, could make no engagement. He would remain faithful to the principles he had adopted in concert with the other three Powers, and would be guided in his conduct by the interests and the dignity of his empire. Disappointed in the extreme, Count Orloff quitted Vienna on the 8th of February.

In the meantime another Russian Envoy, Baron de Budberg, had been engaged in a similar task at Berlin. The Baron informed the Prussian Court of the proposals which Count Orloff was commissioned to make, and exerted himself to procure the King's assent to the wishes of the Czar, his brother-in-law. But the Baron was as unsuccessful at Berlin as Count Orloff was at Vienna. The Prussian Minister, M. de Manteuffel, firmly refused to entertain the question of an armed neutrality, and the King supported him in this view, although a strong Russian party at the Court of Potsdam, known as the party of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, from the name of their organ, exerted all their influence to the contrary. At the head of this party was M. de Gerlach. M. de Manteuffel wrote to the Prussian Envoy at Petersburg, that although his Government was determined not to abandon the task undertaken by the Four Powers in common of endeavouring to mediate a peace, yet if Russia should refuse such mediation, the Prussian Cabinet would be compelled to regard in future only the interests of their own country, and devise means, without the concurrence of Russia, for preserving the political equilibrium of Europe.

Symptoms of more energetic

action soon began to manifest themselves in the Court of Vienna. In the latter part of February, the Austrian premier, Count Buol Schauenstein, assured the English and French Ambassadors that if the two Western Powers would fix a day for the evacuation of the Principalities, after which, if the notice should be unattended to, hostilities should commence, the Cabinet of Vienna would support the summons. In consequence of this declaration, Lord Clarendon, on the 27th of February, wrote to Count Nesselrode, and after alluding to the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two Courts, which compelled him (Lord Clarendon) to address the Russian Chancellor directly, said:

"The British Government has for many months anxiously laboured, in conjunction with its allies, to effect a reconciliation of differences between Russia and the Sublime Porte; and it is with the utmost pain that the British Government has come to the conclusion that one last hope alone remains of averting the calamity which has so long impended over Europe.

"It rests with the Government of Russia to determine whether that hope shall be realised or extinguished; for the British Government, having exhausted all the efforts of negotiation, is compelled to declare to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, that if Russia should decline to restrict within purely diplomatic limits the discussion in which she has for some time past been engaged with the Sublime Porte, and does not, by return of the messenger who is the bearer of my present letter, announce her intention of causing the Russian troops under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff to commence their march with a view to recross the Pruth, so that the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be completely evacuated on the 30th of April next, the British Government must consider the refusal or the silence of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg as equivalent to a declaration of war, and will take its measures accordingly.

"The messenger who is the bearer of this letter to your Excellency is directed not to wait more than six days at St. Petersburg for your reply; and I earnestly trust that he may convey to me an announcement on the part of the Russian Government that by the 30th of April next the Principalities will cease to be occupied by Russian forces."

A similar note was also forwarded by the French Government to Count Nesselrode; and Lord Clarendon, at the same time, transmitted a copy of his despatch to Lord Bloomfield, our Ambassador at Berlin, with instructions to urge the Prussian Government to join in the requisition, or, at least, to make known to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that the summons of the Western Powers had the sanction and support of Prussia. His Prussian Majesty was unwilling that his Government should sign the summons in the terms in which it was drawn up; but he ordered Baron Manteuffel to forward a despatch to St. Petersburg urging the Russian Government to consider the dangers to which the peace of the world would be exposed by a refusal, and declaring that the responsibility of the war which might be the consequence

of that refusal would rest with the Emperor Nicholas.

The view taken by the Court of Berlin was, that Prussia was not called upon to engage in the impending struggle until her own interests, or those of Germany, became more directly involved. The policy of Frederick William was, in short, a policy of peace so long as the question in dispute was confined to the relations of Russia with Turkey—a question which, in the opinion of that monarch and his advisers, did not sufficiently affect Prussia to render it necessary or expedient that she should draw the sword on either side. The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 18th of March, when Baron Manteuffel, President of the Ministry, explained to the House the course which it was the intention of the King and his advisers to pursue. He said:—

"The Government is determined to vindicate for Prussia the right, under all circumstances, to co-operate in the preservation of the peace of Europe; but does not feel that Prussia is called upon in the same measure as other nations, in consequence of their geographical position and their naval resources, to take active part in the protection of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in a conflict the full scope of which cannot yet be apprehended, and the original subject-matter of which does not affect the interests of our Fatherland, but only the privileges and the influence which other Powers claim in the territories of the Porte. While we thus feel ourselves not called upon to take active part in the present conflict, it is matter of great solace to the paternal heart of his Majesty the King to be able to preserve the blessings of peace for Prussia and her confederates in the Bund for a longer time than the Powers more directly concerned seem to think possible for themselves.

"Under the influence of these feelings, his Majesty the King has decided not to require of the Prussian nation those heavy sacrifices inseparable from every war, until the real and particular interests of our own country, among which the honour and independence of Germany occupy a prominent position, imperiously call for this decision.

"We still abide as firmly as ever to the attitude assumed in the Vienna protocol; for if the maintenance or attainment of peace remains the essential aim and end of the Vienna Conferences, we shall not act at variance with them if we, so long as our particular position admits of it, keep the path open for pacificatory attempts, even though other States, from their occupying a position different from ours, feel themselves called upon to take up arms.

"We are entitled to reckon on a just and impartial appreciation of our conduct on the part of foreign Powers, and consequently on their accord; and it is more particularly our consideration for our confederates of the German Bund and our confidence in the good understanding which we are bringing about with them, and more particularly with Austria, that have a prominent share in the resolutions of the Government.

"In the same degree as his Majesty is penetrated with a sense of his kingly duty to preserve

Prussia and Germany from the miseries of war, so long as the dignity and the welfare of both permit it, equally firmly is he resolved, under all circumstances, to do justice to the high mission which the position of Prussia as an European power involves, and faithfully to aid any ally of the Confederation that, from his geographical position, may feel himself called upon sooner than Prussia to draw the sword in defence of German interests."

It must not, however, be supposed that there was no party in Prussia adverse to this view. There were many who thought her position very humiliating, and were anxious, at all hazards, to throw their country into the contest as the ally of France and England. Of these, Herr von Vincke was one of the most energetic and distinguished; and when the question of a loan, for which the Prussian Ministers applied, was discussed in the Second Chamber, on the 8th of April, he declared his opinion in language as homely as it was bold.—"It has been said," he observed, "that the character of the Emperor of Russia ought to inspire us with confidence. Gentlemen, I have the greatest esteem for the character of that monarch. It is not true that he has acted with perfidy. He has always said what he wished, and has always carried what he wished into execution. He addressed himself to England because he respected her most. Since his accession to the throne he has been deterred neither by romantic sentiments nor by the ties of relationship. He has been actuated only by the consideration of the greatness and the power of his country. He wants to possess the keys of his house, as Peter the Great expressed it. No blame can be attached to him for this, according to Russian notions. But we, Gentlemen, I think, have to consider this question in a Prussian point of view. If Russia is to hold the keys of her house—if she is to take possession of the Sound and the Bosphorus—she is not to do so with impunity; and you are directly interested in opposing her. If you are a Power of Europe, you ought to oppose these Russian projects to the uttermost; if you are not, there is the greater reason to attach yourself to those who will defend your weakness. Russia covets our eastern possessions. Remember the saying of Frederick the Great—'if the Russians get to Constantinople, in a week afterwards they will be at Konigsberg.' Religion has been introduced, and the Czar has been compared to Godfrey de Bouillon: but the secret correspondence shows that the only point in question with him is, 'the succession of the sick man.' The conduct of Russia towards Prussia has often been hostile. She is not the most ancient ally of Prussia—England, France, nay, Turkey herself, are more ancient. The true policy of Prussia ought to be to emancipate herself from Russia. Instead of co-operating on the basis of that which she considers right and just, Prussia is making herself the post-boy or letter-carrier of Europe."

But Herr von Vincke was too weak to contend with the strong Russian partialities of the King and his personal affection for his brother-in-law the Czar, nor could he succeed in making many con-

verts among those who held that, under every circumstance, a strict neutrality best became the Prussian monarchy.

The mode in which the "Summons" of the Allied Powers was received by the Russian Government will clearly appear by the following extract from a despatch addressed on the 19th of March to Lord Clarendon by M. Michele, English Consul at Petersburg, to whom our Foreign Secretary had inclosed his letter to Count Nesselrode, and who, in conjunction with M. De Castillon, the French Consul, had presented the notes of the English and French Cabinets to the Russian Chancellor.

"The Emperor returned to St. Petersburg early on the morning of the 5th (17th) inst. from Finland, whither he had proceeded on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., in company with three of his sons, the Grand Dukes Alexander, Nicholas, and Michael, to inspect the fortifications at Viborg, Helsingfors, and Sveaborg; the Grand Duke Constantine having gone to Finland some days previously.

"At 10 o'clock last night I received a note from the Chancellor of the Empire, inviting me to call upon him at one o'clock P.M. this day. I was punctual in my attendance; and on sending up my name to the Chancellor, I was informed that the French Consul was with his Excellency.

"After waiting a short time, I was told Count Nesselrode would receive me. On entering the room, his Excellency's greeting was of the most friendly description. He said, 'I have taken his Majesty's commands with reference to Lord Clarendon's note, and the Emperor does not think it becoming to make any reply to it.' I replied, 'M. le Comte, in a matter of so much importance I am sure I shall be excused for desiring to convey to my Government the exact words employed by your Excellency.' The Count at first used the words, 'His Majesty does not think it becoming in him to give any reply to Lord Clarendon's letter' (*ne le croit pas convenable de donner aucune réponse à la lettre de Lord Clarendon*). Upon my repeating this phrase after Count Nesselrode, his Excellency said, '*L'Empéreur ne juge pas convenable*,' &c.; and I again repeated after him the entire sentence. After I had done so, the Count said, 'Yes, that is the answer I wish you to convey to your Government; — *L'Empéreur ne juge pas convenable de donner aucune réponse à la lettre de Lord Clarendon.*' . . . . . .

"In the course of our subsequent conversation, I asked Count Nesselrode what the intentions of his Government were with reference to the consular arrangements between the two countries in the event of a declaration of war? His Excellency replied— 'That will entirely depend upon the course her Britannic Majesty's Government may adopt; we shall not declare war.'"

The session of the Legislative Chambers of France was opened by the Emperor on the 2nd of March, in the Salle des Maréchaux, at the Tuileries, and the grave aspect of affairs gave unusual interest to the speech which the Emperor delivered on the occasion. After dwelling at considerable length on the finances and the general internal condition of France, Louis Napoleon said, "I promised in my opening speech last year, to make

every effort to maintain peace and to reassure Europe. I have kept my word. I have, in order to avoid a contest, gone as far as honour could permit me. Europe now knows that if France draws the sword it is because she has been compelled to do so. It knows that France has no idea of aggrandisement, and that she only wishes to resist dangerous encroachments; and for that reason I desire to proclaim loudly that the period for conquests is past, never to return. Behold England, that ancient rival, which is every day drawing closer the bonds of a more intimate alliance, because the principles which we defend are at the same time those of the English people. Germany, which the recollection of old wars rendered mistrustful, and which, for that reason, gave, for the last forty years, perhaps too many proofs of deference to the policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, has already recovered her independence of action, and looks freely to see on which side her interests are to be found. Austria, particularly, which cannot see with indifference the events which are preparing, will enter into our alliance, and will thus confirm the character of morality and justice of the war which we are about to undertake.

"This, in fact, is the question at issue:—Europe, preoccupied with intestine struggles during forty years, reassured, moreover, by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander in 1815, as well as by that of his successor, until the present moment, appeared not to be aware of the danger with which it might be menaced by the colossal Power which, by its successive encroachments, embraces the north and south, which possesses two internal seas almost exclusively its own, whence it is easy for its armies and its fleets to attack our civilisation. An unfounded pretension at Constantinople was sufficient to awaken Europe from her slumbers.

"We have, in fact, seen in the East, in the midst of profound peace, a Sovereign suddenly demand new advantages from his weaker neighbour, and, because he did not obtain them, invade two of his provinces. This fact alone ought to place arms in the hands of those who detest iniquity. But, we had other reasons, too, for supporting Turkey. France has quite as much, and perhaps more, interest than England in the influence of Russia not being extended indefinitely over Constantinople; for to rule at Constantinople is to rule over the Mediterranean."

On the 5th of March a very remarkable circular letter was issued by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the diplomatic agents of the Emperor in Europe. That accomplished statesman retorted the charges which Russia had made, and maintained that it was that Power, and not France and England, that had provoked war. "If," said he, "the French squadron, at the end of March, anchored in the Bay of Salamis, it was because, since the month of January, there had been an immense assemblage of Russian troops in Bessarabia. If the naval forces of France and England approached the Dardanelles, where they did not arrive until the end of June, it was because a Russian army had been encamped on the banks of the

Pruth, and because the resolution to cross that river had been taken, and had been officially announced since the 31st of May. If, at a later period, our fleets were at Constantinople, it was because cannon resounded on the Danube; and, finally, if they entered the Black Sea, it was because, contrary to the promise of acting on the defensive, Russian vessels had left Sebastopol to destroy Turkish vessels at anchor in the port of Sinope. Every step which we took, in concurrence with England, in the East, had peace for its object. Every day, on the contrary, Russia advanced openly towards war." After showing that all Europe had pronounced a solemn verdict against the pretensions and acts of Russia, and that Prussia, and even Austria, whose antecedents and recent relations might have disposed them to be indulgent to Russia, concurred in sentiment with England and France, he continued as follows:—"There is an affectation of opposing the Cross to the Crescent, and an appeal is made to fanaticism for that support which cannot be obtained from reason. France and England need not defend themselves from the imputation made against them. They do not support Islamism against the Christian Greek faith. They go to protect the Ottoman Empire against the ambitious covetousness of Russia."

At the same time the French Minister of Finance brought in a Bill to negotiate a loan of 250,000,000 of francs, and in stating his reasons for this measure he said,—"Important maritime armaments and expeditions to distant shores will soon be attended with sacrifices which are not provided for in the estimates or by the ordinary means of the Treasury. An augmentation of the taxes is not a resource applicable to supplements of large and prompt expenditures, such as those rendered necessary by the transition from a state of peace to a state of war. Resort to those means would, moreover, be throwing on the present generation a burthen which more naturally belongs to the future. It is from a period of peace that we should demand a compensation for the sufferings of war." The Bill, authorising the loan, was unanimously agreed to on the 6th of March; and on the following day all the members of the legislative body proceeded to the Tuileries to present it to the Emperor, who was thus addressed by the President, M. Billault.—"Sire,—We bring to your Majesty the law which you presented to us yesterday, and which we have to-day unanimously agreed to. Upon this occasion the whole legislative body was desirous of accompanying its Committee, in order to exhibit to Europe the testimony which it offers to the Emperor of its entire confidence and its most determined support."

To this Louis Napoleon replied:—"I feel much emotion at the enthusiasm displayed by you in agreeing to this Bill. Your concurrence proves to me that I was not mistaken in the course I have adopted. How could I do otherwise than reckon upon your support? We have all the same sentiments; we all represent the same interests; for you, as well as I, were elected by France."

There is no doubt that the

popular feeling both in France and England was very general in favour of a war with Russia. The Governments of those two countries showed far more reluctance to embark in the tremendous contest than was agreeable to the excited temper of the public mind —an excitement, in great measure, produced by newspapers and journalists, who may be said to have been unanimous. But the heads and leaders of a nation, upon whom rests an awful responsibility if war be undertaken without an absolute and dire necessity, have to consider not merely the justice of the quarrel in which they are engaged, but the cost and sacrifices of blood and treasure which hostilities involve, the complications which may arise in the course of the struggle affecting the equilibrium of power, the enormous danger of a wide-spread attempt on the part of subjugated races to recover by revolt their lost independence, and the probabilities of ultimate and durable success in the war about to be undertaken.

These considerations, no doubt, weighed heavily with the Emperor of the French as well as with the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen. It was thought, indeed, by some persons, that a firmer tone and a more decided attitude on the part of the Western Powers *at first*, before a single Russian soldier had crossed the Pruth, might have had the effect of discouraging the Czar, and of preventing the invasion of the Principalities. He did not, perhaps, believe that England and France would actually draw the sword on behalf of Turkey, but would content themselves with protocols and diplomatic remonstrances, as England did at the time of the Treaty of Adrianople.

> "Hoc fonte derivata clades'
> In patriam populumque fluxit."

But when the aggression on the Principalities had taken place, and it had been agreed not to consider it as necessarily a *casus belli*, we can excuse, and even commend, the forbearance which induced the French and English Governments to give Russia every opportunity to recede voluntarily from her untenable position before they resorted to force in order to compel her, or threw their respective countries into collision with that mighty empire.

However, it now became obvious that the Emperor of Russia would abate none of the pretensions which not only France and England, but Austria, and even Prussia, had repeatedly declared to be inadmissible. The territory of Turkey was still occupied by the invader, a fierce struggle was going on along the line of the Danube, and, before long, it was reasonably to be expected that the legions of Russia would be seen, as in 1829, on the southern side of the Balkan, in possession of Adrianople, and pointing the heads of their columns upon Constantinople; and, therefore, unless the Western Powers promptly interfered, the Ottoman Empire might succumb, and disappear in the unequal struggle with the enormous military power of Russia.

France and England, therefore, determined to declare war. On the 27th of March, M. Achille Fould, *Ministre d'Etat*, carried to the *Corps Legislatif* a message from the Emperor, announcing that Russia, having refused to reply to the summons of France and England, was thereby placed, with respect

to France, in a state of war, the whole responsibility of which rested upon Russia. This declaration was received with enthusiasm and loud cheers; and M. Billault, the President, addressing M. Fould, said—"The Emperor may reckon on the unanimous co-operation of the Legislative Body, as also on that of the whole of France." A similar communication was made to the French Senate, and there met with an equally enthusiastic response. On the following day, the 28th of March, the Queen of England issued her hostile declaration, in which, although the word *war* was avoided, her Majesty stated that the time had arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more and more extended, it was obvious that the Emperor of Russia had entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. Her Majesty, therefore, felt called upon, "by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire had been recognised as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which had violated the faith of treaties, and defied the opinion of the civilised world, to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of the French for the defence of the Sultan."*

Previously, however, to their respective declarations of war, the two Western Powers had unmistakably manifested their intentions to interfere actively on behalf of Turkey by sending each an army to the East, to act there as emergencies might require.

The terms upon which this co-operation was to be afforded, and the objects it had in view, were regulated by a treaty, or convention, between England, France, and the Porte, which was signed on the 12th of March. It affirmed that their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon were perfectly convinced that the existence of the Ottoman Empire in its present extent was of essential importance to the balance of power among the States of Europe, and that, in consequence, their Majesties had agreed to afford to the Sultan the assistance which he had requested. The first article provided that their Majesties would, at an early date, send land troops to any such point or points of the Ottoman territory as should appear suitable; and the Sultan undertook that the British and French land troops that might thus be sent for the protection of the Ottoman territory should meet with the same friendly reception, and be treated with the same consideration, as the British and French naval forces employed in the Turkish waters.

"Article 2.—The high contracting parties bind themselves each and every to communicate to each other, without loss of time, every and any proposition which either of them may receive, directly or indirectly, from the

* This declaration will be found at length in the Appendix. It is well worthy of perusal, as containing a succinct narrative of the events which finally led to the rupture between Russia and the Western Powers.

Emperor of Russia with reference to a cessation of hostilities, a truce, or a peace; and his Highness the Sultan binds himself further to conclude no truce and to enter on no negotiations for peace, nor to settle any preliminaries of peace with the Emperor of Russia without the knowledge and consent of the other high contracting parties.

"Article 3.—As soon as the object of the present treaty shall have been attained by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of the French shall immediately take measures to withdraw their military and naval forces which shall have been employed for the purpose of attaining the object of the present treaty; and all the fortresses or positions on Ottoman territory which shall have been temporarily occupied by the forces of England and France shall be delivered back to the authorities of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in the space of 40 days, or sooner if possible, dating from the exchange of the ratification of the treaty by which the present war shall have been ended."

Article 4 provided that there should be no interference on the part of the Ottoman authorities with the operations and movements of the allies, and that every aid and facility should be afforded to them by the said authorities; but the general plan of the campaign was to be concerted between the Commanders-in-Chief of the three armies—English, French, and Turkish.

It is needless to expatiate upon the vast importance of this treaty. It was undoubtedly the firm belief entertained by Russia in the impossibility of such a hearty alliance of France and England for purposes of war that encouraged the Emperor Nicholas to persevere in his intentions.

Lord Raglan (long and favourably known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset) was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the English forces destined for the East. The army consisted of four divisions of infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown and Major-Gens. the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans, and Sir Richard England, and of one division of cavalry, commanded by the Earl of Lucan. The Brigadier Generals of infantry were Sir Colin Campbell, Bentinck, Pennefather, Airey, Adams, Buller, Eyre, Estcourt, and Lord De Ros; and of cavalry, the Hon. J. G. Scarlett and the Earl of Cardigan—General Scarlett commanding the heavy, and Lord Cardigan the light brigade. The first detachment of these troops sailed from England on the 28th of February. They disembarked at Malta, where they remained until the 31st of March, when they proceeded to Gallipoli, in European Turkey, a little above the point where the Strait of the Dardanelles expands into the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora. They landed at Gallipoli, a desolate place, on the 5th of April, accompanied by Gen. Sir George Brown and a number of staff officers.

They had, however, been preceded a few days by a portion of the French army, which sailed from Marseilles on the 19th of March, and reached Gallipoli on the 30th of the same month, successive reinforcements of both armies quickly following.

The French expeditionary force was placed under the chief comman of Marshal St. Arnaud, who at the time was Minister at War, in which office he was succeeded by Marshal Vaillant. The first division was commanded by Gen. Canrobert; the second, by Gen. Bosquet. The brigade of cavalry, consisting of the first and fourth regiments of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, was commanded by Gen. d'Allonville, and the first corps of reserve, formed of a regiment of Zouaves, a regiment of light infantry, and a regiment of marines, by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte. A second corps of infantry, as a body of reserve, was commanded by Gen. Forey, and a reserve brigade of cavalry by Gen. Cassargnalles.

At this time an opinion was universally, and not quite unreasonably, entertained of the incapacity of the Turks to resist the advance of the Russians upon Shumla and the passes of the Balkan Mountains. Gen. Sir John Burgoyne had previously been commissioned by the British Government to proceed to Bulgaria, or the country lying between the Danube and the Balkan, and, from a personal inspection of the Turkish army under Omar Pasha, to judge of the probability of their being able to make an effectual stand against the invading army. Except for defending stone walls, or fighting under strong cover, the Turkish soldier was not supposed to be worth much. It had been seen that they could do well in a position like that at Kalafat; but it was generally believed that they would be unable to cope with the Muscovite columns in the field, if those invaders should cross the Danube, and march to the Balkan passes, as they had done in the campaign of 1829. Sir John Burgoyne participated in this opinion, and, in consequence of the fears which he expressed for the safety of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, it was resolved to occupy and throw up defensive works across the peninsula which forms the eastern side of those straits.

It certainly showed little confidence in the prospects of success in the field that the troops sent to the assistance of Turkey should be occupied for a considerable period in fortifying a corner of the empire so very remote from the scene of action, on the line of the Danube, where the contest was raging between the Russian and Turkish armies. This corner, moreover, is at a considerable distance from Constantinople; and it might be thought that the *fortification* of the peninsula would be of little avail in preventing the fall of that city if the Russians attacked it. But it is to be observed that an army, posted as the French and English were at Gallipoli, would be on the right flank of the Russians if they really crossed the Balkan to try their fortunes at Stamboul, and that, with such a force threatening their weak side, it is not very probable that the Russians would have made any such attempt.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon had been strongly in favour of an occupation of the peninsula. In a paper of instructions drawn up by him, as late as the 12th of April, for the guidance of Marshal St. Arnaud, he had said, "In placing yourself, Marshal, at the head of a French army departing for combat at more than six hundred leagues from the mother country, my first recommendation

is, to have the greatest care for the health of the troops, to expose them no more than is necessary, and not to give battle without being assured that two-thirds of the chances at least are in your favour. The Peninsula of Gallipoli is selected as the principal site of disembarkation, because it should be, as a strategical point, the basis of our operations—that is to say, the place of arms for our depôts, our ambulances, and our provisions—and from whence we may with facility march forward or re-embark. That will not hinder you, on your arrival, should you consider it advisable, from lodging one or two divisions in the barracks to be found either at the west of Constantinople or at Scutari. So long as you are not in front of the enemy, the dispersion of your forces will cause no inconvenience, and the presence of your troops at Constantinople may produce a good moral effect; but, if, by chance, after having advanced towards the Balkans, you are constrained to make a movement in retreat, it will be of much more advantage to regain the coast of Gallipoli than that of Constantinople, for the Russians will never venture from Adrianople to Constantinople with an army of 60,000 good troops on their right flank. If, however, it is desirable to fortify the line of Karasu in advance of Constantinople, it must be done with the intention of leaving its defence to the Turks only, because, I repeat it, our position will be more independent, more redoubtable, in finding ourselves on the flanks of the Russian army than if we were blockaded in the Thracian Peninsula."

The entrenched camp, upon which the English and French troops were now busily employed, consisted of a series of field works about seven miles in length, running along the crest of a ridge, from the Sea of Marmora, on the east, to the Gulf of Saros or Exaros, at the head of the Peninsula, on the west.

After undergoing the fatigue of making these field works, and when they were nearly finished, the allied forces were removed to the Bosphorus, the British landing at Scutari, on the east side of that narrow strait, and the French occupying the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Lord Raglan arrived at Constantinople on the 29th of April, and Marshal St. Arnaud on the 8th of May. Before quitting France, the Marshal had issued a spirit-stirring order of the day to his army, in which he had said—"France and England, rivals in other times, are now friends and allies. The two countries have learned to esteem each other while combating. United, they command the seas, and their fleets will feed the army while famine is in the camp of the enemy. Soldiers! the eagles of the empire resume their flight, not to menace Europe, but to defend it. Bear them on once more, as your fathers bore them before you; and, like them, let us all, before we quit France, repeat the cry which so often led them to victory—'Vive l'Empéreur!'"

There were now about 20,000 French on the European, and about 10,000 British on the Asiatic, side of the Bosphorus.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA continued.—*Campaign of the Turks on the Danube—Kalafat—Desperate combats between Russians and Turks—Despatch of Omar Pasha—Passage of the Danube by the Russians—Bombardment of Odessa by the Allies—Challenge to the Russian Fleet in Sebastopol—Siege of Silistria—Failure and Retreat of the Russians—French and English Armies removed to Varna—A portion of them advanced to Devna—Storming of Russian Forts at the Sulina Mouth of the Danube—Death of Captain Parker—Fearful mortality at Varna—The Dobrudscha—Mortality among the Russian Troops—Convention with Austria—An Austrian Army enters the Danubian Principalities—Austrian Proclamation—Conflagration at Varna—Lord Cardigan's Reconnaissance with the Light Cavalry—Utterly desolate state of the country—Loss of the steam-ship "Tiger"—Kindness of the people of Odessa to our Prisoners—The Blockade of Sebastopol successfully broken by the Russian Ship "Waldimir"—Number of Turkish Troops collected in the Valley of the Danube at the end of July.*

THE campaign on the Danube, where the troops of the Sultan were left to act by and for themselves, opened this year, on the 6th of January, with a vigorous engagement between the Turks and Russians. The scene of action was a fertile plain extending in an oblong form in front of Kalafat, and between it and the village of Citate, or Zetati, on the north-west, where the troops of the Czar occupied a slightly-fortified position. The river forms a curve round Kalafat, the fortifications of which extend to the Danube on either side. Through the middle of these works runs the road from Kalafat to Krajova. The Turkish out-pickets were at Cioroine, the second post station towards Krajova, and the Russians were at Radovan. Between these two places, or round about them, lie several villages, where the outposts often came into contact. The object of the Russians was to dislodge the Turks from all these villages, as their presence there was an impediment to any decided operation against Kalafat, from which it was their great object to drive the Mussulmans; the "material guarantee" being certainly not complete so long as a Turkish soldier remained on the left bank of the Danube. During several days before the 6th, skirmishes had taken place on the plain to the north of Citate, between the Turkish cavalry and the Cossacks; but about noon on that day, the Turkish cavalry, in a mass, made a charge upon the Russian lines at Citate, and there then ensued a desperate contest. The combat soon became general, and it was waged with all arms, horse, foot, and artillery, until the deep shades of

evening fell over the plain. The Turks drove the Russians out of Citate, and although desperate attempts were made to retake the position, they remained masters of it at nightfall. We quote Omar Pasha's own account of the action:—

"A very serious engagement has taken place within about six hours' journey in advance of Kalafat, near the village of Citate, on the Russian Christmas day. Our force consisted of 11 battalions of infantry, 22 field pieces, three regiments of cavalry, and 450 irregular horse, under the orders of Ahmed Pasha. The Russians had upon the spot 15 battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, besides two squadrons of Paskiewitch's Hussars, and five squadrons of Cossacks, all under the command of General Aurep. In order to keep up the communications between the village of Citate and Kalafat, three other battalions had advanced as far as the village of Pojana. Citate was occupied by four battalions of Russian infantry, 12 pieces of cannon, two squadrons of Paskiewitch's Hussars, and five squadrons of Cossacks. The Russians had raised a redoubt behind the village. The village was attacked by six battalions of infantry, 12 pieces of cannon, and two regiments of cavalry, under the orders of Ismail Pasha. The rest of our troops, commanded by Mustapha Pasha, and consisting of five battalions of infantry, ten pieces of cannon, and one regiment of cavalry, were posted before the village.

"After an obstinate combat of three hours, the enemy was completely dislodged from the village; the streets were incumbered with dead; half a Russian battalion, surrounded and incapable of retreat, perished at the point of the sword; hardly 600 men of this regiment could escape. Shortly before this, the Russian cavalry, charged by ours, were, at the first shock, completely routed.

"While our troops were engaged in taking the village by assault, another Russian detachment of nine battalions of infantry, six guns, and two regiments of cavalry attacked our reserve, posted before the village, and committed the fault of attempting to take our rear instead of charging our right. This was the cause of their defeat, because our troops in changing from front to rear, and by placing themselves nearer to the back of the village, were able to profit by the advantage of the ground, particularly those battalions placed in first line, which were covered by a ditch, as well as the other two battalions of the second line, which were also placed in a very advantageous position.

"The fight upon this point lasted an hour and a half. From the commencement of the cannonade our artillery had caused so much loss to the enemy, that the latter, despairing of holding his position, advanced within the range of our guns. Thanks to the coolness of our troops, this movement was fatal to him; the well-directed fire of our infantry, aided by grape-shot, produced such ravage in the enemy's line, that, once forced to beat a retreat, he was soon compelled to fly in disorder, pressed by our infantry, who rushed in pursuit of him. Had it not been for the

night, and the fatigue of our troops, who had been on the march that and the preceding day, the enemy would have been completely routed."*

The moment the fresh Russian detachment came up was a most critical one for the Turks, but Omar Pasha proved himself equal to the emergency. Instead of waiting for this formidable attack, he boldly assumed the offensive with his reserves, and fell upon the enemy before they had time to deploy. In a brief space of time those newly-arrived Russians were retreating in disorder on all sides. At the close of the combat, the whole of the Russian force threw itself into a redoubt at a very short distance from the scene of the carnage, and from this they could not be dislodged.

The combat was fiercely renewed on the following morning by the Russians, who in vain endeavoured to recover the village they had lost on the preceding day. They were repulsed with loss. The struggle recommenced on the 8th, and was continued at intervals on the 9th and 10th, rather to the advantage of the Turks, on the whole. But when the Turks made an attempt against the Russian redoubt near Citate, they, in their turn, were repulsed and thoroughly beaten. The events, however, of these few days were very honourable to the Ottoman arms, and, like the combat of Oltenitza, they made a great impression on public opinion in Europe.

A desultory warfare was now for some time carried on along the whole line of the Danube, between the Turks and the Russians, with no decisive result. The Minié rifle was actively used on both sides, and numbers of individual lives were sacrificed with no effect upon the ultimate fortunes of the campaign. It would only weary our readers if we were to attempt to give a narrative of these obscure and unconnected conflicts, which were, however, very useful to the Turks by exercising their new levies and giving them confidence in the presence of the enemy.

We pass over, for the present, the negotiations which were still proceeding in the different European capitals, and the more serious matter of the Hellenic insurrection, and proceed to the next great military event, the passage of the Danube by the Russians, which took place on the 23rd of March, ten days after the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between France and England, by which those two Powers became committed, irrevocably, to the defence of Turkey. The time had therefore now arrived for Russia to strike some decisive blow at the tottering Ottoman Empire before the Allies could arrive to its succour. Nothing short of forcing the Balkan could be regarded as a decisive blow. The difficulties of the attempt would doubtless be very great. Thirty thousand Turks garrisoned Kalafat, and had been allowed time to throw up numerous earthworks, and to provide otherwise for that cover under which they generally fight so well. Kalafat, therefore, must be masked by not less than half of the advanced Russian army. Moreover, the small forts in the

* The Pasha does not correctly state the numbers; the Russian force was numerically very inferior to the Turkish: instead of having 5000, they had not 3000 men on the field.

Dobrudscha, and every point up to Silistria, must of necessity be carried by the Russians in order to obtain a practicable base of operations. Another force must still be left to mask the garrisons of Rutschuk and other places on the right bank of the Danube; and, lastly, with numbers thus seriously diminished by detachment, a position was to be assailed which, though oftentimes attacked, has but once given the triumphal name of *Sabalkanski*, or "transcender of the Balkan," to a Russian general (Marshal Diebitsch, in 1829).

The Russian right was now held on the defensive, watching the garrison of Kalafat, whilst the left crossed the Danube into the Dobrudscha. The Turkish position in these parts, was, in fact, untenable, being always liable to be cut off by an attack on its left. The Ottoman general had orders, therefore, to retire upon Karasu, in the rear of Trajan's Wall, so soon as the enemy's movement should be distinctly marked. The object of Omar Pasha was, naturally, to act on the defensive, to avoid fighting where there was no cover, and on no account to risk a general action, except under the most favourable circumstances, or in his long-prepared and formidable position, Schumla, at the northern foot of the Balkans.

The Russian passage of the Danube was certainly one of the best movements they effected during this year's war. It took place at or near the three points, Ismail, Galatz, and Matchin, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, both from the inclemency of the weather and the fierce opposition of the Turks. The latter were, however, withdrawn, for the reason above stated, before involving themselves too much in the contest. In a short time all the small forts in the Dobrudscha, including Matchin, Toultscha, Hirsova, &c., were in the hands of the enemy.

If Prince Gortschakoff could now have pushed his operations and advanced simultaneously upon Silistria, Varna, and Schumla, as in 1828, he might have well taken the chances of war. The game would have been a very daring one, but the choice lay solely between some such bold stroke for victory, and the certainty, on the other hand, of being forced back over the Danube so soon as the troops of France and England should appear on the scene of action. Doubtless the difficulties would be fearfully increased by the advance being through the inhospitable Dobrudscha, where neither tree nor shrub, neither river nor scarcely a spring of water, could be found to supply the most pressing wants of the army. Still these difficulties had been mastered before, and what hardy soldiers have done once they may do again. The resolution, however, was wanting, and that probably in the highest quarter—in the Emperor Nicholas himself, who appears to have directed all the operations of the campaign. But many circumstances must have contributed to this indecision. The intentions of Austria were very doubtful. It could not fail to be known to the Czar that that Power was on the point of signing a treaty with Prussia—a treaty which, while securing her own territory in the event of invasion, would leave her free to oppose

his armies on the Lower Danube, and which would further recognise either the annexation of the Principalities or an attack on the Balkans as a necessary *casus belli*.* Then, again, the Turks had fought far better than the Czar could have anticipated. And the aid of the Russian fleet on the left flank of the operating army, so advantageous in the former war of 1828–9, was now altogether wanting, the Russian war-ships being shut up in Sebastopol, and the English and French fleets being masters of the Black Sea. And, lastly, whatever was to be done by the Russians must be fully accomplished within two months, by the end of which time the French and English armies might be expected to arrive.

For nearly two months the British and French troops successively arrived at Gallipoli, or at Constantinople, or at Scutari, which last place may be called the Asiatic suburb of the Turkish capital; and these troops carried with them all the enormous *matériel* which is the destinctive characteristic of modern warfare. The depôts on the shores of the Hellespont and Bosphorus were to be considered as the first move in that game of giants, of which no one could see the end. Constantinople became, in fact, the base of all eventual operations.

The first British cannon was fired by the navy, on the 22nd of April, in revenge for an insult offered by the Russians in firing upon a flag of truce. The fortifications at Odessa were subjected to a fire which lasted ten hours, and did not cease until most of the batteries were silenced or destroyed.*

Odessa has often been compared, in general aspect, to Brighton; but the line of cliffs on which the town stands has a slight curve inwards, forming a shallow bay, with a radius of some three miles. These cliffs face the north-east, and towards the north they sink into low sandy mounds and steppes. Stretching out from below them, at the lower or south-eastern end of the town, runs a long fortified mole, at the end of which is a light-house. This is called the Quarantine Mole, and it usually shelters a crowd of trading ships of all nations. On the morning of our attack, the place was very much crowded, and each vessel had her colours at the mast-head, as if appealing for succour or protection against cannon balls intended for the Russians. The attacking force had orders to give this mole as wide a berth as possible, in order to be out of reach of its fire; and so to avoid the necessity of returning the fire, and injuring any of the neutrals within. The attack was strictly confined to the forts, batteries, and military storehouses. In addition to the works on the Quarantine Mole, the town was defended by four batteries which were constructed at the beginning of this year, and there were three other batteries in the suburbs, which could sweep the bay with a

* For this treaty between Austria and Prussia, which was signed at Berlin on the 20th of April, see Appendix.

* Baron Osten-Sacken, in command at Odessa, positively denied to Admiral Dundas, in a letter dated April 14, that the Russians had fired upon a flag of truce. Captain Loring, who commanded in our flag of truce, reiterated his accusation in another letter to Admiral Dundas, dated April 21.

cross fire. The citadel on the west side of the town also commands the fort, and mounts some very heavy guns. The following formed the attacking force:—*Mogadore*, *Vauban*, *Descartes*, *Caton* (French); *Sampson*, *Terrible*, *Tiger*, *Retribution*, *Furious* (English), and a detachment of rocket boats. The *Sanspareil* and *Highflyer* acted as reserve. This force proceeded to another fortified mole at the northern extremity of the cliffs, called the Imperial Mole, enclosing a mass of Russian ships of all sorts, and some very large barracks. The steamers had orders to go as far as possible in shore, so as to rake and destroy this Imperial Mole and the shipping it covered. About twenty minutes before seven they began their fire, the *Sampson* taking the lead. When within 2000 yards, each steamer delivered the fire of her enormous guns, then wheeled round in a circle of about half-a-mile in diameter, each taking up the fire in succession. "Thus," says an eye-witness,* "they kept wheeling and twisting about, like so many waltzers, without ever touching, or getting into scrapes." The guns on the mole answered steadily, and for a long time the terrific fire from the steamers could not silence the mole. Towards 1 P.M., a shed at the back of the battery caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole of that part of the works blew up. The Russian fire then slackened, while our steamers continued to ply the ships within the mole with shot and shell, until they were nearly all either on fire, or riddled and sinking. But suddenly, from behind some sheds on the low sandy shore, a Russian battery of six horse-artillery guns opened upon our rocket-boats, which were at the moment within musket-shot. Happily, not one of our men was hurt, though a perfect shower of balls fell around them, knocking the oars about, and ploughing up the water all round them. As soon as our steamers opened upon this artillery, it retired with speed. A few minutes after their disappearance, the buildings which had afforded them cover burst out into a furious flame. Our steamers kept up their sharp practice till about five o'clock in the evening. Some of them received damage, but of no great consequence. Only one Englishman was killed, and only eight or nine were wounded. The French had two killed, and two men wounded, not by the fire of the enemy, but by an accident that happened to one of their own guns. "Such a result as this," says Admiral Hamelin in his despatch, "strongly attests the immense superiority of the calibre and fire of the guns of our steam frigates over those of the enemy; and if the supreme art of war consists in doing much mischief, without sustaining any, never did the maxim receive a more complete illustration." The Emperor Nicholas forthwith decreed, that "the military stores, batteries, and all the other works of defence, destroyed by a division of the combined squadron, shall be reconstructed at the expense of the city of Odessa." It was subsequently stated, that the Czar, in making this decision, had merely acceded to the patriotic demands of the inhabitants. Unhappily, it was not found possible to avoid

* Correspondent of the *Times*, of 2nd May.

the destruction of private property. Our rocket-boats set on fire the lower part of the town, and this part was almost entirely consumed; factories, warehouses, and shops being involved in a common destruction.* Great damage was also done to the magnificent palace of Count Woronzow, who had done very much to improve the city and the neighbouring country, and who may be called the second founder and great benefactor of Odessa. The Allies were rather astonished at seeing that, during the whole of this tremendous cannonading, no Russian flag was hoisted or shown, either on the citadel or batteries, or the Government works, or on the Russian ships in port. "Such a neglect of military rules," says Admiral Hamelin, "can be attributed only to the disorder and confusion which prevailed in the city from the moment the attack was commenced."

A great many of the Russians must have perished in the burning buildings and many more must have been blown up with their powder magazines. At the moment the place had a garrison of 30,000 men. The civil population was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000. One-half of these inhabitants were this day deprived of house and home. The fire had not ceased to rage at noon on the following day.

This bombardment of Odessa was followed by a challenge to the Russian fleet at Sebastopol; but the enemy being in inferior force, declined the combat.

We return to the contest on the Danube. The line of Karasu (Trajan's Wall) having been abandoned by the Turks on the advance of the Russians, the latter were in a position, early in May, to commence operations against Silistria. Preparations had, for some time previously, been made by the invaders for passing the heavy siege *matériel* over the river at favourable points, within a few miles of the fortress, as soon as the covering army, marching up the right bank of the Danube from Rasova, should take up position.*

Our space enables us to do little more than notice the more salient points of this defence, which may be said to rival the most remarkable instances recorded in military history.

The fortifications of the town

* On the 3rd of May (O.S.), the Emperor Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, issued a decree, in which the conduct of the Allies in attacking Odessa was held up to the detestation of his subjects; "the day on which the inhabitants of Odessa were assembled in the Orthodox Temples to celebrate the death of the Son of God, crucified for the redemption of humanity, the Allies, enemies of his holy name, have committed a crime against that city of peace and commerce, that city where all Europe, in its days of scarcity and famine, always found open granaries: the French and English fleets have bombarded our batteries during twelve hours, the habitations of peaceful citizens and the merchant vessels that were anchored in the roadstead; but our valorous troops conducted by you (Osten-Sacken) in person, and filled with a profound faith in the Most High, the Protector of Justice, have gloriously repulsed the attack of the enemy," &c. As a reward, the Emperor sent Baron Osten-Sacken the Order of St. Andrew.

* The military reader may be profitably referred to the October number of the *Spectateur Militaire* for a detailed account of the siege of Silistria, or, more properly, of its gallant defence. This account is accompanied by a plan, stated to be published under the sanction of the French Minister of War. In the *Times* of June 8, July 3, and July 21, there is a very interesting diary.

of Silistria consisted of a single line of bastions and curtains, forming ten irregular fronts without outworks. At a distance averaging 1000 yards from the place, and at about the same distance from one another, was a system of detached forts; and at another 1000 yards in advance, on the summit of a plateau, which it could sweep by its fire, was an earthen fort recently constructed by the Arabs. The detached works became nearer to the place as they approached the river, so that those on the extreme flank were within 300 yards of its ramparts. It was the facility and rapidity with which the Turks could throw up earthworks that saved this stronghold. The attack and the defence were carried on with equal vigour; repeated storming parties were directed against the entrenchments; mines and countermines overthrew the works and tore up the soil, frequently involving in one common destruction the besiegers and besieged.

The advanced position of Arab Tapia,* in the direction of Rasova, from which the besiegers were to advance, would naturally engage their first attack. A work of such recent and hurried construction was not expected to stop an enemy for any length of time. Its ditch was but six or seven feet deep; its parapet only six feet high, and far from being thick. In form it somewhat resembled three sides of a square, the fourth side, which was altogether open, forming the gorge in rear. A small bastion stood at one of the angles. On the right flank was a ravine, in which a large body of troops might find cover. On the left flank was a trench of support for musketry.

* More correctly Arab Tepè. The word Tepè is the same as the word Tope as used in India, Affghanistan, and other Eastern countries. It signifies mound, tumulus, or barrow. Thus Arab Tepè is "the Arab mound." The Arab Tepè which played so important a part in the siege, has been thus described by a military writer in one of the German journals:—

"The Arab Tepè is, technically speaking, nothing more than a '*flèche*,' or redan, consisting of a front some 50 paces in length, with flanks of about the same extent thrown back at a sharp angle. The rear is entirely open, and was never even palisaded. In and immediately behind the defences there were never more than 1000 men at one time, a number very considerable in proportion to the extent of the work. The profile of the rampart and ditch may be considered strong. No part, however, had been faced with masonry, and the embrasures alone were fitted with gabions. The work was armed with no more than six guns, most of which had a calibre of from 20 to 22 okas, the oka equalling $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. These were fired through embrasures. In other respects the work was simply adapted for infantry defence.

"A circumstance, however, which materially increased the capabilities of the work for resistance was, that a kind of trench had been cut to the eastward and westward, which followed the declivity of the slope till it reached the nearest part of the adjacent valley. The ground to the front was swept by the artillery fire of the flanks of the main work. It is here to be noticed, that the Turkish irregulars, to avoid the murderous fire of the Russian batteries, had excavated behind on either flank of these trenches numerous holes, in which they burrowed so effectually that the enemy could seldom see more of the defenders than their turbans and the muzzles of their muskets. In spite of some unfavourable features, such as a gentle rise in one quarter to the south, the ground may be considered, from its barrenness of surface, as, on the whole, favourable to the fire of the defence. The work was in communication with two other detached earthworks, situated on two heights eastward and westward, which are on the highest summits of the ground which slopes to the north."

Arab Tepè and Ylanli Tepè guarded the approaches to the place against an enemy advancing by the right bank. Weak as they were in themselves, they obliged the enemy to assail them with regular parallels, zigzags, batteries, and mines. Had he succeeded in capturing Arab Tepè, he would still have been 2000 yards from the ramparts; and if Ylanli had fallen, he would have had 1000 yards yet to traverse before his guns could be brought to the brink of the ditch, and this under a formidable cross fire from the collateral detached works.

The Russians made two assaults, in each of which they penetrated within the work, but only to be driven out again. Eight mines were exploded under its ramparts; and for the length of 50 yards, its face was laid prostrate. Three batteries of heavy guns, within a range of 250 yards, knocked its low fragile parapet to pieces. At the same time a close fire of Russian musketry was poured into the defenders if ever they exposed a head or a limb. But all was in vain. As fast as the Russians destroyed the parapets, the Turks constructed others in their rear. The troops which repulsed the assailants followed them back into their own trenches. At other times they made sorties, which were not repelled until the whole Russian guard of the trenches was fiercely engaged. The defence of the Tepè was essentially an *active* defence.

"The first principle of fortification is doubtless to place the weaker party in a position to resist superior forces. This is effected ordinarily by constructing a strong and costly work with deep masonry ditches to receive a comparatively small garrison. The principal opposition, therefore, in this case, lies in the obstacle which the works themselves, presumed to be properly defended, will offer to the enemy's advance. In the case of Arab Tepè the picture was reversed. The opposition here offered consisted in the action of a strong body of men defending a comparatively feeble work. . . . . Not one-half of the garrison were in the work itself. The greater part were in the adjoining ravines, or in the trenches of support on each flank. The fort thus served as an *appui* to the action of these supporting troops, free to move in every direction, and thus, though weak in itself, it became strong relatively to this system of defence. The lines of Torres Vedras were conceived on the same principle. The forts composing them were formidable only because supported by strong divisions of the field force. They were not, however, attempted to be forced. We believe this to be the secret of the successful defence of Arab Tepè; it illustrates the value of an *active defence*, and how much may be done when men, not walls, are regarded as the real source of strength. In the actual instance before us it shows the vastly greater difficulties a besieging force has to encounter in the attack of a place weak in itself, but having a garrison of 12,000 to 15,000 men, than in that of a much stronger fortress with a garrison of (say) 4,000 to 5,000. In the latter case, the date of surrender is ordinarily a matter of calculation; in the former, every estimate becomes uncertain.

The reason is, that in the one case it is a simple question of *means*, in the other of *men* and the action of masses."*

The Turks sustained a great misfortune in the loss of their brave Commander Mussà Pasha, who was killed by a shot in his own house. He was a devout as well as a brave man: he was on his knees at midnight at prayer, and while he was in the act of bowing his head in adoration, a cannon ball struck him between the shoulders. Of his history it is recorded that when, some six years ago, a Prussian Captain of Artillery with six non-commissioned officers, arrived at Constantinople, to instruct the Turks in the science of gunnery, Mussà was a simple cannoneer; but he closed his career as chief of the general staff of artillery, and president of the Ordnance department in the Supreme Council of War.

The Russians were unable to invest Silistria, and the Turks threw in reliefs, reinforcements, and supplies, apparently whenever they chose. On the 4th of June, Omar Pasha put 30,000 men in motion, and these succeeded in getting among the outworks the next day, partly by breaking through the Russian lines. On the 8th of June, in the darkness of night, about 1000 more Turks, stealing over numerous Russian corpses, succeeded in entering the place. Five days after this, and after the explosion of mines and a tremendous cannonade, the grand assault was ordered; but the Russian soldiers, disheartened by sickness and a constant succession of disasters, stood doggedly in the ranks and would not move. Prince Gortschakoff, in dismay, postponed the attack until next day. The Russians were twice repulsed from the defences, and they hesitated to obey the word of command to advance a third time. Then was seen the bravery and steadiness which usually characterised the superior officers of the Czar's army. Count Orloff, General Schilders, Prince Gortschakoff, and General Luders placed themselves at the head of the men to induce them to follow; and Prince Paskewitsch rode up to the spot and addressed them, partly with reproaches and partly with words of encouragement. A frightful carnage ensued; General Schilders, who, twenty-five years before had established his reputation by taking Silistria, was struck by a cannon ball which carried off his thighs: General Luders had his jaw struck away; Count Orloff was dangerously wounded; Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded, and Prince Paskewitsch slightly hit. Nearly all the superior officers were incapacitated for duty, and the command of the Russian army devolved upon General Dannenburg. Ghatli Mahomet Pasha assumed the command of the Turks upon the death of Mussà Pasha. Nothing could well exceed the fury with which the Mussulmans fought: they rushed like maniacs on the besiegers, armed with hatchets, and literally hewed down the gunners at their pieces, and spiked their guns.

The bravery of the Turkish troops in actual combat was

* The above passage is taken from an able article by a military writer in *Frazer's Magazine* for December, 1854, entitled "A Retrospect of the War in the East."

worthy of all praise, but few of their officers were entitled to much respect. The ignorance and negligence of some of their commanders were extreme. Had it not been for Captain Butler and Lieutenant Nasmyth, the two British officers, in the service of the Honourable East India Company, who threw themselves into the threatened place, Silistria would in all probability have been taken. They constituted the life and soul of the defence. Under the most adverse circumstances, unacquainted with the manners and language of those they came to assist, without anything but the *prestige* of their nation to support them, these two officers (mere volunteers) advised and directed the operations of a large besieged army, and obtained from the Turks that confidence which, with a very few exceptions, they denied to their own chiefs.

On the night of the 18th-19th June, the Russians made a tremendous assault, preceded by the explosion of more mines. The Turkish guns and men were all in a new entrenchment, which had been formed inside an old one that had been battered away. There was a gap, about twelve yards long, made in the parapet by the present explosion, but the Russians did not like the appearance of the new work behind, and retired immediately. The Turks then came forward to the old parapet, and commenced reconnecting it by sapping with the portions still standing. To interrupt this operation, the enemy kept up a severe musketry-fire from two trench cavaliers not 20 yards off. "It was impossible," says Lieutenant Nasmyth "not to admire the cool indifference of these Turks to danger. Three of them were shot in the space of five minutes, while throwing up earth for the new parapet, at which only two men could work at a time so as to keep themselves at all protected; and they were succeeded by the nearest bystander, who took his spade from the dying man's hand, and set to work as calmly as if he was going to cut a ditch by the quiet roadside. The officers were smoking chibouks under cover of the parapet, indicating by a wave of their pipes any point they wished attended to."*

Lieutenant Nasmyth mentions two very curious facts: during the whole siege, hares were to be found in the adjoining vineyards, one being killed not 300 yards from the bastion where the briskest fire was kept up, and the storks never left their nests, built on houses riddled with shot and splinters.

This brave and able officer survived to reap some of the rewards which he had so well merited. Not so his heroic companion, Captain Butler, who died rather of exhaustion, occasioned by the endemic fever and the enormous amount of fatigue he had undergone, than of the wounds he received in action. He was the first British soldier that fell in this war. He and his companion Nasmyth did much more indeed than save a fort and a Turkish army: in all probability their gallant conduct spared the British and French allied army a cam-

* Lieutenant Nasmyth's diary was published in the *Times*.

paign on the Danube, amid marshes and swamps, where pestilence might have slain its tens of thousands. We know the evils actually undergone by that army in Bulgaria and in the Crimea, but we cannot say how much more fearful would have been the condition and fate of our troops if exposed in summer and autumn to a Danubian campaign.

By the middle of May the French and English armies were in sufficient force and organisation to take the field whenever required. A council of war was held on the 19th of May at Varna, at which the generals of the allied armies met the Ottoman commander, Omar Pasha, for the first time. At this moment the siege of Silistria was just commencing.

It was decided at this council of war to bring up all disposable forces to Varna. The moral effect of this move is principally to be remarked. It disquieted the Russians before Silistria, and to some extent retarded their operations. It engaged them to fortify themselves strongly in their position by lines of detached works, and to provide with the greatest care for their retreat. Moreover, it was the dread of an attack by the French and English that prevented any attempt at a complete investment of Silistria, for such investment would have too much disseminated their forces. Lastly, the evident preparations of the Allies, towards the end of June, to commence their march, doubtless induced the Russians to retire from Silistria, and relinquish an attempt in which they had met with but little else than disaster and enormous loss.*

"At the beginning of the siege a Turkish officer, who had been sent over to the Russian camp, was strongly urged as to the necessity of delivering up the place at once on easy terms, 'because,' said the Russians, 'we *must* take it, as the Emperor has ordered us.' 'True,' said the Turk, 'but our Sultan has ordered us to keep it.' History will record whether the orders of the Czar or those of the Sultan were more faithfully obeyed."†

The retreat of the Russians opened a new field of enterprise to the French and English. It will be well to observe how gradually the movements of these allies were developed: 1st, from the defensive, to, 2nd, the defensive-offensive, as it is termed by Jomini, and, 3rd, to the strictly offensive, in proportion as the

* "The Russians had 60 guns in position at Silistria, and threw upwards of 50,000 of shot and shell, besides an incalculable quantity of small arm ammunition. They constructed more than three miles of approaches, and sprang six mines; yet during 40 days not one inch of ground was gained, and they abandoned the siege leaving the petty field work, against which their principal efforts had been directed, a shapeless mass from the effects of their mines and batteries, but still in possession of its original defenders." —Letter of Lieutenant Nasmyth to the *Times*, dated June 29, 1854.

It was computed by Lieutenant Gruch, the Prussian officer in the service of the Porte, who commanded the artillery during the siege, that the Russians, between wounds and disease, lost 12,000 men at Silistria. The batteries of the Russians were eight in number, and each was armed with artillery of very heavy calibre. They formed a concave curve, beginning near the right bank of the Danube and embracing the outworks of the place.

† Nasmyth's diary.

actual force at the disposal of the enemy became more understood. In the first instance, it was believed that the Russians were advancing in overpowering numbers, and would have 200,000 men by the end of spring on the banks of the Danube. Provision was, therefore, to be made for the possible contingency of the Balkan being forced, which would, for a second time, bring a Russian army before Adrianople. The base of operations had to be secured. Thus, the first measure that was taken by the allied troops was to construct those fortified lines at the Dardanelles, and to devise similar works round Constantinople itself, for the reception, if necessary, of a retreating force; and similar works were projected, if not actually commenced, round Adrianople. Next, when the allies gathered in force at Varna, they took up strictly a defensive-offensive position—temporarily defensive, with preparations for advance and attack; lastly, on the Russian force and plan of operations becoming better known to our Commander, it was decided to assume the offensive, and to carry the war into the enemy's territory. Possibly, the secrecy in which Russia succeeds in veiling her real strength and her projected movements was the cause of the selection of Gallipoli and Constantinople for our first landing-place, instead of Varna itself. It must, however, be remembered, that it might well have been thought, in any case, rather too hazardous to place a portion of the allied army so near the enemy as Varna would have been, while the troops to reinforce them were as far distant as Malta and Toulon. It must also be borne in mind that the enormous number of transports which subsequently conveyed the army to the Crimea was not, at this period, collected, and that the troops only arrived in Turkey by divisions at a time, the ships returning, as soon as cleared, for the next convoy.

Meanwhile, the Russians were paying very dearly for their advance into the Dobrudscha, a dreary wilderness, the Scythia of the ancients, which is thus described by Baron Moltke:*—"The Dobrudscha is such a waste as one would hardly expect to find in Europe. The population may be about 300 persons to every five square (English) miles. In 1828 it was foreseen that, from the nature of the soil, an army in its march through the Dobrudscha would meet with great difficulties. In the northern part of the province are the steep mountains of Matschin and the heights of Baba-Dagh. Further south, the whole country is an undulating plain, not much more than 100 feet above the level of the sea. The soil consists of a fine, gray, sandy mass, through which the water sinks, as it also does through the calcareous strata underneath. In vain does one seek in the valleys for brooks or springs, and the little water which is found in the distant villages is drawn from wells 80 or 100 feet deep. From this want of water and the thinness of the population, agriculture is at such a low ebb that neither corn nor hay can be had in any quantity. Even at the beginning of summer, nothing presents itself to the eye but an immeasurable expanse covered with parched blades of grass.

* "On the Russo-Turkish War, 1828-9."

Nowhere, not even in the villages, is a tree or a shrub to be found. As desolate and devoid of wood and water, or even more so, is that part of Bulgaria which lies between Trajan's Wall and Bassardschik; and a column which undertakes to pass through this district,—which is 125 English miles in length,—will meet with none of the necessaries of life."

The mortality among the Russian troops in this pestilential desert, and everywhere else in the valley of the Danube, was truly awful. But disease and death had begun to thin their ranks before they advanced into the Dobrudscha, or got near to the left bank of the Danube. Cholera and dysentery rage alike in all seasons of the year; but it is the heat of summer that engenders the destructive malaria fever, and it may be safely said that from the beginning of June to the middle of September there are very few spots in any part of European Turkey where one is secure against its attacks. The army of the Czar, it will be remembered, first crossed the Pruth in the burning month of July —the worst month of all the twelve. Before the affair of Oltenitza—before one man had fallen by fire or sword—hundreds upon hundreds of newly-made Russian graves were to be seen along the banks of the Ardgish; and before the winter of 1853-4 set in, the hospitals, the khans, and all the public edifices of Bucharest were crowded with the sick, wounded, and perishing soldiers of the Czar.*

The raising of the siege of Silistria, and the retreat of the Russians, were the signal for the general advance of the Turkish army. They recrossed the Danube at the beginning of July; and on the 8th of that month an action, very creditable to the Ottoman arms, was fought at Giurgevo, on the left bank of the river, at the distance of about 45 English miles from Bucharest. Unfortunately, some British officers, who were rallying the Turkish troops at a critical moment, were slain in this combat. At night the Russians fell back in full retreat upon Bucharest, abandoning their camp, with an immense quantity of stores. The Russians soon quitted that city; but, before going, Prince Gortschakoff assembled the Boyars, and thanked them for the manner in which they had treated his troops during their stay at Bucharest. The Prince added that strategic reasons induced him to leave the city, but that it was not improbable he might return to it at an early period. He retired with his army to the line of the Sereth, and on the 26th of July the Turks took tranquil possession of the capital of Wallachia. The unheeded summons of Austria to Russia to evacuate the Danubian Principalities was followed up on the 14th of June by a convention between the Cabinet of Vienna and the Ottoman Porte.

In the preamble to this treaty, or convention, the Emperor of Austria acknowledged that the existence of the Ottoman Empire, in its present limits, is necessary for the maintenance of the balance of power, and pledged himself to secure that end in concert with the Cabinets and High Courts represented at the Vienna Con-

* See O'Brien's "Journal of a Residence in the Danubian Principalities, in the Autumn and Winter of 1853." London, 1854.

ference. In the treaty his Imperial Majesty pledged himself to exhaust all the means of negotiation and other means in order to obtain the evacuation of the Principalities by the Russians. The command of the Austrian army of occupation was to rest solely with its own Commander-in-Chief, who would keep the Commander-in-Chief of the Sultan's army informed of his operations. The same legal state of things that existed in the Principalities previously to the Russian invasion was to be restored; and so soon as a treaty of peace should be concluded between the Czar and the Sultan the Austrian army should be withdrawn with as little delay as possible.

This well-disciplined army, complete in its appointments and *matériel*, began to move from Hermanstadt and Kronstadt on the 20th of August.

Feldzeugmeister Baron Hess, its Commander, issued the following proclamation when the troops crossed the frontier:—

"*Inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia,—*

"In accordance with a convention concluded between the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign, and the Porte, the Austrian troops now enter the Principalities. They will remove from you all the evils of war, and bring you the blessings of peace. Receive, then, those who will care for your future peace and security with kindness and confidence, and they will prove worthy of them by their behaviour, discipline, and subordination.

"The privileges granted to you by the Sublime Porte will remain in full force; but I expect from the authorities all possible assistance in providing for proper quarters and provisions for the troops, for whose necessities indemnification will always be made. From the people I expect tranquillity and order; for every disturbance, or even a menace of the same by riotous persons or parties, will be punished with the full severity of the law.

"All the authorities are now instructed from this day forward (the date is not given) to apply in all matters to F.M.L. Count Coronini, who has been appointed by his Majesty to the command, under my directions, of all the troops in the Danubian Principalities, or to the military organs by him nominated."

The Austrians, with their headquarters at Bucharest, thus stood between the Turks on the one side and the Russians on the other, in a position of strict neutrality. This arrangement prevented any further collision between the army of Prince Gortschakoff and that of Omar Pasha; but, unfortunately for England and France, it enabled the Russians to send immense reinforcements from Bessarabia to the army of Prince Menschikoff in the Crimea.

It appears that, previously to the arrival of the Austrian forces, Omar Pasha had contemplated an attack upon the Russians in the part of the Dobrudscha they had occupied, to be followed, perhaps, by an advance into Bessarabia. But such an advance into the open country, upon territory that had now belonged for nearly four generations to Russia, seems rather problematical. Notwithstanding their exploits on the Danube, it may be considered as very doubtful whether the Turks

could meet their ancient foe in concentrated masses in the open field, however successful they might have been in the partial combats in which Omar Pasha had wisely engaged them.'

There is good reason for believing that the advance of the Austrian troops into the Principalities, which disengaged Omar Pasha from their defence, and limited his efforts to the maintenance of a small front, inspired the Russian general with as much apprehension as it afforded hope to the allies, of a successful invasion of the Crimea. Still it was felt that the blow might fall elsewhere. Odessa and Anapa were equally talked of as places likely to be the scene of bombardment and invasion. In this uncertainty the Russians did the best thing that could be done—they echeloned large camps between Odessa and Perekop, from which, in the course of a few weeks, formidable reinforcements could be conveyed either to Odessa or to Sebastopol. And a portion of these troops were actually present at the battle of the Alma.

The greater portion of the French and English troops were disembarked at Varna on the 29th of May. A few days after landing, our light division and cavalry were advanced to Devna and Paravadi, about 24 miles (inland) from Varna, and about midway between that town and the fortress and vast entrenched camp of Schumla.

While they were yet inactive, the fleet in the Black Sea was doing good service by destroying the Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

On the night of the 26th and 27th of June, Captain Hyde Parker, of the *Firebrand*, nearly surprised the Cossack guard at this entrance of the Danube; but only succeeded in securing a Cossack officer in command, who was forthwith sent to Lord Raglan. On the 28th and 29th, assisted by the *Fury*, Parker completely destroyed the strong and well-built batteries at the Sulina. The lighthouse, the private houses, and the quarantine establishment were left untouched; but the fear of damaging them rendered the work of destruction at the batteries very severe to the crews of the *Firebrand* and *Fury*. Lieutenant Jull, of the Royal Marine Artillery, was wounded in the head by a ball, but gallantly remained in command of his men. The skilful arrangements made by Captain Parker again prevented any loss on our side. Lieutenant Jones, who had previously distinguished himself in destroying the cavalry posts to the north of the Danube, added to his reputation in these operations at the Sulina mouth.

On the 8th of July, Captain Parker was detached to destroy the inner batteries, stockades, buildings, &c., at the same Sulina mouth. The operation was completely successful; but the satisfaction was diminished by the death of this most promising young officer, who fell while leading his men. The circumstances were these:—with a strong party of boats from the *Firebrand*, Parker entered the Danube at 2 P.M., his own gig being in advance. At the bend of the river, opposite a number of houses on the right bank, and a large stockade on the left, a sharp fire was opened upon him,

and his boat was nearly riddled. Some of his men were wounded. The heavy boats were coming up, and Captain Parker at once pulled back to them, hailing Commander Powell to land the marines and be ready to storm. This order was executed by the marines and the detachment of seamen in the same gallant spirit with which it was given. Captain Parker then dashed on shore, and at once advanced with a few men. He was in front, and greatly exposed. A tremendous fire was soon opened by the enemy; and a few minutes after landing, a bullet passed through the leader's heart, and in a moment this gallant sailor ceased to live. The captured works were entirely demolished. As the enemy had opened fire from Sulina, our sailors and marines burned part of that town.

The months of July and August (as might have been foreseen by any one at all acquainted with the country) were months of great calamity for the allied armies at Varna and the neighbourhood, and for the fleet at Baltchik Bay. The malaria did its fatal work; dysentery went hand in hand with fever, and cholera broke out and caused a terrible mortality. Our men were, in some cases, extremely imprudent, eating cucumbers and water melons, and drinking *raki*, the bad brandy of the country, without any self-control. In the fleet, these maladies were equally severe, and the attendant circumstances were, in some degree, more horrible than among the troops on shore.

The cholera first appeared at Varna on the 21st July, when sixteen French soldiers died out of twenty-five that were attacked; it had greatly increased by the 26th, when it had extended from the camp to the town. Fatigue parties were constantly engaged in the melancholy duties of burying the dead; hence the troops were much dispirited, and this despondency was increased by the uncertainty of their movements, and consequent inactivity. On the 11th of August there supervened the calamity of fire. Immense supplies of commissariat stores had been thrown into the town, as corn, salted meat, bread, rice, sugar, &c., and these were in great part consumed by a fire which destroyed a number of houses belonging to Turks, but did not touch the Greek quarter of the place. The scene has been described by several officers who were present, and who had previously witnessed the tremendous fires which are so common at Constantinople, as of the most appalling nature, attended by the heart-rending cries of the inhabitants, the yells of those wild unowned dogs which swarm in the streets wherever there are Turks, and by the screaming of terrified children. A brisk wind prevailed, which wafted the flames from one wooden house to another, and swept through whole streets. The sailors of our ships worked for ten hours in quelling this fire, which was attributed to the malevolence of the Greeks, who had not been able to conceal their strong sympathy with their co-religionists, the Russians, or their inveterate hatred to the Turks. Two Greeks were arrested, tried in a very summary manner, and hanged. Six or seven more Greeks were bayoneted by the infuriated French sol-

diery. It is not at all clear that either they or any other Greeks at Varna had anything to do with the conflagration. Fires at Constantinople, as at every other town wholly or partially inhabited by Turks, are of proverbial frequency. But for the almost superhuman exertions of our seamen, there is little doubt that the whole of the place would have been burned to the ground, and all our stores lost—a catastrophe most serious to contemplate.

The valleys in the neighbourhood of Varna, where our troops lay encamped, were soon found to be perfectly pestilential; but it would not have been possible to find any place in that part of Bulgaria that was otherwise at that season of the year. Our men were reduced to great despondency, as they sat listlessly watching the mournful processions of their dying comrades being conveyed to the wide-spreading graveyards; even those who had been the strongest now staggered under the weight of their knapsacks. Regiments were now reduced to from 300 to 400 sickly men; they prayed, at whatever risk, to be led out against the enemy, rather than to die the inglorious death which was so fast decimating their ranks.

During this long and disheartening sojourn at Varna, there was, however, an occasion for activity on the part of our light cavalry. Lord Cardigan was sent forward by the Commander of the forces, with that arm, towards the enemy's outposts. It was not well known where the Russians were at the time—the siege of Silistria was proceeding. Lord Cardigan was, therefore, detached to ascertain the positions of their main army and its outposts. His lordship patrolled the whole of the country by means of detachments from troops under his command. Shortly after this, very early in the morning one day, he received from head-quarters a peremptory order to proceed with a strong body of his cavalry to discover what had become of the Russian besieging army; for the siege of Silistria had then been raised, and Lord Raglan did not know whether the Russians were about to proceed towards Varna, to attack our positions, or intended to retreat towards their own country. This was an anxious undertaking, and one that required the exercise of considerable caution on the part of Lord Cardigan. He might have come at any moment upon strong Russian outposts, or upon the Russian army itself. He and his troops travelled over the country—a perfectly wild desert—for a distance of 300 miles. His orders were, to proceed as far as Trajan s Wall, on the confines of the Dobrudscha. He did so, and marched 120 miles without seeing a single human being. There was not so much as one house in a state of repair, or even inhabited, along all this route, nor was there an animal to be seen, except those that exist in the wildest regions. Having ascertained that the Russian army was in full retreat upon Bessarabia, Lord Cardigan patrolled along the right bank of the Danube to Rutschuk and Silistria, and returned thence, towards Varna, by the great Turkish fortress Schumla, which has been often attacked, but never taken.

On the 12th of May, twenty days after our bombardment of Odessa, the steam-ship *Tiger* grounded between two rocks, about 50 yards from the shore, and four miles south of that town. Every effort was made to get the ship off, and guns were fired to call the attention of her consorts. About nine o'clock in the morning, Russian field guns, which had arrived from Odessa, opened a murderous fire upon the stranded ship, which could respond only by a solitary gun, the only one that could be brought to bear upon the shore; and this was of no avail, as the Russians were up above on the cliff, at the height of the ship's mast-head. In the meanwhile, our sailors endeavoured to lighten the ship, by casting into the sea guns and such other heavy articles as were at hand: her sheet anchor was put into the large boats, a strain was brought to bear upon another anchor laid out to seaward, and the efforts of the men at the capstan were assisted by the paddle-wheels of the ship; but all, unhappily, was to no purpose. Meanwhile, the Russian artillerymen maintained their fire, and the captain, a midshipman, and three others were severely wounded by one shell, and taken down to the gun-room for surgical assistance.

"It has been asked," says one of the officers of the *Tiger*, "why the men did not take to their boats, rather than surrender to the enemy? It should be remembered, that in the beginning there were hopes of getting the ship off, and of rescue by her consorts, who could not be far off; and later in the day, the state of the wounded rendered it impossible to carry them off without first attending to their wounds: to have abandoned them to their fate would have been an act of barbarity no one ever dreamed of. Besides, in the beginning we had contemplated the possibility of floating the ship, as has already been observed; and having loaded the boats with shot and a large anchor, it would have been impossible to have thrown the latter into the sea without capsizing the boats: thus we saw that we had no choice left but to surrender."*

The *Tiger* had scarcely struck her flag, and the wounded had not been removed out of her, when the Russians perceived at a short distance through the fog two more of our war-steamers. The Russians, therefore, fired red-hot shot into her as soon as the officers and crew had been safely removed, and she shortly blew up. The two other steamers, the *Niger* and *Vesuvius*, though too late to save the *Tiger*, ranged up along shore, and opened their fire on the Russian artillery, which

* "Odessa and its Inhabitants," by an English prisoner in Russia.

The English prisoners were lodged in quarantine at Odessa, and well cared for. They were told to ask for everything they might require, and that they should have it for the asking. One of the officers declares that if they had been wrecked on the coast of England they could not have received greater attentions than were lavished upon them by the inhabitants of Odessa.—*English Prisoners in Russia, by Lieutenant Royer.*

The author of "Odessa and its Inhabitants" says:—"Among other particular attentions paid to our comfort, was one which I hesitate to bring forward, as it seems extraordinary, and yet it is not the less true. The officers were not allowed to burn tallow, but were supplied with wax candles!"

was now supported by a considerable body of infantry, but the ships soon retired out of the range of the Russian guns.

The flag of the *Tiger* was forwarded to St. Petersburg, to be kept as a trophy. Captain Gifford died of his wounds on the 1st of June, nineteen days after the surrender of his ship. After a short captivity, the majority of the crew were exchanged for an equal number of Russian prisoners; but Lieutenant Royer, the first lieutenant, was ordered to St. Petersburg, to await the orders of the Emperor, who at once gave him his liberty.

The blockade of Sebastopol by the allied fleets was thought to be so strict that no Russian vessel could possibly evade it; yet the contrary was proved by the steam-frigate *Waldimir*. This ship made her way without molestation to the very mouth of the Bosphorus, to within the distance of a few miles from Constantinople. From that point she proceeded to the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, and there sank several Turkish vessels laden with corn. She next went to Heraclea, and there captured two vessels laden with coal. She had expected to surprise the English steamer *Cyclops*, which, having landed her guns, would have fallen an easy prey had she chanced to have been in the roads; but she was fortunately detained at Constantinople. The *Waldimir* was a paddle-wheel steamer, which could not make any progress without the usual noise made by that class of vessels; and this renders it the more extraordinary that she should have succeeded in baffling the vigilance of the allied fleet. She was painted for the occasion like an Austrian, and showed her name as *Fernando Primo;* and thus she eluded twenty-four sail of the line and a great number of steam-frigates, and took her prizes safely in tow, and carried them into Sebastopol.

We cannot vouch for the correctness of the numbers, but it is stated that at the end of July or beginning of August, the Sultan had 120,000 men on the line of the Danube, or a little in advance of it; and that they were thus distributed: — 10,000 in Wallachia, at Giurgevo and Bucharest; 50,000 at the camp of Rustchuk; 30,000 at Rasgradt; and 30,000 at Schumla. There were also more troops in the fortified places on the Danube. But disease scarcely spared the Mussulmans more than the Christians; their commissariat was in a most wretched condition, and their medical staff as bad as could be. Outside of each of their encampments there was a cemetery of new-made graves. Every day saw it increasing in its mournful dimensions.

CHAPTER IX.

HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA continued.—*Attempted Negotiations—Vienna Protocol of the 9th of April—Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, done at Vienna on the 20th of April—Additional Article to the foregoing Treaty—Notes of Count Nesselrode—Reply of Count Buol Schauenstein—Despatch of Lord Clarendon—Entrance of an Austrian Army into the Principalities—Preparations for invading the Crimea—Mismanagement of Departments attached to the Army—Fearful mortality among the French and English Troops at Varna, and other parts of Bulgaria—Unfortunate Expedition of General d'Espinasse—The French and English Army sail from Varna for the western Coast of the Crimea—Previous Orders given by the Emperor Napoleon—Landing of the Allied Armies near Eupatoria—Order of debarkation—Sickness on board the crowded French ships of the line—Successful landing of the Troops at Old Fort—Narrow escape of Sir George Brown and Brigadier-General Airey—The Cossacks.*

PREVIOUSLY to the entrance of the Austrian army into the Principalities there had been many attempts to terminate the war by diplomacy. By an important protocol drawn up on the 9th of April, between the Four Great Powers—Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia—they bound themselves to remain united in the double object of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and of providing, by every means compatible with the Sultan's independence and sovereignty, for the civil and religious liberties of the Christian subjects of the Porte; and the Four Powers further bound themselves not to enter into any definitive arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, or with any other Power, which should be at variance with the principle laid down in the protocol, without previously deliberating thereon in common. This was followed by a treaty between Austria and Prussia, dated the 20th of April, consisting of six articles, the first of which provided for the reciprocal guarantee of the possession of their territories. By the second, the two Governments bound themselves to protect the rights and interests of Germany against every species of attack; and, by the third, they engaged to keep on foot, in case of need, a part of their respective armies in a state complete for war. The fourth article provided that all the States of the German Confederation should be invited to accede to the

present treaty; and the fifth, that during its existence, the contracting parties should not conclude with any other country an alliance at variance with its bases. The sixth merely stipulated for the speedy ratification of the treaty.

On the same day there was signed an "additional article" to the treaty, which was as follows:—

"Their Majesties cannot disguise to themselves that a prolonged occupation of the Sultan's territories on the Lower Danube by the Russian troops will put in peril the political, moral, and material interests of the whole Germanic Confederation, and this the more in proportion as Russia shall extend her military operations against Turkey. The Courts of Austria and Prussia unite in the desire to avoid as much as possible any participation in the war which has broken out between Russia, on the one side, and France, England, and Turkey, on the other, and at the same time to aid in the re-establishment of a general peace. The two Courts regard, above all, as a powerful element of pacification the explanations recently given by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg at Berlin, in which Russia appears to consider the primitive cause of her occupation of the Principalities as set aside by the concessions recently made, and in many points accomplished, in favour of the Christian subjects of the Porte; and the two Courts would profoundly deplore that these elements of pacification should not receive an ulterior realisation. They, therefore, hope that the answers expected from St. Petersburg will offer the necessary guarantees of a prompt withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Turkish territory. In case these hopes should be disappointed, the Plenipotentiaries above named are agreed as to the special engagement designated by Art. II. of the treaty."

There was also an "*article unique*," "Austria, on her side, will address to the Imperial Court of Russia overtures having for their object to obtain from his Majesty the Emperor of Russia the orders necessary to suspend any forward movement of his army on the Ottoman territory, and also to obtain from his Majesty complete guarantees for the early evacuation of the Danubian Principalities. On its side, the Prussian Government will energetically back these propositions.

"If, contrary to all hopes, the answers of the Court of Russia should be of a nature not to give a complete security on the subject of the two points above mentioned, then, in the view of arriving at the result, one of the contracting parties will adopt measures in virtue of the stipulations of Art. II. of the treaty this day concluded, which states that any attack against the territory of either of the two contracting parties shall be repelled by the other by all the military means at its disposal.

"Nevertheless, and in every case, an offensive action of the two contracting parties shall be determined upon only by the incorporation of the Principalities, or by the passage of the Balkans, by Russia.

"The present arrangement will be submitted to the ratification of

the two Sovereigns simultaneously with the treaty."

Both Austria and Prussia communicated to Count Nesselrode separate notes, containing a repetition of the summons which the Court of Vienna sent to St. Petersburg in the month of February. To these notes the Russian Chancellor did not reply until July 29, by which time the army of the Czar was on the point of being driven out from Wallachia and Moldavia. To Austria Count Nesselrode said—

"The occupation of the Principalities did not prevent the opening and progress of the negotiations. It was not that occupation which occasioned the abandonment of the Vienna note, the rejection of the propositions made at Olmütz with the concurrence and approbation of Austria, nor the complete change in all the anterior bases of the negotiations; and, if all the attempts at conciliation have proved abortive since then, the Austrian Cabinet cannot deny that this result arose from incidents and motives of a more complicated character, respecting which we would rather be silent now, in order to avoid unpleasant recriminations. We replied by silence to the summons of France and England, because it was couched in an offensive form, and was preceded by open provocation, and was destitute of all conditions of reciprocity; and, if the war consequently ensued, it would only be just to impute the cause less to the nature of our answer than to the tone and the terms which provoked it. Be this as it may, if, in the opinion of the Austrian Government, the prolonged occupation of the Principalities was the motive of the war, it ought to be a consequence that when the occupation ceased the war would cease from that fact itself, seeing that hostilities would be suspended.

"Is the Cabinet of Vienna in a position to give us the assurance of it? It cannot escape its attention that, from the first moment when the Porte declared war against us, and particularly since the arena of that war, transported beyond Turkey, on our seas and upon our coasts, has been extended without limit, the occupation of the Principalities, whatever may have been its original character, has become for us only a *military position*, the maintenance or abandonment of which is entirely a matter connected with strategical considerations. It is, therefore, quite clear that, before voluntarily giving up, in deference to Austria, the only point where, by assuming the offensive, we should have any chance of restoring in our favour the balance against us, we ought, at least, to be made acquainted with the securities which Austria has to offer us. For, if the hostilities continue, if the Powers, released from all apprehension in Turkey, should be free either to pursue us on the evacuated territory, or to employ all their disposable forces in invading our European or Asiatic dominions, with a view to impose upon us conditions which could not be accepted, it is evident that the demand made by Austria was that we should weaken ourselves morally and materially by a sacrifice wholly useless. To require that Russia should place herself entirely at the mercy of her enemies, who

do not conceal their intention to overthrow or diminish her power, to expose her to all the attacks which they may think right to make against her, particularly by reducing her to the defensive, to take from her, in short, in the name of peace, all the means of obtaining that peace except those which would be ruinous and dishonourable,—this would be an act so contrary to all the laws of equity, and to all the principles of military honour, that we feel pleasure in believing that such an idea would not for a moment enter into the imagination of his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph. In communicating to us the protocol of the 9th of April, the Court of Vienna points out to us particularly the positive engagement she has made with the Western Powers to bring about, by every means in her power, the final evacuation of the Principalities; but in making this engagement Austria cannot interdict to herself the choice of the mode which might appear to her the most proper to fulfil her obligations—that of placing Russia in a position to proceed to the evacuation with honour and security to herself. Even the obligation which she made gives her, on the contrary, the right of insisting that the Powers should not, by their exigencies, throw any obstacles in the way of the success of her efforts. The same may be said of the interests of Austrian and German commerce, which were invoked against the prolongation or extension of our military operations. They authorise the Cabinet of Vienna to use towards the two Powers the same arguments as to us, for, if the interests of Austria and the whole of Germany should suffer temporarily from our operations on the Danube, they must suffer still more, as well as all neutral States, from the situation brought about by the maritime operations of France and England in the Euxine, the North Sea, and the Baltic.

"Let the Austrian Government, then, after giving mature consideration to these points, give us an explanation upon the subject of the guarantees of safety which it can give to us, and the Emperor, from deference to the wishes and interests of Germany, will be disposed to enter into negotiation as to the precise period for the evacuation. The Cabinet of Vienna may beforehand rest persuaded that his Majesty shares with it the desire to put an end as speedily as possible to the crisis which weighs at this moment upon every European position. Our august master still wishes, as he has always wished, for peace. He has no desire,—we have repeated it, and we repeat it once more,—either to prolong indefinitely the occupation of the Principalities, or to establish himself there in a permanent manner, or to incorporate them with his dominions, still less to overthrow the Ottoman Empire. In this respect he has no difficulty in agreeing to the three principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th of April:—

"THE INTEGRITY OF TURKEY."

"This point is conformable with all that we have hitherto declared, and it will not be menaced by us so long as it shall be respected by the Powers who at this mo-

ment occupy the waters and the territory of the Sultan.

"EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

"We are ready to undertake this, under proper security.

"CONSOLIDATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

"Setting out with the idea that the civil rights to be obtained by all the Christian subjects of the Porte are inseparable from religious rights, as the protocol stipulates, and would become valueless to our co-religionists if the latter on obtaining new privileges did not retain old ones, we have already declared that, if this were so, the demands which the Emperor has made to the Porte would be fulfilled, the motive for differences would be done away with, and his Majesty would be ready to concur in the European guarantee of those privileges. Such being the disposition of the Emperor as to the leading points of the protocol, it appears to me, that if there be a real desire for peace, without any afterthought which would render it impossible, it would not be difficult to arrive at it upon this triple basis, or at least to prepare the negotiation of it by means of an armistice."

In the answer to the Prussian note, Count Nesselrode said that Russia was prepared "out of consideration for the special interests of Austria and Germany on the Danube, and the peculiar nature of the obligations which the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have entered into with the Western Powers in the protocol of April 9, reserving to herself the securities which she requires to be informed of in advance, to withdraw from the Principalities, and to enter into negotiations for peace on the basis of the three main principles laid down in that protocol, or at least to pave the way for this negotiation by agreeing to a truce."

Count Buol Schauenstein replied on behalf of the Austrian Government to Count Nesselrode's communication; and with reference to the proposal that a suspension of hostilities should follow the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, said:—

"We sincerely regret that the Russian Court, in opposition to the remarks which we had felt ourselves called upon to make, has found it desirable to couple the acceptance of our proposal with a condition that is evidently independent of our will. As, however, the desire expressed by Russia certainly has, according to our view, some equity in it, and his Majesty, our august master, attaches great value to the exhausting of every means that may be thought calculated to bring about an accommodation, the Imperial Cabinet will use its best endeavours to turn this communication to account with the maritime Powers, the more so as it appears to us, taken altogether, to contain the expression of a sincere wish to arrive at an arrangement.

"When you make this communication* known to Count Nesselrode, represent to him most distinctly that, in spite of the conciliatory spirit that in-

* The communication was addressed to Count Valentin Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg.

spired this step at the Courts of Paris and London, we cannot do otherwise than abide by the demands that we have addressed to Russia, should the idea as put forward by that Court not meet with that reception which we would wish to obtain for it."

Count Buol also proposed to resuscitate the conference at Vienna, for the purpose of considering the terms to which Russia was now willing to agree, as the basis for the settlement of the question; but Prussia declined to take any part in it. The King Frederick William and Baron Manteuffel thought that Russia had made a sufficient concession, and that by undertaking to evacuate the Principalities she had removed the only ground of complaint which could justify a hostile attitude towards her.

The English and French Governments, however, took a widely different view. They were now determined to prosecute the war until Russia should consent not only to withdraw her armies behind the Pruth, but also to give effectual material guarantees against future aggression on the Ottoman Empire. They would no longer be satisfied with the *status quo ante bellum*, nor would they any longer admit certain treaties which Russia had formerly concluded with Turkey. In commenting on the answer sent by Count Nesselrode to the last Austrian note, Lord Clarendon, in a despatch addressed to Lord Westmoreland at Vienna, on the 22nd of July, said :—

"After making such great efforts and sacrifices, and engaged as they are in a cause so just, the Allied Powers will not stop in their course without the certainty that they will not again be called upon, after a short interval, to recommence the war. The particular conditions of peace must depend upon too many contingencies for it to be possible to lay them down definitively at the present moment. Her Majesty's Government have, however, no hesitation in stating the guarantees which, in their opinion, and in that of the French Government, are essential to secure the tranquillity of Europe from future disturbances. These guarantees are naturally suggested by the dangers to guard against which they are required.

"Thus, Russia has taken advantage of the exclusive right which she had acquired by treaty to watch over the relations of Wallachia and Moldavia with the Suzerain Power, to enter those provinces as if they were part of her own territory.

"Again, the privileged frontier of Russia in the Black Sea has enabled her to establish in those waters a naval power which, in the absence of any counterbalancing force, is a standing menace to the Ottoman Empire.

"The uncontrolled possession by Russia of the principal mouth of the Danube has created obstacles to the navigation of that great river which seriously affect the general commerce of Europe.

"Finally, the stipulation of the treaty of Kutschuk-Kainardji, relative to the protection of the Christians, has become, by a wrongful interpretation, the principal cause of the present struggle.

"Upon all these points the *status quo ante bellum* must

undergo important modifications."

Lord Clarendon further added, "Austria and Prussia will, no doubt, consider that the obligations of the treaty of the 20th of April,* strengthened, so far as Austria is concerned, by her separate engagement with the Porte, subsist in all their force, and that now the time has arrived for their fulfilment."

The treaty between Austria and the Porte was signed on the 14th of June, but it was not until the 23rd of August that the first brigades of the Austrian army of occupation entered Wallachia. This delay, no doubt, arose out of a desire on the part of the Austrian Government to avoid any collision with Russia, which must almost inevitably have taken place if their army had entered the Principalities while the Russian troops were in occupation of them. It was when the territory was clear that the Austrian advance was made.

Before this time the intention of the Allies to invade the Crimea must have been perfectly well known to the Russians, who must also have anticipated that our first object would be the reduction and destruction of Sebastopol. At the end of July, Gen. Sir George Brown had quitted Varna, on board the *Fury*, to reconnoitre Sebastopol. The vessel crept into the mouth of the harbour during the night, close under the huge batteries, and remained there until discovered at daybreak, when a hot fire of shot and shell was opened upon her. The *Fury*, however, escaped without the slightest damage, and Sir George Brown returned to head-quarters at Varna.

The Austrians, as we have seen, began to interpose their columns between the Russians and the Turks on the 23rd of August, and by the end of that month they were in great strength in the Principalities. Until this was effected, the French and English could scarcely re-embark, as the Russians, fed by daily reinforcements, might have quitted their line on the Sereth, have returned to Bucharest, and have fallen with destructive effect on the advanced portions of Omar Pasha's army. On the 26th of August a council of war was held at Varna by all the English and French generals, who sat for several hours, in order to arrange the expedition to the Crimea. But the final order for the embarkation of our troops was not issued until the 3rd of September.

It having been once determined that the war should be persevered in until Russia was shorn of some of her mighty strength, there was great reason for thinking that in no quarter could our arms be better directed than upon Sebastopol. Nowhere else could so telling and severe a blow be dealt; in no other direction could we so materially assist our ally the Sultan. It was Sebastopol that had given the Czar the dominion of the Black Sea; in Sebastopol was harboured the fleet which was always ready to threaten the approaches to Constantinople and the Bosphorus. An advance against the Russians through

* For the treaty of the 20th of April, as well as for the protocol which preceded it on the 9th, see *ante*, page 281.

the Principalities and Bessarabia would have carried the allied armies far away from the co-operation and valuable assistance of the fleet. There were objections to a disembarkation in Georgia, and still more to any campaign on the frontiers of Circassia, with the Circassians for our allies and co-belligerents. To undertake the reduction of such a place as the great fortress of the Crimea was indeed a daring project, quite open to risks of failure, and from the first it was felt to be so by all our general officers, and probably by every thinking man in the two armies, but bold measures become two great and gallant nations like England and France. It has been thought by some persons, however, that it would have been a wise measure in the Allies (after warning given to the peaceable inhabitants) to have completed the destruction of Odessa, which has served ever since, not only as a grand *depôt*, but as a firm basis of operations to the Russians. We had not forces enough to occupy the place, but we might so have battered it as to render it of little use to our enemy. The season of the year was, perhaps, too far advanced for opening such a campaign or besieging such a place as Sebastopol; but it would have been difficult for the French and English to move sooner. Had they remained as they were at Varna, or had they advanced through the Principalities, or had they even remained to winter there, their sanitary condition would have been little, if at all, better than it proved to be on the heights that overlook Sebastopol and the Valley of Inkerman. Besides, the Russians knew that we were coming, and were every day adding to the strength of their defensive earthworks.

It must, however, be confessed that a few days (and every hour was precious) were lost by us through mismanagement of certain departments of the service, and through the difficulty of getting anything useful done by the Turks at Constantinople. The means of embarkation and disembarkation had not been provided in time, and the proper boats for landing our artillery and cavalry, though ordered long before, were tardily produced, and would have been delayed still longer if Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons had not proceeded to Constantinople, and personally superintended the work and other necessary arrangements. The French, though not nearly so well provided as ourselves with means of transport, were ready for sea and sailed from Varna two days before us. With the Turkish squadron, they were to await us off Cape Tarkan. The embarkation of our troops was, however, effected in perfect order and without accident, through the admirable management of the officers and seamen of the fleet, and the instructions previously issued by our Commander-in-Chief. These instructions extended to landing as well as embarking. The whole enterprise was truly called by Lord Raglan "an operation of much difficulty." There was to be no hurried rush from the ships to the boats, and from the boats to the shore. The troops were to enter the boats in the order in which they stood in

the ranks. They were to take their places in perfect silence. On landing they were to form in continuous columns. They were not to load till they were landed, and not then till they were ordered. The boats were to form in line, abreast, and to pull into the shore stoutly and steadily, in perfect silence. Three days' provisions were to be carried individually, both by officers and men. Thus was the order of battle formed before the landing; and the troops were ready to encounter the enemy had he met them on the shore. It is clear that such an encounter was expected. The voyage from Varna to some landing-place not distant from Sebastopol was regulated by the same clear directions for the conduct of the ships of war and the transports. The coast had been previously surveyed by the Generals.

Lord Raglan, General Canrobert, and several of the staff-officers of either army had proceeded in the *Agamemnon*, *Sampson*, and *Caradoc* to examine the western shores of the Crimea, and previously to this a survey had been made of the same coast by a detachment of the British and French fleets.

The enemy had observed from our movements that attention had been especially directed to the mouths of the Alma, Katcha, and Belbec rivers. Accordingly, the *Terrible*, on revisiting the coast a short time after, found troops assembled and works commenced at all those places.

When the orders to prepare for re-embarkation were communicated to the allied armies at Varna, the gloomy despondency vanished. They would now have something to do—they were going to face the enemy—a prospect always cheering to British and French troops. Men who had been scarcely able to drag their weary limbs from tent to tent gained almost instantaneous strength. Their suffering and losses had been dreadful. On one burning day in August, so completely was the brigade of Guards—those 3000 of the flower of England—exhausted and beaten, that they had to make two marches to get over the ten miles of ground which lie between Alladyn and Varna, and this though their packs were carried for them. Before the middle of August the Duke of Cambridge's division had lost 160 men, of whom nearly 100 were Guardsmen. We have said that it is difficult to find any spot in European Turkey that is not obnoxious to malaria fevers during the heats of summer. Before reaching Varna there were upwards of 600 sick in the brigade of Guards. Three weeks before quitting Varna the Light Division had lost 112 men, and Sir De Lacy Evans had lost 100 men, or thereabouts. Our cavalry force, always much too small, had been sadly reduced by disease and death. The Third Division (Sir R. England's), which had been encamped close outside of the town, had lost upwards of 100 men. The 50th, who were much worked, were particularly cut up by sickness at Varna. The ambulance corps was already completely crippled by the death of the drivers and other men belonging to it.

The mortality among the French was even greater than that in our own ranks; and during an expedition made by a strong corps of them, under Gen. d'Espinasse,

as far as Kostendji, in the pestiferous region of the Dobrudscha, their loss was for their numbers perfectly awful. A more dismal expedition has very seldom been recorded. We cannot speak positively as to the numbers that actually perished; but we believe it was not less than 3000 men and officers.* Gen. d'Espinasse died shortly afterwards from the effects of the reconnaissance.

We must here call attention to the remarkable instructions which had been previously given by the Emperor of the French to Marshal St. Arnaud. The Emperor showed that nothing could be done at Varna by the allies after the retreat of the Russian army; but once on the great theatre, inaction was out of the question, and that a landing on the Crimea would afford the best field for future enterprise. The Marshal was, therefore, advised:—

"To obtain exact information of the strength of the Russian forces in the Crimea. If not too considerable, to land at a spot which might serve as a basis for operations. Theodosia (now Kaffa) appeared the most eligible spot; although that point of the coast has the disadvantage of being distant 40 leagues from Sebastopol, it nevertheless offers great advantages. First, its bay is wide and safe; it would hold all the vessels of the squadron and the vessels with provisions for the troops. Secondly, once established on that point, it might be made a real basis for operations.

"In thus occupying the eastern point of the Crimea, all the reinforcements coming by the Sea of Azof and the Caucasus could be cut off. A gradual advance could be made towards the centre of the country, taking advantage of all its resources. Simpheropol, the strategic centre of the peninsula, would be occupied. An advance would then be made on Sebastopol, and probably a great battle fought on that road. If lost, a retreat in good order on Kaffa, and nothing is compromised; if gained, to besiege Sebastopol, to invest it completely, and its surrender would follow as a matter of course in a short interval."*

Unhappily, these counsels were not, and could not, be followed. The French and English Commanders-in-Chief had not sufficient troops to take so long a journey in the Crimea, and, expecting a more speedy result by a bold and sudden *coup de main*, they resolved to land at a few leagues only from Sebastopol. With a sufficient force, and the season of the year less advanced, this strategy would have been excellent; but, even with every disadvantage, it was far better for the two armies to be moving and active than to remain in inactivity and torpor.

We now return to the expedition itself, which had a not unprosperous voyage up the Black Sea.

It does not seem by any means certain that anything the Rus-

* An officer of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, whose regiment lay encamped close on the flank of the doomed corps, says, "that before its start for the Dobrudscha it presented an imposing appearance from the number and skilful distribution of the tents; but that when it returned it looked as if he could cover the encampment with his pocket-handkerchief, so few were the tents then required to shelter such of the survivors as could be kept out of hospital."

* *Moniteur* of 11th April.

sians might have done would have seriously impeded the landing of the allied armies; but the Russians did not make the attempt. All idea of disembarking to the south of Sebastopol had been abandoned, the precipitous nature of the southern coast forbidding any safe anchorage, except in the small harbour of Balaklava, into which, even if weakly defended, it would be almost impossible to force an entrance. The deep bays in the Chersonese were too near to Sebastopol. It remained, therefore, to find a suitable spot to the north of the town. This spot was certainly chosen with great skill. It was a low shelving beach, protected as far as possible from the prevailing winds, and offering an adequate supply of fresh water for our thirsting soldiers; it secured the rear and both flanks of the landing army, which consequently could be attacked only in front,—an event for which our Generals were well prepared had the Russians been disposed to meet us there. It was a long causeway which separates the sea from the Salt Lakes. It was equally certain that the allied army could not be checked in its advance from this position, however narrow its front, since the fire from the fleets would have effectually flanked the ground over which it would pass. The enemy might, perhaps, have tried the effect of an alarm by means of cavalry and horse artillery during the act of landing; but the superior range of the ships' guns would have admonished him speedily of the peril of the attempt. It seems probable that Prince Menschikoff staked his whole field defence on the heights of Alma.

Our point of debarkation was about twenty miles to the south of Eupatoria, at a place called Old Fort.

On the morning of the 11th of September the French and Turkish squadrons were sailing majestically in order of battle within sight of Tarkan, the appointed place of rendezvous, and the British fleet, with its vast convoy of transports—near four hundred sail—was riding at anchor some thirty miles to the northward. Line-of-battle ships, frigates, steamers, and transports lay side by side, each bearing its living burthen. "Amongst them glided the swift cutters of the men-of-war; flags of many colours, signals to distant vessels, fluttered in the morning breeze. As the sun appeared, the rolling of drums, the braying of trumpets, the sounds of martial music, and the clashing of arms filled the air. Never had the naval power of England and her infinite maritime resources been so proudly displayed."*

A last council of war was held this morning on board the *Caradoc*, and when it was over the signal was made for sailing. During the night a squall scattered the convoy, and in the morning most of the sailing vessels were far out of sight. An adventurous enemy, with fast steamers, could have inflicted an almost irreparable injury upon us, but no enemy appeared. A great lack of enterprise was here shown by the Russian navy; the more remarkable because in that navy there were thousands of daring Greeks, good sailors, who must all have remembered the exploits per-

* "Campaign in the Crimea."—*Quarterly Review*, December, 1854.

formed (to the terrific loss of the Turks) by Canaris, Miaulis, and others of their countrymen during the war of Greek independence, with only a few brigs and brigantines and an occasional fire-ship or two. A light division of steamers, creeping amongst the transports by night, and firing away in all directions, might have sunk some, and have thrown the whole into inextricable confusion. Nay, a single steamer, with a single fire-ship in tow, might have struck a tremendous blow during this night.

Towards the evening of this day (the 12th) the straggling transports were again brought together, and were anchored for the night off a low coast, about fifteen miles to the north of Eupatoria. On the following morning the whole of the immense armada was united, and once more in motion. In the afternoon the order was given to anchor in Eupatoria Bay. The town was summoned, and at once surrendered, being without the means of defence. It was not, however, formally occupied until two days after this.

Unfortunately, Admiral Dundas at the last moment changed the preconcerted plans for disembarking: hence there was some confusion, and consequent loss of time, which might have led to serious results had our disembarkation been opposed by the enemy.

So large a fleet, with so vast a steam power in it, had never been brought together, and many of the ships were altogether unrivalled in their magnitude and beauty. The sailing vessels were divided into squadrons, a merchant steamer being allotted, with a few exceptions, to every two of them. The whole fleet was then divided into seven lines—the innermost, or that nearest the coast, carrying the Light Division, the First Division coming in the ships next, and the others following in their order. Behind the infantry were the cavalry and the transports loaded with the heavy guns and siege-train. The transports carrying the grand reserve magazine were a little in the rear of the whole fleet. The signals, by flags during day, and by lights at the mizen by night, were well arranged. In addition, each vessel had the number of the regiment and the nature of the troops she bore painted in very large letters on her side.

The *Agamemnon*, *Sanspareil*, *Diamond*, and the remainder of the squadron under Sir Edmund Lyons, with the small steamers to be used for towing and for disembarking the troops, kept the in-shore station, while Admiral Dundas, with the rest of the fleet, sailing outside, was to protect the whole convoy to seaward from the enemy. As further protection, a war-steamer was attached to every division, in order to render any assistance that might be needed. The boats of each ship were told off: every boat had its appointed place and crew, and the clearest directions were given to the officers in charge of the boats, and to the men personally, how they were to avoid confusion in the event of any attempt being made by the Russians to oppose the landing. These directions were communicated in writing to each commander, accompanied by a sketch of his own position, and the positions to be taken up by all the other vessels.

Towards midnight a signal was

given, and the steamers and transports bearing the light division weighed and formed into line. The two admirals, Dundas and Hamelin, were, by previous agreement, to take up a position together in the middle of the bay chosen for the landing-place; thus dividing it into two equal parts for the convenience of the two armies. The French commander, Hamelin, not adhering to the original plan, anchored at the northern extremity of the bay. He boldly brought his own vessel close in shore, and her boats were amongst the first which touched the enemy's coast. The general departure from the preconcerted arrangement gave rise to some confusion. One transport, containing artillery, grounded on the coast; several vessels fouled one another, and the order of sailing having been broken through, few of the ships took up the places allotted to them.

The small war-steamers of our allies went much nearer than ours could go; and a little after 7 A.M., the first French boat put off from one of the men-of-war, not more than fifteen or sixteen men being in her. She was quietly beached, the crew leaped out, formed into a knot on the strand, and seemed busily engaged for a few minutes over one spot of ground, as though they were digging a grave. Presently a flag-staff rose above their heads, and in a moment more the tricolor flag was run up to the top, and fluttered out gaily on the morning breeze. The French were thus the first to take possession of the Crimea. There was no enemy in sight. The most scrutinising gaze at this moment could not have detected a hostile uniform along the coast. The French admiral fired a gun shortly after 8 A.M., and the disembarkation of their troops then commenced in earnest. In twenty-two minutes they are said to have got 6000 men on shore. It is, however, to be remembered, that nearly the whole of the French army was on board line-of-battle ships, and could at once be carried from the decks to the land by the men-of-war's boats. The *Montebello* carried upwards of 1400 men, in addition to her crew; the *Valmy* had in all 3000 men, and so in proportion with the other line-of-battle ships. Before this they had made the discovery that their small brigs and schooners were neither safe nor comfortable, and that they were better suited for carrying stores and horses than men.

But from being excessively crowded, there was a great mortality among the French troops between their embarkation at Varna and their disembarkation. Our soldiers, embarked in a vast number of transports, were carried in comfort and safety; and though there was still much sickness on board, it was as nothing compared to that amongst the closely-packed French. "Perhaps," says a correspondent not much given to flatter the operations of fleet or army, "no army ever was conveyed with such luxury and security from shore to shore, as ours." Just as the French had landed their first boat's cargo, the figure of a mounted officer, followed by three Cossacks, was visible at some distance. "The Cossacks at last," cried our soldiers. They were stout compact-looking fellows, with sheepskin caps, uncouth

clothing of indiscriminate cut, high saddles, and small but spirited horses, which seemed to carry them with wonderful ease. Each of these Cossacks carried a thick lance, some fifteen feet long, and a heavy-looking sabre. They cantered about, now going from, now returning to, the officer, flourishing their lances and pointing to the accumulating masses of the French. The officer came coolly down to the sea-shore, and dismounting there, he seated himself on a rock, and taking out his tablets, appeared to be making careful notes of our proceedings. Although within gunshot, he was not disturbed in his occupation; but the man's imperturbability was greatly admired. The English boats followed the French, and the officer continued his writing or sketching. Suddenly a Cossack crouched down and pointed with his lance to the ascent of the cliff, in which direction two English cocked hats were above the horizon. The first was General Sir George Brown, on foot, the second, our Quarter-Master-General, Airey. It was evident to our people that the Russian and the Cossack saw Sir George, and that he did not see them. A picket of our Fusiliers and riflemen followed the General, but at a considerable interval. The Russian officer got on his horse, the Cossacks on theirs, and one of them cantered to the left, to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the two other Cossacks stooped down over their saddle-bows, and, with lowered lances, rode stealthily towards the two Englishmen. Sir George Brown was in danger, without knowing it. Neither did the Russians see our picket advancing towards the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out various spots to the Quarter-Master-General. He had to turn and run for it; and but for the fire of our Fusiliers, he and the Quarter-Master-General must have been captured. Pursuers and pursued presently disappeared behind a hill, but in a few minutes more the Cossacks were seen flying like the wind on the road to Sebastopol, and crossing close to the left of the French lines of skirmishers.

Still no attempt whatever was made on the part of the enemy to interrupt our operations. The country people seemed scarcely to notice us. Carriages rolled at a distance along the high roads, and long strings of carts bearing the produce of the fields into the town, or to the villages. These poor Crim Tartars seemed busy in their ordinary occupations, and to be a very tranquil, tame set of people. They were better clad, but the "style" of the men was much the same as that of the Bulgarian peasants, with whom our soldiers had been so long and so unpleasantly familiar at Varna and that neighbourhood. Advancing a little inland, Sir George Brown's riflemen fell in with a party of Cossacks, who were driving a convoy of carts loaded with provender and corn. They were presently dispersed by a few shots and the advance of a small party of our troops of the line. They left their carts behind them, and these formed the nucleus of a native transport service, which, however defective, proved of great use to our army.

The sailors of the fleet, encou-

raged by the example of their officers, worked with the greatest energy and zeal. Before nightfall 20,000 British Infantry, with 36 guns and a large number of horses were disembarked without accident. The French had landed nearly the same number. Thus, 40,000 warriors, with a powerful artillery, were thrown in one day upon a hostile coast—a fact unprecedented in military history, the successful accomplishment of which forms an important epoch in the annals of the art of war. The power of steam in effecting a sudden descent was fully established.

CHAPTER X.

WAR WITH RUSSIA continued.—*General Description of the Crimea, or Tauric Chersonesus—Variable, and at times very severe, climate—Agriculture, cultivation of the vine, &c.—Cattle—Crimean sheep—Fisheries—Amount of population—Different races inhabiting the country—The ancient capitals, and other towns—Manufactures and commerce—The Crimea anciently the granary of Greece—Conquest of the country by the Turks—Horrible barbarities, depopulation, and universal decay—Russian conquest under Catherine II.—Political and strategetical importance of the Crimea—British and French Army at Eupatoria—Advance upon Sebastopol—Solitary country—The first skirmish—A night bivouac—Battle of the Alma—Formidable positions occupied by the Russians, and their superiority in artillery—Skill and bravery of Captain Peel, R.N.—General Bosquet gallantly opens the Battle—Onslaught of the British—Storming Russian batteries—Brilliant advance of the Duke of Cambridge—The Highlanders and Guards—The two decisive British guns—Defeat and Retreat of the Russians, without loss of guns or baggage—High qualities of Russian infantry, and excellence of their artillery—The Allies stay two days at Alma—Care of the sick and wounded—March to northern face of Sebastopol—Cholera and dysentery—State of the northern face of Sebastopol at this moment—Reasons which induced Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud to change their base of operations—Flank march towards Balaklava—Sickness, resignation, and death of Marshal St. Arnaud, who is succeeded by General Canrobert—Strange encounter between our advanced guard and the rear of the Russian army—Captain Maud and his admirable troop of artillery—Our army defiles across the Tchernaya, and reaches the Valley of Balaklava—Curious Harbour of Balaklava—The town and its Greek inhabitants—Positions taken up by the besieging armies—Appearance of panic in Sebastopol—Description of that town, with its harbour, forts, &c.—A Russian Army appears upon our flank—Too great extension of the British lines—Wonderful activity of the Russians in raising earth-works—Our first Bombardment of Sebastopol, and its unsatisfactory results—Damage sustained by our ships, &c.—Losses on both sides—Superiority of earth-works over stone-works—Battle of Balaklava—Flight of Turks from the batteries—Charge of the British Light Cavalry, led by the Earl of Cardigan—Death of Captain Nolan—Frightful slaughter—Scene presented in Balaklava Valley after the Battle—Battle of Inkerman—Fighting round the two-gun battery—Dearly-purchased Victory of the Allies—Orderly Retreat of the Russians—Reflections on the Battle of Inkerman—Terrific Tempest—Loss of shipping, stores, &c.—Augmented distresses of our Army.*

THE Crimea, on which our troops were thus safely landed, lies between 44° 20′ and 46° 10′ north latitude, and between 32° 40′ and 36° 30′ east longitude, and forms part of the Russian Government Taurida. It is frequently called the Tauric Chersonesus. Its figure is quadrilateral. From the eastern point a peninsula stretches out between the sea of Azof and the Euxine, or Black Sea, terminating on the shores of the straits of Yenikalè. On three sides the peninsula is washed by the Black Sea; on the north-east by the Sea of Azof. Its area is estimated at about 8600 square miles, which is greater than that of Wales by somewhat more than a thousand square miles. The neck of land which connects the Crimea with the continent is about twenty miles long. Towards its northern extremity, at Perekop (called by the native Tartars Or-Kapi), it is about five miles in breadth; at this place there exists a strong rampart erected by the Turks, and extending from the Black Sea to the Siwash, or Putrid Sea, an arm of the Sea of Azof. It consists of a deep trench about twelve fathoms wide, and of a double wall built of free-stone. This wall, however, has been somewhat reduced by the effects of time and weather. Five batteries are erected along its line.

Few countries, of the same extent, present a greater variety than the Crimea. The Isthmus of Perekop and three-fourths of the peninsula (being the northern part), form an arid plain or steppe, occasionally diversified with hollows. The soil varies in quality, but for the most part consists either of sand alone, or of sand mixed with clay. Towards both seas there are numerous salt lakes, some of which are from fifteen to twenty miles in circuit; they are generally divided from the beach by narrow and low strips of land, and in their vicinity the country is of a dry, clayey, and saline nature, like the steppes on the Caspian Sea. The plain inclines imperceptibly towards these lakes, and is destitute of wood and water, but in some parts covered with green sward. All this part of the peninsula is nearly uninhabited.

Along the south-eastern shores a mountainous tract extends from Cape Chersonese to Kaffa; whence to the Straits of Yenikalè the country is hilly. The greatest width of this tract is about the middle, where it spreads to the southern banks of the river Salghyr, about forty miles from the coast; but its mean breadth does not exceed twenty miles; the whole does not amount to two thousand square miles. That portion of the region which lies to the west of the harbours of Sebastopol and Balaklava forms a peninsula, called by the Greeks the Heracleotic Chersonesus, from having been colonized from Heracleia, in Asia Minor. From Cape Chersonese the country gradually rises in a sloping plain, diversified here and there with hills; the soil is clayey, and in many parts mined with gravel, the surface being more or less covered with a dry turf; the higher parts are naked rocks. To the east of Balaklava the heights

attain the elevation of mountains, and run like an immense wall from that town to Alushta. The coast here consists of lofty cliffs, which form numerous headlands and precipices. At a distance of from one to two miles from the coast the mountains attain a height of 2000 feet and upwards; from this rapid slope a few torrents descend, the rugged beds of which are filled by heavy rains or the melting of the snow. The summit of the mountains consists of extensive flats, which have been compared to the *Paramos* of the Andes, and which sometimes extend several miles, with slight elevations upon them at intervals. These table lands are visited by the native Tartars only in the summer season, when they are in good part covered with rich pastures; the highest of them are covered with snow till the latter end of May or beginning of June. North of the Yailas the mountains gradually descend, forming numerous but narrow lateral ridges, which enclose delicious and sometimes wide valleys. One of these, the Baidari, has been celebrated in the letters of Lady Craven, subsequently Margravine of Anspach; but others of the vales are equally charming; the narrow ridges, by degrees, sink down into gentle hills, which terminate in the northern plain. The highest mountains in the Crimea do not exceed the elevation of 5040 feet. Towards Kaffa, the mountains decrease in height, and terminate about a mile from the western shore of the open bay on which that town stands. The country between the bay of Kaffa, and the Siwash, or Putrid Sea, is a plain, very slightly undulated, but it becomes more so as it proceeds eastward. Near the bank of the strait of Yenikalè, at Kertch, the country is traversed by several ridges, running nearly south and north, on which are numerous craggy points that rise from 200 to 300 feet above the sea. Near the town of Kertch, the peninsula terminates with a rocky though not elevated shore. The peninsula between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof is remarkable for its mud volcanoes, which have been described by the philosophical traveller Pallas. Here, in some parts, naphtha or petroleum is found.

Numerous rivulets descend from the mountains, and uniting form several rivers, as the Alma, the Katcha, and the Salghyr, all of which have very broad beds, though, usually, in summer they contain very little water, and run slowly, like the *Fiumari* of Calabria and Sicily. But when the snow first melts on the mountain tops, they become rapid, broad, and deep rivers.

The climate of the Crimea, like that of Constantinople and Scutari, has peculiarities not to be accounted for by degrees of latitude and longitude: it is excessively cold in winter, and hot in summer. In very severe winters, the mercury sometimes sinks 9° below zero, and not only the Sea of Azof, together with the strait of Yenikalè, but also a great part of the bay of Kaffa, are covered with ice strong enough to support men on horseback. The climate is so unsettled that it often varies six or eight times in four-and-twenty

hours. In the hottest day a wind or gale will often come, suddenly sweeping down from the lofty bleak steppes of Tartary, and chill the frame and blood that have been glowing with heat just before. This also happens at Constantinople and Scutari, contributing, in conjunction with other causes, to render those places unfit to be the site of hospitals, or the abodes of any invalids.

Droughts not unfrequently prevail in the Crimea for several successive years, drying up the brooks and wells. Few summers pass in which the verdure on the lower hills is not parched up; but then the Tartars find sustenance for their flocks and herds on the mountains. Thunderstorms rarely occur; but when they do, they are tremendous, and often attended by mischievous hailstones and destructive waterspouts.

Such as it is, and with all its drawbacks in the way of climate, the Crimea is an Isle of Wight or Montpelier to the Russian nobility, many of whom have summer palaces, parks, and gardens in the pleasant vales, and on the southwestern coasts. On this coast there is a tract of country very much resembling the Under Cliffs in the Isle of Wight, but on a grander scale, the ridge of that coast range having an elevation of 3000 feet. There is an excellent road, made by Prince Woronzoff, which runs from Baidar to the coast, and thence to Theodosia. At Alupka this wealthy and munificent nobleman has a chateau celebrated throughout the country, and called the Alhambra of the Crimea. At Little Orianda there are beautiful grounds and a house, which formerly belonged to General Narishkin, and were gallantly presented by him to the Archduchess Helena Paulowna, when she visited the spot. At Gaspra, close to the sea, near the jutting promontory on which the lighthouse stands, is another smaller, but no less beautiful estate, belonging to Prince Galitzin, who frequently resides at it for the benefit of the southern climate. Great Orianda is the splendid property of the Emperor himself. Livadia, described as being unquestionably the loveliest spot on the whole of the southern coast, belongs to Count Pototzky, recently Russian ambassador at Naples. There are other mansions and parks of the nobility at Nitika, Magaratch, and other places; and most of these grounds appear to be admirably kept by German and Scotch gardeners. Everything that is possible has been done by the Russian Government to facilitate the means of communication for the inhabitants of this southern coast, especially with Odessa. This coast has, properly speaking, no autumn: what is autumn in other countries is here a second spring, in which vegetation is revived, and shrubs, and even trees, put out fresh leaves. The months of November and December, so gloomy with us, appear to be particularly pleasant on this coast. Yet at the distance of not many leagues, the December of the Crimea is more severe than that month in England.

In most parts of the penin-

sula attempts have been made by Government to improve agriculture.

The crops cultivated in the open fields are wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, spelt, millet, chick-peas, flax, and tobacco. In the gardens are raised melons, watermelons, cucumbers, gourds, artichokes, cabbages, onions, garlic, leeks, brocoli, celery, parsley, carrots, and red beets. In the beautiful valleys to which we have alluded, numerous orchards produce apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, almonds, medlars, pomegranates, mulberries, and nuts. Of late years great attention has been paid by the Government and Russian landed proprietors to the cultivation of the vine. More than half-a-century ago, Pallas enumerated 24 kinds of Crimean vines. The proprietors procured, at a great expense, the best slips from nearly every vine-bearing country in the world—even from America; yet the best wines that are sold in the country are said to be not even moderately good. The forest trees, which cover a great portion of the declivities of the mountains, are the oak, beech, elm, poplar, lime, maple, ash, and pine. The camel with two humps is not uncommon, while the single-humped camel is very common indeed; and in no other part of the world is so much care taken of this docile animal. Unlike the practice in other Eastern countries, camels in the Crimea are scarcely ever employed except for draught. They generally draw in pairs, like our coach-horses, and as the Tartar waggons are light, and have wheels from six to seven feet in diameter, two camels can pull a heavy load without being distressed. Great attention used to be paid by the Tartar nobles to the breeding of horses, and there are some of a good kind still to be found in the country. The pony of the mountainous districts is uncommonly hardy and sure-footed. The horned cattle are of a middling size in the plains, and small in the mountains. There are three varieties of sheep. Flocks of a thousand and upwards are often met by the traveller. The commonest of the three breeds is an intermediate link between the Caramanian, or fat-tailed sheep, and the Russian steppe sheep; its tail is covered with fat only at the upper extremity, and as it narrows towards the point, it has a pyramidal appearance. Most of the sheep are of a dirty yellow colour, but many are spotted with black, and some are entirely black. There is still a considerable trade in black lambskins, more than 60,000 being annually exported. The mountain sheep are small, but rather celebrated for their soft, fine, silky wool.

Sturgeons, in immense quantities, are taken on the shores of the Sea of Azof, in the strait of Yenikalè, and in the bay of Kaffa. Caviare is made from them. Salt is found at the bottom of the salt lakes during the summer heats, and is exported in great quantities to Southern Russia, and, in peaceful times, to Turkey.

The entire population of the Crimea is said not to exceed 300,000. Of this number, more than two-thirds are a mixture of Mongols and Turks, and are

called by us Tartars or Crim-Tartars. Those who live in the plains show in their features their Tartar origin; but those who dwell in the northern valleys display a strong mixture of better blood. In the nobles (*murses*), the Tartar features are almost entirely obliterated, in consequence of their forefathers marrying Circassians, or other women of the Caucasian race. No descendants of the Khans, who once ruled as sovereigns over the Tartar tribes, are now to be found in the Crimea; they migrated long ago, some to Turkey, some to Southern Russia. The Tartar families that remain are neither wealthy nor powerful. The ferocious and warlike character which long distinguished the race has been completely obliterated. The men were long since disarmed, and it is said that scarcely a weapon is to be found among them. They have also long since abandoned their nomadic life, and now reside in villages; but their huts are usually rude and ill-built, and their habits still bear traces of their former wandering existence. Besides the Tartars, different other nations have their representatives in the Crimea: there are a good many Russians and Germans, transplanted in modern times as agricultural and manufacturing colonists; Jews are very numerous, and there is an increasing colony of Greeks, a people who from the earliest times seem to have formed a portion of the population of the Tauric Chersonesus. A considerable number of the Jews were transferred from the interior of Russia by imperial command, and were compelled to practise husbandry—the occupation they most abhor. It was hoped that they would have been gradually induced to renounce their vagabond habits; but they feel that they are born only for traffic, and gradually pass into the towns, addicting themselves to the same pursuits as their brethren who have established themselves in the cities and towns of Western Russia. The German colonists may be distinguished, even at a distance, by their conveyances, which are neat and ornamental, compared with the Tartar waggons.

In the interior, at the northern extremity of the hilly country, not far from the sources of the river Salghyr, is the town of Simferopol, the capital of the peninsula; its population is estimated at 8000. It consists of two parts, the ancient Tartar city, which still bears its original name (Ak-Metchid, or White Church), and the Russian, or new town. The two form most decided contrasts to each other; in the first the streets are narrow and crooked, the backs of the houses stand towards the streets, or are in the centre of a courtyard contiguous to a garden planted with shrubs and trees. With the exception of that quarter, where the artizans sit at work and sell their goods, all is still and dull. It is very rarely that a Tartar man, or even a child, is to be seen; and female figures are still more rare. When women do appear, they wander about veiled from head to foot in a white cloth. The new town, on the other hand, has large wide streets, which are partially paved. Most of the houses are only one story high, an ele-

vation very disproportionate to the breadth of the streets. There are several great squares, which (the houses in them being equally low) increase the scattered appearance of the town. The only fine building is the new cathedral church. Not far from this edifice stands a square obelisk dedicated to the hero of the Crimea, Prince Dolguruki Krimskoi. On one side is a portrait of the prince cut in marble, on the opposite side is his escutcheon, on a third side the imperial Russian eagle, and on the fourth side the triumph of Christianity over Islamism, represented by the baptism of a Tartar.

Kara-su-Bazaar, between Kaffa and Simferopol, though called only a village, appears to be a very populous place. A recent traveller states the number of its inhabitants at 15,000. It is called after the little river on which it stands, the Kara-Su, or black water. The Empress Catherine II. left only two places, Kara-su-Bazaar and Baktchiserai, wherein the Tartars might live undisturbed, and follow their own customs. Hitherto her promise has been faithfully kept, and none but Tartars make these two places their constant residence. The streets are narrow and crooked; high white walls separate the courtyard of every house from the street; the dwelling apartments of the family are at the back of the court, and behind them is a garden, in which the ladies can enjoy the open air, without being gazed at by strange men. The place is rich in mosques, and there are seven tall and picturesque minarets. The shoemakers of Kari-su-Bazaar are celebrated for their skill. Other works in leather are also executed here in the best manner, particularly saddles, and scabbards and sheaths for scimetars and knives. During the last century, these last articles were celebrated, and sold far in the interior of Asia.

The town of Baktchiserai, the ancient residence of the Khans, is in the mountains, inclosed in a narrow valley. Its situation is very singular, and there are many peculiarities in the aspect of the people, their costume, manners and customs. Here is the palace erected by the old Khans, which has been most carefully preserved by the Russian Government, and still remains in its primitive condition. An inscription informs the traveller that the great Catherine was here on the 14th of May (O.S.), 1787.

The most frequented harbours are on the south-western coast. Eupatoria, or Koslow, has 4000 inhabitants (mostly Tartars and Jews) and a fine mosque. In the time of the Genoese it was one of the principal mercantile stations. Shortly before the arrival of the allied forces three forts had been erected to defend the place, and there previously existed the old Genoese wall. This position placed the allied army and such of its stores as were landed in safety; for the vast salt lake, or marshes, to the north would prevent the enemy from attacking our troops on the land side, and on the side of the sea there was nothing to apprehend. Sebastopol will be described presently in connection with its siege. On the south-eastern coast is the

memorable Balaklava. On the Straits of Yenikalè is Kertch, a thriving place, with more than 5000 inhabitants; it exports salt, salted fish, and caviare. Not far from it stand the extensive ruins of Panticapæum, once the residence of Mithridates.* Yenikalè, at the entrance of the strait, is a small fortress, with 6000 inhabitants. The fortress of Perekop, on the isthmus, has 800 inhabitants.

There is little to add under the head of manufacturing industry. At Baktchi they do good work in cutlery, and prepare leather and morocco; in some places coarse earthenware is made; and in the neighbourhood of Kaffa the Greeks extract soda from some saline plants.

The Tauric Chersonesus was at one time considered the granary of Greece, and especially of Athens, whose limited and not very fertile territory was unable to supply its redundant population. We learn from Demosthenes that at one time Athens annually imported from those regions between 300,000 and 400,000 medimni of grain.†

An astonishing quantity of barrows, topes, and tumuli can be traced at Kertch; but most of them have been so overturned by Genoese, Tartars, Turks, and Russians that few exhibit their original arrangement. Under these barrows only people of distinction were interred, the poorer classes having humbler mounds, which have been long since obliterated. The opulence and wealth of ancient Panticapæum, the most northern colony of the Milesians, must have been vast. These tumuli have been ransacked century after century to search for gold and silver, or other precious objects; and yet, down to the present day, coins, medals, rings, earrings, bracelets, clasps, and such articles are still found. The workmanship is admirable. Many of these articles indicate a civilisation and a degree of refinement which one could not have expected to find, above 2000 years ago, in this remote corner of the world.

It was not until the thirteenth century, when the Crimea was seized by the Mongols, that a town called Kaffa was erected on the site of the ancient city. This soon fell into the hands of the Genoese, under whom it rapidly became a most flourishing city. In less than a century Kaffa reckoned more than 100,000 inhabitants, and received the name of the second Constantinople. The power of the Genoese Republic was wasted in internal dissensions and wars with its rivals, Pisa and Venice; but down to the middle of the fifteenth century the Genoese colonists at Kaffa continued to enlarge their possessions, so that all the most important harbours on the southern coast of the Euxine came under Genoese control. But in 1453 Mohamed II. captured Constantinople; in 1462 he took Trebizond; and, after the lapse of thirteen more years, the wealthy and powerful Kaffa surrendered to the same ruthless conqueror, without attempting the slightest

* It appears that on the whole face of the Chersonesus there are very few remains of the period of the ancient Greek colonists. Of their successors, the enterprising Genoese, there are many remains.

† Oration against Leptines, c. 9.

resistance. The place surrendered without terms, trusting to the mercy of the Grand Turk. The inhabitants hoped to escape the cruel fate of Constantinople and Trebizond; but their tame submission was rewarded with persecution and extreme barbarity. 40,000 of the people were compelled to transfer their homes to the desolated Constantinople, all the slaves were claimed by the conquerors, and, though no plunder was permitted, its unfortunate inhabitants were compelled to give up one-half of their property. The Tartar Khan of the Crimea, Mengli Ghirei, who had been raised to the throne by the support of the Genoese, allied himself with the Sultan, and soon completed the cruelties which the Turks had begun. Everything of any value was seized, and vessels filled with gold and silver, rich merchandise, and all the precious produce of Genoa, sailed for Constantinople. Some of the smaller places and fortresses of the Crimea gallantly defended themselves against their numerous assailants, and preferred falling in desperate combat to yielding at discretion. After thousands upon thousands had perished, and all the survivors had been robbed and plundered, the Sultan fondly imagined that it only required his word of command to render the city of Kaffa once more the emporium of Asiatic wealth. All trade, however, had disappeared with the slaughter and banishment of the Genoese and their dependents. In vain the proud conqueror restored to the town its ancient privileges—in vain he called upon the people to be industrious and enterprising, as they had been in former days. In a very few years the civilisation around Kaffa had disappeared, and the country assumed the aspect of a dreary waste. On the Russian conquest of the country, in 1783, Catherine II. discerned its vast importance, and endeavoured to raise its condition. Her successors, the Emperors Alexander and Nicholas, spared neither sacrifices nor exertions to revive its prosperity; but history informs us that cities once razed to the ground rarely resume their former splendour. Odessa, a new city, and not occupying the most advantageous position, has already attracted to herself all the commerce of Southern Russia: no town on the extensive coasts of the Black Sea can in any way rival her, and all of them are more or less dependent upon her.*

The political and strategetical importance of the Crimea could not fail to be recognised at the beginning of the present war. Though comparatively insignificant in a mercantile and agricultural point of view, the separation of the Crimea from the Russian Empire would necessarily check the preponderating influence of that power in South-Western Asia, and is equivalent to cutting one of her arteries.

Such is a brief and general description of the country where the allied armies are now combating.

The landing at Eupatoria was, as we have seen, completed in one day—on the 14th of September, the anniversary of Napoleon

* "The Crimea and Odessa," by Dr. Charles Koch, author of "Travels in the Caucasus."

Bonaparte's entry into Moscow. In the course of the night a strong breeze set in from the southward, and a heavy swell impeded the landing of guns and cavalry, and caused some loss in horses and boats. But by Monday, the 18th, the armies were ready to march upon Sebastopol.

As yet no enemy, except a few isolated bands of Cossacks, had been seen, and these were kept merely in observation. The steamers sent to reconnoitre the coast had reported that the Russians had formed a strong camp on the heights to the south of the river Alma; but in the country between the place of our landing and that river there was no trace of the enemy. A more determined mode of action on their part might have caused us great loss. The Allies were so weak in cavalry that field batteries judiciously placed might have seriously impeded their operations. The Cossacks, if well led, might have inflicted some loss on our troops, who, from forming the left wing and marching inland, were most exposed to attack, and whose pickets were as yet quite ignorant of the country, and little acquainted with their duties. But the Cossacks did not sustain, and have not since sustained, the reputation they earned in the former wars with the French. In the Crimea they have been rarely employed, and have never stood before even a very inferior force.

At daybreak on the morning of the 19th of September the order was given to march. The French formed the right, resting on the sea, and attached to them were about 7000 Turks, under Selim Pasha, on whom entire reliance could not be placed in the open field. The British formed the left wing, the post of danger and honour; their inner flank was protected by the light cavalry, which, from the first, was felt to be numerically weak. The spectacle presented from the heights was splendid. The whole army might be seen advancing as at a review. Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, each accompanied by a numerous and brilliant staff, rode along the front of the lines. The order of march was by double columns of companies, the artillery being on the right flank of their respective divisions. Close in the rear of the columns moved the trains of horses carrying the reserved ammunition, the forage horses, the *arabas*, or country waggons, and droves of oxen and sheep for food. The weather was very sultry, and, from heat and want of water, our men suffered severely on this day's march, although it was not a long one. The country was destitute of wood, and very thinly inhabited, resembling, from its nakedness, one of the poorest provinces of Turkey. There were no enclosures, no villages to impede their progress. Perfect silence reigned around. The few roads which traversed the bare steppe were nothing but beaten tracks, which in the winter season become almost impassable. The Bulganac, at this season a sluggish muddy stream, winds beneath some cliffs, from the summit of which a gentle declivity, broken by a few ravines, leads down to the Alma.

South of the Bulganac, ricks of fresh-cut corn and hay were seen in a broad valley, and amongst them, as immovable as they, and

scarcely to be distinguished from them in colour, were about one hundred Russian horsemen, the advanced guard of a strong body of cavalry and artillery which were seen to issue from the village and gardens on the banks of the Alma, and to deploy on open ground. Two batteries, of six guns each, (their carriages and tumbrils painted light green,) supported by two regiments of cavalry and about 2000 Cossacks, moved, and opened fire as the British divisions came up. Their attack was presently returned with admirable spirit by Capt. Maude's troop of horse artillery, which gained honour on the very first day of action. The enemy, who had merely intended a reconnaissance, then retired in perfect order, and, crossing the Alma, regained their fortified position. Apparently to cover their retreat, another regiment of dragoons, mounted on grey horses, and wearing white jackets, advanced at full speed, and formed very cleverly on a knoll opposite the French right. Some guns having been turned upon them, they withdrew in disorder, and their own artillery, mistaking them for French, opened upon them, and killed and wounded seventeen. But the white-jackets soon recovered themselves, and then fell back in good order. The country which they had occupied was again deserted; but beyond the Alma, on the hill sides, were seen dark moving masses of men and glittering lance-heads and bayonets. This narrow stream, the Alma, previously unknown to fame, and now so celebrated, had worn its bed through an undulating steppe, leaving an eminence between two and three hundred feet high. These precipitous cliffs open about two miles from the sea into a spacious amphitheatre, intersected by deep ravines and narrow ridges. Upon the eastern slope of this amphitheatre was an earthen battery, containing heavy artillery; another field battery of twelve guns stood higher up on the slope; and between it and the crest of the hill stood the Russian army, flanked by another battery of heavy guns, placed behind a breastwork. Such was the position chosen by Prince Menschikoff to arrest the progress of the allied armies, and there, with evident confidence, he awaited their attack.

The Allies bivouacked for the night on the rising ground to the south of the Bulganac. Their fires shone out brightly on the hill side, and seemed to be reflected back by the Russian fires on the opposite heights. With the exceptions of the generals, their staffs, and the hospitals, the English lay on the ground without cover, as they had lain for several nights at Eupatoria. Our means of transport were sadly inadequate. The tents which had been given out to the various regiments were re-embarked before the army began its march, because they could not be carried. Nearly three weeks elapsed before the tents were again issued; consequently the men were exposed to cold and heavy dews at night after the oppressive heats of the day. Hence, cholera soon broke out anew, and dysentery and diarrhœa spread through the ranks. The ambulances had been left behind, for there were no animals to draw them, and their drivers, and a large proportion of the ambulance corps, were under

ground at Varna, or in the hospitals. Thus there were hardly any means of moving the sick. The want of means of transport compelled our regimental officers to carry their own baggage, together with provisions for three days. By order, the men's knapsacks remained on board ship, the articles deemed most necessary having been selected from them, and packed in the great coats and blankets. The night of the 19th was cold and damp; but the soldiers, wrapped up in their cloaks and blankets, and fatigued by the day's march, were soon fast asleep, and the Russians left them undisturbed. Their superior officers did not so pass the night. The plan of attack was to be arranged. It was this:—One French division, under General Bosquet, accompanied by a part of the Turkish force, was to advance along the sea-shore, force the heights and turn the enemy's left flank; this done, the remainder of the French army was instantly to attack that part of the Russian centre which rested on high ground above a village called Alma-tomak. The English, retaining their inland direction, were to wait in the village of Berliuk until the French should establish themselves on the heights, and were then to turn the Russian right, giving as wide a berth as possible to the heavy batteries in the enemy's centre. The inshore squadrons of the allied fleets, chiefly consisting of steamers, were to keep close to the coast and cover the advance and attack of Bosquet's division. As the morning broke, a thick haze covered the face of the country, but this was soon dispelled by a light breeze. Bugles and drums first broke the stillness of the allied camp, and soon the hum of thousands of voices arose from the ranks. No movement was perceptible in the Russian camp, and some even fancied that their strong position and their batteries had been abandoned. But as the haze disappeared and the sun arose a little higher, two dark masses were seen gradually forming behind the principal battery, and cavalry and infantry displayed themselves on the heights. In the plain to the north of the Alma, a few Cossacks were galloping to and fro, while other Cossacks sat motionless on their horses, watching our movements.

At daybreak the *Agamemnon*, with the in-shore squadrons, moved along the coast, and took up a position off the mouth of the Alma: when this was done, a column of infantry, preceded by skirmishers, descended from the heights about the Bulganac, and boldly advanced by the sea-side. This was General Bosquet's division. It was soon followed, more inland, by the main body of the French army, formed by the divisions of Prince Napoleon and of Generals Canrobert and Forey; when within the distance of a mile from the Alma, the French halted.

It was 10 A.M. before the British columns, "like great patches of scarlet in the landscape, their bayonets glittering in the morning sun," were seen pouring down the slopes, the light and second divisions in advance, the first and third in the centre, and the fourth, with the baggage and commissaries, in the rear. Between the divisions moved the artillery, and the rifles, with the light cavalry, protected the left flank and front.

All were halted as they came into line with their allies; the second division soon after deploying, so as to meet the extreme left of the French. Both armies then moved forward in one united mass. The Cossack videttes on our side of the Alma fell back, first taking care to set fire to the village of Burliuk. Again the allied armies halted.

It was a moment of deep anxiety to those who gazed upon the scene. Beyond the Alma, the lofty cliffs and precipitous slopes, bristling with Russian artillery, seemed to defy attack. Here and there a steep rough pathway led up the ravines which had been scooped out by the winter and spring torrents of ages, but to drag cannon up those tracks looked like an impossibility. The guns, too, which swept the approaches far exceeded in calibre those of the French and English. The reputation of the Russians, in many a bloody field, for valour, steadiness, and fortitude, stood very high, and it was seen in almost every move that there was skill and military experience among their leaders; their position had been carefully chosen, their batteries well placed, and the range of their guns was accurately fixed by marks known to their gunners, who were thus enabled to open their volleys upon our advancing lines with unerring aim. Across a part of the slope was a trench deep enough to protect the Russian marksmen, and to impede the assailants; whilst field batteries occupied almost every eminence commanding the open ground over which our troops must advance. The banks of the river were steep and sufficiently wooded to afford shelter to riflemen, who, concealed from sight, poured an incessant fire into our foremost ranks. A timber bridge across the Alma had been partly destroyed, but the stream was in most places fordable. The river winds at the very feet of the cliffs. In the latter part of its course it is fordable only at its mouth, where a bank of sand forms a bar, with scarcely three feet of water over it, but upon which, on this day, the sea broke in foaming surf. Captain Peel, R.N., regardless of the Russian marksmen on the heights above, had early in the morning placed a boat across this narrow ford to facilitate the passage of General Bosquet's troops who came up by the sea-shore. On the plateau above the river, almost within range of our ships' guns, there stood awaiting the attack a very strong Russian body, of cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

It was nearly one P.M. ere General Bosquet could lead his column along the shore in order to open the attack. While his column was halting, awaiting the advance of the English, this general and his staff had carefully reconnoitred the enemy's position. When his division resumed its march, he detached from it a regiment of Zouaves, and a body of tirailleurs, who reached the river near its mouth without being perceived by the enemy. Suddenly these gallant fellows emerged from the brushwood on the opposite bank of the stream, and were presently seen "swarming like ants" up the almost perpendicular face of the cliff. With extraordinary agility they soon gained the summit. The Cossacks, astonished at seeing the French in their rear,

turned their horses, and galloped back towards their centre, and their infantry and artillery quickly followed them. The Zouaves, as they reached the plateau, fell into line, being partially protected by one of those innumerable tumuli which dot the surface of the Crimea. But they were soon exposed to a deadly fire of musketry and artillery. General Bosquet now brought up the remainder of his division, and, crossing the mouth of the Alma, hurried to their support. The main body of the French under Prince Napoleon and General Canrobert, simultaneously advanced through the village of Alma-tomak, and, fording the river, gained a pathway which led up to the plateau. It was only by extraordinary exertions that the French artillery, drawn by relays of horses, could be dragged up those rough tracks which were now crowded with troops struggling forward to the fight. One battery—the first that gained the heights—was rapidly advanced to the succour of the Zouaves, and sustained for some time, and not without great loss, an unequal contest with two Russian batteries of heavier guns. The Zouaves and the few troops that had joined them, held their ground with admirable courage and steadiness, until other French corps reached the plateau. As the rest of the division came up, of necessity broken by the confusion which had occurred in ascending by the narrow pathway, General Bosquet formed into line and led them against the foe. Some regiments of the line, foiled in an attempt to force the Russian position to the left of the Zouaves, fell back, and sought for a moment protection against a murderous fire beneath the edge of the cliff, but their skirmishers, covered by some small ravines, kept pouring a continuous volley into the enemy. The Russian main body was collected round another tumulus, upon which stood an unfinished tower. To dislodge them, the Zouaves, with some regiments of the line, charged with the bayonet. The mound was reached, the tower assailed. A lieutenant of the line and a sergeant of the Zouaves raised the French flag upon it, but in the act fell covered with wounds.* The Russians fought fiercely for the tumulus, and here was the deadliest struggle between them and the French. At the foot of the mound, and around and within the unfinished tower, the dead and the dying lay in heaps. After sustaining repeated and impetuous charges the Russians again fell back, and apparently in good order.

Seeing that his left was about to be turned, Prince Menschikoff now sent a considerable mass of infantry and artillery to its support. But the main body of the French were now forming on the plateau, and their heavy artillery was opening upon the enemy with great effect. A body of their marines pushed up the declivity, forming the western extremity of the amphitheatre, where the English and French lines came in contact. Fearing that they would

* "It is a curious characteristic of these brave but eccentric troops," says Mr. Layard, "that the Zouave had a monkey upon his shoulder, which, dying, he bequeathed to his company, and which has since shared all their dangers."

be outflanked, the Russians now hastily withdrew the battery of heavy guns which commanded the western slopes of the amphitheatre, and enfiladed the breastwork, which was subsequently contested by the British.

Nearly up to this moment the British troops had remained immovable, being partly concealed from the enemy by the smoke of the burning village and the trees on the river bank. They halted, according to agreement, waiting until the French should have gained the heights, and have turned the Russian left. But Marshal St. Arnaud, seeing that fresh columns of infantry and more and more batteries of heavy artillery were being brought up against him, sent to request Lord Raglan to advance without further delay. No longer adhering to the original plan, and regardless of the overwhelming masses in his front, his lordship gave the order to move forward. As our troops came in sight near the bank of the river, the Russian batteries on the slope poured forth their deadly fire. At the same time the tirailleurs behind walls or in the vineyards opened upon our lines, but these were soon driven over the river by our rifles. As they got disengaged from the smoke of the burning village, our artillery responded to that of the enemy, inflicting a considerable loss, and blowing up a tumbril in one of their batteries. Partly under cover of this fire, Lord Raglan, at the head of his staff, plunged into the ford, and, amidst a thick shower of shot and shell, gained the opposite bank, close to the extreme left of our brave allies. On account of the fire in the village of Burliuk, two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams's Brigade, being part of General de Lacy Evans's division, had to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford on the right, under a sharp fire, while his first brigade, under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams, crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery on the opposite heights. In the meanwhile, the light division, under Sir George Brown, which was to be the first to attack, effected the passage of the Alma in their immediate front. The banks of the river, from their rugged and broken nature, were serious obstacles to their advance; the vineyards through which they had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every attempt to form under a galling fire almost an impossibility. Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages. More than once his men had to lie down to take a momentary shelter from the fire of the Russian batteries. Nevertheless, Sir George nobly persevered, and the first brigade, under Major-General Codrington, composed of the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd regiments, rushed up the slope in the teeth of the heavy guns placed in the earthwork. With courage that has never been surpassed, they drove the enemy before them, and, spite of ball and grape shot, which mowed down their ranks, made their way to the cannon's mouth. Some of our men even leaped into the redoubt, but these

were soon driven out by the awful fire of the Russian infantry, which swept the slopes in the reverse. The air was darkened with the smoke of so many guns and muskets. A Russian column descending the hill was mistaken for French, and for a minute our troops ceased firing. The enemy soon declared themselves by opening a volley upon the remnants of our three regiments, which were obliged partially to relinquish their ground.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of a brigade of foot-guards under Major-General Bentinck drove the enemy back, and finally secured possession of the sternly-disputed earthwork or redoubt. And now the Highland brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, in co-operation with the guards and Major - General Pennefather's brigade, connected with the right of the light division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to secure and defend. The 95th regiment and the Royal Fusiliers suffered an immense loss in the advance.

It had been made evident that the Russian infantry could not stand against the bayonets of our Highlanders and Guardsmen; but two of their massive squares still remained unshaken, and seemed to present an immovable barrier to our almost exhausted troops. By Lord Raglan's orders, two guns from Captain Turner's battery were brought to a commanding ridge, near which his lordship stood, and pointed at those massive squares. The guns were admirably served. Their shot ploughed through and through the first of the dense squares; the Russians could not stand it; they began to waver; and, in a few moments more, they were scattered far and wide over the hills. The second square gave way before the advancing Highlanders, but retreated in better order. The Russian commanders did all that could be done to rally their flying troops, and a mounted officer bravely led back a heavy column to the charge; but it gave way before it reached the British line, now steadily ascending the slopes. The Russian reserves on the right made a last effort to check the progress of the Highlanders by suddenly moving on their flank. One regiment faced to receive them, and one steady volley sent them back in disorder. By this time the French had driven the enemy from every part of the heights to the right. A deep chasm running up from the sea rendered it impossible for the Russian left wing to retire, without making a considerable circuit, and mingling with its centre. The French batteries pounded their flying masses, and a scene of terrible slaughter and confusion ensued. The Russian foot-soldiers, throwing away their arms and knapsacks, and all that might impede them, broke away from their ranks and sought safety in flight; the British horse-artillery followed them with a murderous fire. In vain the Russian cavalry, which had taken little or no part in the battle, at-

tempted to stop the infantry; they could only cover the retreat of the disordered panic-stricken crowd. But our light artillery being unsupported, were soon compelled to relinquish the pursuit, and about 4 P.M. the last gun was fired. The battle, from General Bosquet's onset, had lasted three hours, during only two of which the British had been engaged; yet in this short time the Allies had carried a position which most men would have deemed impregnable.

"The conduct of our troops," said Lord Raglan in his despatch, "has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive; and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field; I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation.

"In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished; and, under the heaviest fire, they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they went into action."

Our cavalry had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves; they were not brought into action at all, but remained in their saddles, spectators of the fight.

At the same time, it must be confessed that the Russian infantry proved themselves worthy of their ancient reputation. It is supposed that Prince Menschikoff commenced drawing off his reserved park and his baggage-train as soon as he saw that his left flank was turned by the French. Most of the reserves of infantry were never brought into action. In fact, their movement was one of retreat, and they displayed a dogged obstinacy in holding their position in order to cover that retreat effectually. Their resolution was that of good soldiers. Until the last moment, which must have been terrific to them, they appear to have been kept well in hand, and to have thoroughly done their duty. The Russian cavalry at the Alma scarcely merited the same praise. It kept our own horse, supported by a division of infantry, in constant check, but it did no more.* The Russians left behind them only two of their guns (both in the disputed earthwork), carrying off all the rest. Their artillery practice—as it has ever since continued to be—was most admirable; their guns were fired with rapidity and precision.

Such victories are not to be obtained without heavy losses. The total loss of the Allies amounted to 619 killed and 2860 wounded. Of these, the British counted 362 killed, and 1640 wounded. They suffered far more than the French, as they had to attack the centre of the formidable position, and had marched up in front of that terrible earthwork. The Russian loss is stated at little

* A general officer, who was made prisoner, attributed the loss of the day chiefly to the misconduct of the cavalry.

less than 8000 men, and nearly 900 more were taken prisoners, including two brigadier generals. The Allies had in the field about 50,000 men, but of this number, some 20,000 were not engaged. The entire force of the Russians, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and marines, did not exceed 40,000.

Orders were issued that every possible care should be taken of our wounded; but as the village had been burnt to the ground, proper shelter could not at once be provided for all of them. Every house near the village that had escaped the conflagration was, however, made available as a hospital. Until the wounded could be conveyed to the ships, a great portion of them could be attended only at the "field hospital," which means, the collection of a number of wounded in a sheltered spot. For two days the allied armies could not move from the Alma; for the dead were to be buried, and the wounded removed to the ships. The latter operation was admirably performed by the officers and seamen of the squadron. A hammock was suspended to an oar, a wounded soldier was put into it, and then four sailors bore him to the beach. The French lent us some of their mules, and gave that hearty assistance which they seem always to have been ready to afford. A great many wounded Russians were also carried on ship-board; but about 700 more were, for a time, left behind, under the charge of Dr. Thomson, whose self-sacrifice and heroic conduct have secured for his memory a fame that will not die. It was late on the second day before the operation of embarking was finished.

On the 23rd the allied armies commenced their march towards the northern face of Sebastopol. Unfortunately, cholera and dysentery had broken out afresh, and on the march many of our men had to be sent to the rear. They were halted for the night on the Katcha, and on the following day (the 24th) they encamped on the right bank of the Belbeck. On the opposite bank of that little river the Russians held a formidable position, from which it was not likely they would be driven without another battle. The original intention of Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud had been to attack the forts and works which protect Sebastopol on the north side. That town, with its arsenal, storehouses, and dockyards, is on the southern side of a long deep harbour, resembling a very broad river; the citadel and a series of large stone forts and batteries stand on the opposite, or northern, side of the harbour, the entrance or interior of which they defend. These massive works on the north are for the most part erected at the water's edge. Behind these the ground rises into a ridge, which commands both the harbour and the town on the south side and the approach from the Belbec on the north; and on this ridge the Russians had recently constructed the Star Fort. Fort Constantine and the Telegraph Battery support one another, and beyond them, in a line with the Star Fort, and connected with it by trenches and banks of earth, is a square stone tower, surrounded

by more of those earthworks which the Russians make so skilfully and quickly. This tower mounted eight heavy guns en barbette, and, from their mischievous fire, our sailors soon named it the Wasp Battery. There were other earthworks in front of the Star Fort, but they were as yet unfinished. Since that time other earth batteries have been erected on the slope between the Star Fort and the Belbeck, between that fort and the harbour, and to the east nearly as far as the valley of Inkerman.

The allied armies found themselves inadequate to the accomplishment of the object originally in view—the reduction of Sebastopol by attacking it on its northern face. While resting on the Belbeck the two Commanders-in-Chief determined on making a flank movement, with the view of approaching the city on the south side. It was necessary for these and other reasons:—1. Marshal St. Arnaud found that his troops could not encamp on the left bank of the Belbeck, so as to be in a position to open approaches, without being constantly exposed to the deadly fire of the Russian batteries which swept that river. 2. On account of the same batteries, our fleet could not approach the Belbeck—there was no shelter to be found on that part of the coast; there was, in fact, no convenient place for landing the siege-train, or for establishing a secure point of communication between the army and the fleet, which, at that late season, could not be expected to lie long at anchor in the open sea. 3. Our rear lay exposed to attack, as we had no available force to block the road which leads from Perekop and Baktchiserai to the Belbeck and Sebastopol. On the other hand, it was well known that on the southern side of Sebastopol comparative safe harbours and good anchorage were to be found, in the inlet of Balaklava, and in the bays which indent Cape Chersonese. There our siege-train could be landed, and good communication established between the fleet and the army. Moreover, it seems to have been anticipated that the Russians would be unprepared for defence in that quarter, and that it might be found possible to take the town by a *coup de main*. On these accounts it was promptly determined to abandon the precarious base of operations on the north side—to turn the enemy's position on the Belbeck and the northern heights by a flank march to the south, in order to establish at Balaklava a new base, from which the attack might be made on the southern heights. The decision which prompted that march, under the circumstances of the case, entitles Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud to great credit. Under the difficulties in which the allied army was placed, from insufficiency of force, as well as from the other causes we have enumerated, such a resolution was the best measure that could be adopted; and this very critical movement was gallantly and successfully accomplished by the whole army.

The plan thus adopted had, however, some disadvantages. The most favourable point of attack on Sebastopol (if we could have made it) was the northern side. There the ground is most

elevated, and there is the citadel, the key of the place. The citadel once taken, the forts, being commanded and attacked in reverse, must have soon fallen; and then the town, docks, arsenal, and barracks on the south side of the harbour would have been at the mercy of the Allies, who might have entirely destroyed them all by the fire of their batteries. In short, if we took the north side, we should be masters of the south; whereas it was far from being so clear that if we took the south side we should be masters of the north, or even be able to maintain ourselves on that side the harbour. Although the works on the southern heights should be breached and taken, yet while the enemy held the superior northern heights, the town, with its docks, arsenals, &c., might prove untenable by the besiegers; and there could be no doubt that both the citadel and the dependent forts would be greatly strengthened before the Allies were in a condition to attack them. Moreover, our flank march to the south left to the enemy a perfectly free communication between the place under siege and his army of observation in the field; and left open their line of operation from the base at Perekop. In truth, the disposition now made evinced the fact that, from want of sufficient force, Sebastopol could not be invested; and that, instead of besieging the whole town in regular form, the allied army was only to attack entrenched positions on the south, supported in their rear by the strongest features of the place, and open to receive succour or reinforcements to any extent. Our flank march also showed that our attack was to be carried on without a covering army, distinct from the besieging force, to protect it from being disturbed in its operations by the enemy in the field, who was thus left in direct communication with a *tête* which he might support with all his force.*

During the march from the Belbeck, Marshal St. Arnaud, who had left France in bad health, finding himself quite overcome by long and acute suffering, resigned his command to Gen. Canrobert, and died a few days after this on his passage down to Constantinople. The march was attended with many hardships and hazards. The country was difficult and unknown. Thick woods, deep chasms, and steep hills, crossed only by mountain tracks, were to be traversed. Had the Russians known our intentions, we might have been exposed to some great check, or even fatal disaster. As it was, our advanced guard, when near a place called Mackenzie's Farm,† fell in with the rear of the Russian army, which was panic-stricken by so unexpected a meeting. Had our cavalry been at hand, this detachment might have been destroyed. But the

* See "Remarks on Naval Operations in the Black Sea, and the Siege of Sebastopol," by General Sir Howard Douglas, extracted from the fourth edition of "Douglas on Naval Gunnery."

† Between the peace of 1815 and the year 1825, a good many agricultural colonists, invited by the Emperor Alexander or the Russian Government, settled themselves in the Crimea. Among the number were several Scotchmen, who, as usual, appear to have done very well. In 1814, when the Czar was in this country, our newspaper press strongly recommended this emigration.

Allies were no less surprised than the enemy, and the object of our Generals was to get to Balaklava as quickly as possible, and without combating on the way. It was Lord Raglan, with his staff, who, emerging from a wood, first found that we were close to a battery of Russian guns. Fortunately, Capt. Maude, with his admirably commanded troop of horse artillery, was close to his Lordship, and, with a few rounds, he drove the protecting escort from the baggage, which became the prize of our soldiers.

Prince Menschikoff's army, after the battle of the Alma, had retired to the south side of Sebastopol, and had occupied the valley of the Tchernaya and some of the heights which were subsequently held by our troops. The Prince himself was in the act of making a flank march—he was withdrawing to Simpheropol. He believed that the Allies were far stronger than they were, that they would besiege the forts on the north side, and be in sufficient strength to guard the road, and intercept the reinforcements and supplies which he daily expected from Perekop. He reckoned upon reaching Simpheropol just as we reckoned on reaching Balaklava—unmolested, and unseen—and from Simpheropol, when his reinforcements should come up, it was his intention to threaten our rear, and force us to raise the siege. It was with the Prince's rear that we so suddenly and unexpectedly came in contact. The Prince himself was believed to be with it—a general officer, who was seen in a carriage threatening his coachman because he did not drive fast enough, was supposed to be the Russian commander-in-chief, the Prince.

On the morning of the 26th of September the allied army defiled across the valley of the Tchernaya, and reached the entrance of the valley of Balaklava. A portion of the fleet, carrying the siege train and provisions for the soldiers, was already at Balaklava port. This harbour, about seven miles from Sebastopol, is entered through a narrow rift, and is somewhat difficult of access, owing to an abrupt turn at the entrance. It has frequently been passed without any one being aware of its existence. Once within it, the largest ships may ride in perfect security. The port resembles a deep highland loch, surrounded by high rugged hills. Overhanging it are the ruins of an old Genoese castle. At the very foot of the steep hills, at the eastern side of the harbour, stands the town, inhabited by Greeks, the descendants of a colony of quite recent date, which enjoyed peculiar privileges under the government of the Czar, to whom they appeared to have been much attached.* The garrison, consisting of a small body of Greek troops or militia, natives of the town, threw themselves among the walls and crumbling towers of the Genoese castle, having with them four

* These Greeks, or the greater part of them, came originally from Asia Minor, from the coast of Ionia, where, during the war of Greek independence, thousands of their brethren—at Smyrna, Scio, and other places—had been butchered by the Turks. The Balaklava Greeks, though soon made obnoxious to suspicion, were, at our first coming among them, a mild, gentle, and industrious set of people.

light mortars and a few small pieces. The majority of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, ran away over the hills. As Lord Raglan and his staff approached, a rather smart fire was opened upon them by the Greeks; but a party of rifles and some horse artillery being brought to the ridge of the hill which commanded the Genoese ruins, and one of our ships of war having fired a few shots, the Greeks soon displayed the flag of surrender. The town was then occupied by our troops. At this time it was, for the East, a comfortable and thriving place; many of the houses were very neat, having gardens and being decorated in front by flowering shrubs and flower-pots in the windows. All this neatness, however, was destined soon to disappear.*

A new, and to a certain extent a secure, base of operations had thus been secured by our armies. On the 27th of September, the day after their arrival at Balaklava, the French and English battalions took up their positions in the valley to the north of that town, and on the bleak heights above Sebastopol. As General Canrobert was desirous that his troops should have the sea on their flank, the English stood inland, still maintaining the post of danger and of honour. The harbour of Balaklava, though safe, being too small for both fleets, the French occupied Kamiesch Bay, an inlet in Cape Chersonese, deep, spacious, and convenient, but much exposed to the dangerous gales from the north.

The southern face of Sebastopol was presently reconnoitred. One round stone tower, armed with heavy guns en barbette, flanked the approach of the town, from the end of the harbour to the dockyard creek, and the guns of another tower swept the country from this creek to the sea. On the sea-shore was the quarantine fort, since so frequently mentioned, and a strong wall protected the town to the west. With these exceptions, it appears that there were on the land side no defences of any importance. But defences are soon raised when Russians have earth to work with. The town was already crowded by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, who had fled there for refuge.

As the allied armies showed themselves on the heights, a great panic prevailed in the menaced city: steamers and boats rapidly traversed the harbour; long lines of carts, carriages, ladies on horseback, and crowds of pedestrians were seen hurrying along the road which leads into the interior of the country. All kinds of private property appeared to have been at once removed from the town. It was thought by some whose opinion deserved great consideration, that a *coup de main* if now struck could not fail of success. But it was considered by our commanders that it would be barbarous to storm a town filled with women and

* An English officer who was among the first to enter the town, says he found it extremely clean and neat, and that the vineyards in the immediate neighbourhood were beautifully kept. Others have assured us that there was an appearance of ease and prosperity rarely seen in any part of the Sultan's dominions,—and never seen at all (in those dominions) except where there is a Christian Greek population.

children, and that if we gained possession of the southern part of the town, we could not hold it for any length of time under the guns of the Russian ships in harbour, and the fire of the opposite citadel and forts.

A brief description of Sebastopol may here appropriately be given. The town is built in an irregular and scattered manner, but has on the whole a cheerful aspect. It stands on a tongue of land, which on one side runs down to the sea, while on the other it rises to the elevation of the cliffs. The port which separates the citadel and north part of the town from the southern, as the Thames separates London from Southwark, is a bay running in a south-easterly direction, about four miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad at the entrance, but gradually diminishing in breadth and being at the end, where the Tchernaya Retchka, or Black River, empties itself, less than 400 yards across. The average depth is about eight fathoms. The largest ships, with all their stores on board, may lay close to the quays. The port is defended to the south by six principal batteries, mounting from 50 to 190 guns; and to the north by four batteries mounting from 18 to 120 pieces; and besides these there are sundry smaller batteries. The fortresses are all built on the casemated principle. Three of them have three tiers of guns, and the fourth two tiers. Fort Saint Nicholas is the largest, and mounts 186 guns. It is built of white limestone (like all the other forts), a fine sound stone, which hardens with time and exposure, and is very durable. The guns are of a calibre capable of throwing shells, or 68 lbs. solid shot. Between every two casemates are furnaces for heating red hot shot. Before the present war was anticipated, the port was defended by 850 pieces of artillery, of which it is said that about 350 could be concentrated on a ship entering the bay. None of these seaward batteries are of the slightest service for defence on the land side. Indeed, the great fort St. Nicholas has not a gun pointed in that direction, and any such armament, if it existed, would be perfectly useless, as that part of the hill, on which the town stands, rises behind the fort to a height of 200 feet.

Sebastopol is not the port of construction for the Imperial navy; the war ships are all built at Nicholaien, on the river Bug, as Petersburgh is the building-place for Cronstadt. But here all repairs are done, and stores and materials of war in immense quantities are kept in this arsenal. The harbour is so spacious that it affords secure shelter not only for the Russian fleet of the Black Sea, but also for all the merchant vessels, and even were the number twice or thrice as great as it is, there would be abundant room for them. The works that have been completed in the inner port by the arsenal are immense; the quays are well and strongly built of limestone, with granite copings, an English master-mason having had the superintendence. Along the quays are ten immense bomb-proof stone buildings, that serve as warehouses or magazines. But the works projected and accomplished by Colonel Upton under

no small engineering difficulties are, perhaps, the most striking that exist at Sebastopol. They consist of a great fitting basin, into which open five dry docks, as there is no tide in the Euxine, these docks being above the level of the sea; the ships are floated into them by means of locks, of which there are three, having a rise of ten feet each. To supply the basin, and thence the canal, water is brought eleven miles by a beautiful stone aqueduct, into which the Tchernaya has been turned beyond Inkerman. In its course this aqueduct passes through a tunnel 900 feet long. To form a grand reservoir, so as to ensure a constant supply of water, an enormous dyke of stone (like those of the pools of Solomon near Bethlehem, but on a more stupendous scale) was built across a mountain gorge, under the superintendence of Mr. William Upton; and the work was achieved with perfect success, proper sluices being constructed to prevent too great a pressure in case of unusually heavy rain. But soon after all was finished, a terrific thunder-storm arose; the valley rapidly filled with water, and a great land-slip from the side of the mountain took place; the sluices were thus blocked up; and the flood at last poured over the top of the dyke, carrying away tier after tier of stones, until there was left nothing of the work of years but a jumbled mass of ruins. Standing upon the remains of this masonry, and remarking its extraordinary strength and solidity, one can scarcely comprehend how the rushing of any amount of water could have produced such results.

The town of Sebastopol, as will be seen by a reference to any plan, is between the commercial and military harbours. It is more than a mile in length, and in breadth about three quarters of a mile; the streets are built in parallel lines from north to south, intersected by others from east to west. The houses being built of limestone have a substantial appearance. The library, erected by the Emperor Nicholas for the use of naval and military officers, is in a good style of architecture, and is elegantly fitted up internally. Not far from the library stands a new church, copied from the temple of Theseus, at Athens. Trees and trellis vines grow in front of many of the houses, and impart a cheerful air to the streets. The number of resident inhabitants who pass the whole year at Sebastopol does not exceed 10,000, but this number is frequently swelled by occasional visitors and resident civilians, while, even in peace time, there are nearly always from 15,000 to 18,000 soldiers and sailors of the imperial navy living in the place. In ancient times, the town that stood on this site was called Cherson, and was the capital of all the Crimea, or Chersonesus; subsequently, during the first centuries after the Christian era, it obtained from the Greeks the name of Dioscurias, which, under the lower Byzantine Empire, was changed into that of Sebastopol. As Dioscurias, it was a prosperous trading town, but as Sebastopol it was quite an insignificant place, with-

out strength or trade, until the Russian conquest of the country. The Czarina Catherine did much for it, more was done by the Emperor Alexander, and still more by the late Emperor Nicholas. At the end of the main street, named after the Empress "Catherine Street," stands a small mean house of only one story, in which that great autocrat dwelt during her short stay in Sebastopol. It is now flanked by a long range of palace-like houses, mostly the residence of wealthy merchants, French, English, German, Italian, with natives of nearly every country in Europe, who have settled here for the purposes of trade, and have contributed greatly to the aggrandisement and embellishment of the place. Though there are several drawbacks on its comfort, the strong winds carrying the sand and dust of the steppes into the air, and frequently whirling them through the streets, even into the interior of the houses, in spite of glazed window-frames, yet several travellers have not hesitated to call it the "Lovely Sebastopol." For a long time it was very generally doubted whether the place could be taken from the side of the sea, or whether any shipping could cope with its tremendous stone batteries; but from the land side its reduction was considered perfectly feasible by such as had not sufficiently reflected on the efficiency of field fortifications, and the rapidity with which earthworks may be thrown up.

On the 5th of October, ten days after the forced march from the Belbeck, Captain Stornton, of the Engineers, carefully surveyed the ground outside the place, preparatory to making a line of defences on the side of Balaklava. On the 7th, our earthworks were commenced, and on the same day the Russians first appeared in force upon our flanks, in the valley to the north of Balaklava. About 1500 Cossacks, supported at some distance by infantry and artillery, approached our lines; but they were presently driven back and dispersed by Captain Maude's ever-ready troop of horse artillery. The Cossacks, however, surprised and carried off with them three of our dragoons. The earthworks for the defence of Balaklava were completed by the 12th, and the defence of them entrusted to General Sir Colin Campbell, who encamped at the entrance of the valley with the 93rd Highlanders. About 3000 Turkish Irregulars, chiefly Tunisians, were added to Sir Colin's small force, and were placed in the redoubts. The heights immediately above the harbour of Balaklava were firmly held by about 1500 of our marines and sailors. It was thought that the Turks being under cover might be depended upon to hold the position entrusted to them.

The French, having a convenient road (the Woronzoff), and some other advantages over us, threw up more works than we could do. They defended the upper part of that road, near the telegraph station, by a strong redoubt, below which they formed a considerable earthwork, armed with field pieces. They also threw up three redoubts, which commanded the road from Balaklava to the camp and the

rear of their own lines. Between the Woronzoff road and the edge of the hills which overlook the end of Balaklava harbour, the heights were guarded by the 1st and 2nd divisions of British troops, who were not sufficiently protected against a sudden attack of the enemy.

The scene of the operations of the Allies is a high bare plateau, the eastern sides of which, from the head of the harbour of Sebastopol to the sea, rise almost precipitously; to the north, the plateau slopes gradually to Sebastopol, cut up into deep ravines, which run far up the country, and divide the heights into separate parts; to the west, the plateau subsides rapidly into the low land which forms Cape Chersonese. At first the camps of all our divisions, except that of a part of the 4th, were concealed from Sebastopol by high intervening ground. When the English batteries were finished they overlooked the town, and were at a considerable elevation above it, while the French batteries were for the most part on a level with the Russian works. If we had had nothing to defend but the heights, we should have been unassailable, but the necessity of holding the harbour of Balaklava, wherein were our shipping, ammunition, provisions, and stores of all kinds, compelled us to leave the heights, to descend into the plain, and to greatly extend our line, in order to cover all the points of attack upon that important position and port. We ought either to have had more men or no Balaklava to defend. As it was, our line was far too much extended, and consequently weak at several points.

It was arranged that the French should undertake the real attack of Sebastopol on the extreme left, between the sea and Dockyard Creek, and that our batteries should be erected at a sufficient distance to keep down the fire of the enemy, without any intention, for the present, of advancing them nearer to the town. This arrangement was dependent on the nature of the ground respectively held by the two armies. The ground in front of the French, being soft, permitted the usual process of sapping and trenching to be carried on quickly, while the ground in front of the English was hard and rocky, and, moreover, broken by so many chasms or ravines that regular approaches were almost impracticable. Our army is not to be censured for not having done this work in a shorter space of time; the wonder is that they were not much longer about it. In three weeks after the Allies had taken possession of the heights, the English batteries were completed. There were four distinct works: that to the extreme left of our position contained 46 guns and mortars, and was named "Chapman's Battery:" it was held partly by artillery and partly by seamen under Captain Lushington, of the *Albion*. To the east of it, and nearly in a line with it, was the second, called "Gordon's Battery," mounting 21 guns, worked by artillery under Colonel Dixon, and by seamen under Captain Peel, of the *Diamond* frigate. Beyond, and facing the Russian round stone tower, was our "Five Gun Battery," with a Lancaster gun and four 68-pounders, taken

from the *Terrible*, and worked by sailors. The fourth battery, with one Lancaster gun, was in an isolated position behind Gordon's battery, at more than 2000 yards from the nearest works of the enemy. Such was the number of our batteries and guns on the 16th October. At a subsequent period, the two Lancasters and the four 68-pounders were withdrawn from their original positions, and added to the right and left attacks, and additional works were constructed at the same time. None of the batteries we have named were nearer than 1300 yards to the Russian lines, their average distance being about 1500 yards. The French had at first fewer guns in position than we, but their works, from the natural causes we have described, were nearer than ours to the Russian lines. Meanwhile, the Russians had not been idle. As we were preparing the means of attacking, so were they the means of defending the southern part of the place, which had been thought weak and insecure. Men, women, and children were seen bearing earth gabions and fascines, and working in crowds by night as well as by day. The round stone tower, at their extreme left, was rapidly surrounded by strong thick earthworks, upon which none but our heaviest artillery could make an impression; and to render the tower itself (originally white) a less conspicuous object to our mark, they ingeniously painted it of the colour of the earth. By a line of earthworks they connected this round tower with a formidable redoubt, on the right, known as "The Redan." Between the Redan and the Arsenal, at the head of Dockyard Creek, were the "Barrack" batteries, and to the west of the creek, facing the French lines, was the "Garden" battery, to which were soon added other batteries between the "Garden" battery and the Creek. Beyond the "Garden" battery was the since celebrated "Flagstaff" battery, or Batterie du Mât, united by a wall and strong defences to the Quarantine Fort and the sea. But nearly every day fresh earthworks were thrown up, and more and more guns of heavy calibre placed in position. While the busy work was doing, the Russian artillery continually threw shot and shell into our camp, of which a part was within range. They are said to have fired no fewer than 25,000 rounds before our batteries opened upon them; but owing to our sheltered position, we suffered but an insignificant loss from this fire.

"The position occupied by the enemy," said Lord Raglan, in one of his despatches, "is not that of a fortress, but rather that of an army in an entrenched camp on very strong ground, where an apparently unlimited number of heavy guns, amply provided with gunners and ammunition, are mounted." The ordinary calculation is, or used to be, that to insure success the besiegers ought to be five times more numerous than the besieged, and that no such operations ought to be undertaken unless they were three times more numerous, and had an army of observation to support them. Indeed, in every case, some covering force was deemed essential. The French and English at Sebastopol had

no covering force; the enemy, within the place, was nearly as numerous as themselves, and were supported by the outside army of Prince Menschikoff, more numerous than ours, and every day receiving reinforcements.

The difficulties of the siege operations have been well described by General Canrobert, in one of his despatches:—"The difficulties which we meet with are of two kinds,—those which result from the nature of the soil, the solid stratum of which, already insufficient, diminishes as we approach the place; and those resulting from the number and calibre of the pieces of artillery which the enemy plants against us, almost in a right and very extended line. In this respect, the resources which he draws from his vessels stationed in the port, men as well as materials, are almost inexhaustible; while ours, although augmented by the loans which we make from the two fleets, are necessarily limited. The 68-pounders, the 80-howitzers, and the 12-inch mortars, are, in short, almost the only artillery upon which we can rely. This position renders the siege of Sebastopol one of the most laborious operations which have been met with for a long time; and the efforts which we are compelled to make to carry them into effect will explain the delays that have arisen."

In spite, however, of all these obstacles, our works had so far advanced that it was determined to open fire on the 17th of October. The signal for commencing the bombardment was to be the firing of three shots, early in the morning, from the French lines. The Russians, however, anticipated our bombardment by a furious cannonade, which commenced at six o'clock. At half-past six the guns from all the English and French batteries opened with a tremendous fire, while the fleets of the two nations were prepared to try the effect of their guns and mortars on the seaward face; for this was to be a united operation, by sea as well as by land. On shore it was soon found that the Russian cannon were superior, both in number and in calibre, to those of their assailants. The result proved that the French advanced batteries were not yet strong enough, and their powder magazines not well placed. In about two hours after the commencement of the bombardment, a French powder magazine, in the battery on their right, blew up, doing great damage; and at 1.30 P.M. a still more destructive explosion took place in their lines, and rendered it necessary for their artillery to suspend its fire during the remainder of the day.*

Between 2 and 3 P.M., a terrific explosion in the Redan battery of the Russians, against which the English guns had been incessantly directed for the space of seven or eight hours, led at first to the belief that this important work had been rendered untenable. The Russian artillerymen, however, in diminished numbers, but with unflinching

* In a despatch to the French Minister of War, describing the bombardment, General Canrobert said:—"The place kept up the fire better than was expected. The circle is of such a formidable development, and comprises guns of such large calibre, that it can prolong the struggle!"

bravery, returned to their guns in the Redan and kept up the fire until nightfall, when both sides gave up the cannonade. A loose powder store inside our naval battery had been blown up in the course of the afternoon; but most fortunately had caused no damage.

Long before the explosion in the Redan, the round tower, with which it was connected, was knocked to pieces by our heavy guns, its cannon were upturned or otherwise silenced, and it was rendered quite useless. The tower was of stone-work; the Redan, which was not materially injured by our fire, was of earth.

In the meantime, the allied fleets had not been idle. It was calculated that a joint attack might lead to some great result, and that if the ships were not fully successful, they would render good service by occupying the attention of the Russian artillery, and preventing their sending more guns to bear upon our land batteries. It was previously arranged that the French squadron should engage the works on the south side, consisting of the Quarantine battery, the Artillery battery, and Fort Alexander; while the English were to make the attack at the north on Fort Constantine, the Telegraph battery, and the dangerous "Wasp." The Turkish admiral, with two ships, was to cast anchor in an intermediate position between the English and French. The foremost of the French took up their position to the south, and partly in front of the mouth of the port, at 12.30 P.M. Subsequently the other French and English vessels arrived in succession, and the attack became general.* The *Agamemnon* was the first of our ships to open fire. She was preceded by a small steamer, commanded by a young mate named Ball, who, undismayed amidst a storm of shot and shell, took her beneath the huge batteries, throwing his sounding line and showing the way to the *Agamemnon*, which, in several places, had only two feet water beneath her keel. Beyond this shoal were other impediments — the Russians had sunk a great part of their fleet in the harbour's mouth. Had that passage been open, it is thought that the *Agamemnon*, in defiance of the triple batteries and all the tiers of guns which guarded it, would have effected an entrance, and that the issue of the day would have been altogether different from what it was. Close behind the *Agamemnon* was the *Sanspareil*, screw line of battle ship, Captain Dacres, and with her were the *Albion*, the *London*, and the *Arethusa*, 50-gun frigates. Each sailing vessel was brought into action by a steamer lashed to her side. As the *Agamemnon* neared the batteries, five of them opened their broadsides upon her, and soon reduced all aloft to a perfect wreck; but their guns could not be depressed and concentrated upon her hull—their embrasures were too deep, and she

* See Admiral Hamelin's despatch. It has been asserted that the French were in action two hours before the English came up. This is a misrepresentation. It was courteously agreed by Admiral Dundas that Admiral Hamelin should take the lead. There was some delay on our part (the reason for which will be presently shown), but it did not amount to one hour of time.

was too near and close under them; and thus her formidable batteries remained in full force, and her hull, as well as her crew, sustained comparatively little damage. The *Bellerophon* came up to the assistance of the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil*; but the *Rodney*, in attempting to do so, grounded under one of the Russian batteries. Fortunately, however, she was soon got off. The *Albion* and *Arethusa* suffered more from the plunging shot of the "Wasp" fort than even from the batteries of Fort Constantine. The first of these two ships was taken out of action in a sinking state; the other, having been more than once on fire, was forced to haul off. The *Sampson* and *Terrible* took up positions, and engaged the forts opposite to them. The *Britannia*, Admiral Dundas' ship, the *Vengeance*, the *Trafalgar*, and the *Bellerophon* did not get near enough, and thus their fire, although incessant, was ineffectual.

The firing from the allied fleets lasted until 6.30 P.M.; and the roar of their broadsides was distinctly heard above that of the land artillery. What with the ships and the Russian forts, the whole atmosphere was darkened, and it became impossible to see distinctly any object on account of the dense smoke. As the sun went down the firing ceased, and the ships were hauled off. Our loss amounted to 44 killed, and 266 wounded; that of the French to 30 killed, and 164 wounded. The Russians had to acknowledge a loss of 500 in killed and wounded. Admiral Nachimoff was killed by the fragment of a shell; and Admiral Korniloff was dangerously wounded, and died soon after. He was one of the Russian officers who had accompanied Prince Menschikoff on his mission to Constantinople in the spring of the preceding year; and he and Admiral Nachimoff had planned and executed the attack of the Russian squadron at Sinope. The British admiral, Dundas, and the French admiral, Hamelin, had each a narrow escape; for a Russian shell fell on the poop of each of their ships as they were giving instructions to their officers. The shell, which exploded on the French deck, killed three or four of the admiral's staff, who were standing close to him.* Eight ships of the line, two English and six French, were so seriously damaged that they were sent home for repairs. In his despatch, Admiral Hamelin said, "If the Russians had not blocked up the entrance to Sebastopol by sinking five ships of the line and two frigates, I have no doubt that our ships, after a trial of the first fire, might have entered successfully, have reached the top of the harbour, and have put themselves in communication with our army. They would not, perhaps, have lost many more than we have now to regret; but the extreme measure adopted by the enemy of sacrificing a part of his fleet, obliged us to limit ourselves

* Our ships were so much *underhanded*, there being no fewer than 4000 seamen and marines on shore, serving at the siege, that Admiral Dundas would not allow any men to be exposed on the upper deck of the *Britannia*, except his staff, signal men, &c., and he was walking his poop dictating signals for the arrangement of the ships in the order of battle, when the shell exploded close to him.

to fighting the sea batteries, with the view of silencing them for a longer or shorter period, of occupying (on this side) a great many of the enemy's gunners, and in thus lending both a material and moral assistance to the besiegers."

"It is now established beyond doubt," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "that the greatest defence of the sea forts of Sebastopol is the shallow water, which does not allow a close enough approach to make ships' broadsides really formidable to them. The fact is very simple: A ship's broadside can produce a more concentrated fire than any fort; but ships' sides cannot resist fire so long. The closer, therefore, a ship comes to the battery, the greater becomes its advantage; whereas its own danger decreases, from the forts not being able to hit the hull. An excellent proof that the danger of a vessel decreases by a nearer approach, was furnished by the *Agamemnon* and the *Sanspareil*. Although not more than 200 yards from each other, the *Agamemnon*, which was closer in, suffered much less, vessel as well as crew; and most of the shots fired into the *Agamemnon* damaged the rigging, while the *Sanspareil* suffered chiefly in her hull."

There was, of course, deep enough water at the mouth of the harbour, and in the passage leading to that mouth; but on either side there was a long shoal. This deep passage was not broad enough to allow all our ships, French and English, or one-half of them, to take up their position in it, and near the walls; and the sand-banks prevented the *Britannia* and the other more distant ships from taking up closer positions anywhere else.

On the whole, this experiment upon stone walls must be deemed unsatisfactory. Very little perceptible damage was done to the Russian works; here and there an embrasure was knocked in, and the marks of our balls and shells were next day everywhere visible on the face of the forts;* but nothing like a breach was effected, nor did the walls appear to be weakened. The French attack, indeed, succeeded in silencing the fire of the Quarantine fort, after a cannonade of about three hours; the other batteries, to which the ships of our allies were opposed, were compelled to slacken, although they never discontinued, their fire; and the Quarantine fort was to a certain extent crippled. It is, however, stated, that the walls of Fort Constantine (the fire of which was three times silenced by our *Agamemnon*) were so much shaken, that they have been subsequently supported by wooden shores and props. Anticipating another attack, the Russians subsequently constructed outer earthworks *to protect* this enormous stone-work, thus admitting its weakness, or rather the superior strength of earth.

It is to be borne in mind—though it has been frequently forgotten—that all our line-of-

* A young midshipman, on board the *Sanspareil*, said that the walls of the fort looked as if they had had the small-pox. There are copings and in some parts casings of granite; but the forts of Sebastopol are not built of granite. They are constructed of the limestone of the heights around the town. The quarries are now partly occupied by the allied armies.

battle ships were not furnished with the screw. Sir Edmund Lyons' ship, the *Agamemnon*, and Captain Dacres', the *Sanspareil*, were screw ships; but not so Admiral Dundas' ship, the *Britannia*, and several others. When the attack commenced, it was a dead calm, and great difficulty was experienced, and much time lost, in moving the heavy sailing line-of-battle ships, by steamers lashed to their sides. This mode of propulsion was preferred to traction, or towing, in order that the steamers might be protected from the danger of being crippled by the enemy's fire; but in avoiding this danger, serious difficulties were incurred, which went to prove that no vessels should be employed in attacking land batteries but such as are worked by steam-power. After her anchor had been weighed, it took nearly an hour to turn the *Britannia* into the proper position to advance.*

We have already shown the little effect produced this day by our joint land attack. The explosion of the powder on the French lines—a most serious disaster to them—was a great inconvenience to us; for some of the Russian batteries, which had hitherto been directed upon them, were now turned upon the English works, dismounting several of our guns, and inflicting some loss in men. The Russians must have lost many lives here; but their fire was scarcely ever checked. Where their defences were injured, they, with almost incredible energy and toil, threw up new earthworks.

* General Sir Howard Douglas, "On the Naval Operations in the Black Sea," &c.

On the 23rd of October, Lord Raglan wrote that our siege operations had been carried on uninterruptedly ever since the 18th. On the morning of the 19th, General Canrobert had resumed his fire, and had materially increased the weight of his attack by batteries which he had caused to be constructed the previous day, and which enabled him to push his approaches a little more forward. "Our fire," wrote his lordship, "has also been constant and effective; but the enemy having at their disposal large bodies of men, and the resources of the fleet and arsenal at their command, have been enabled, by unceasing exertion, to repair their redoubts, to replace many of the guns that had been destroyed, and to resume their fire from works which we had succeeded in silencing."

We, in every way, had thought too meanly of our antagonist. Our siege train consisted merely of 60 guns, including mortars, and these all of a calibre inferior to the Russians'. The French had brought a larger number of guns, but they were of brass, and, for all siege purposes, inferior to those of the besieged. So weak were we numerically, that we could not arm even three batteries without dismantling our ships, and employing our seamen. Thus our ships, on the day of bombardment, were greatly short of hands and guns. It is calculated that more than 800 rounds can rarely be discharged from one gun, on account of the liability to burst, and the enlargement of the vent; and that few guns, indeed, will bear much above 600 rounds. As during

the first day of our land bombardment, we had fired about 100 rounds from each gun, if we had continued at this rate, in six or seven days our batteries must have been disabled. But we had not up, at the time, ammunition enough for five days of such firing. We were compelled to cease our fire during the night, powder and artillerymen being inadequate to the working of our guns; and thus the enemy were enabled to repair unmolested the damage done to their works. Moreover, the people in our batteries and trenches were worked off their legs, and every day added to the list of our sick, wounded, and killed.

While we were thus occupied on the southern front of Sebastopol, the Russian generals were preparing an attack upon us with their army in the field, in the view of forcing our position at Balaklava, placing us between two fires, in front and rear, forcing us to abandon our enterprise, and exposing us to all but inevitable destruction. It was known, as early as the 20th of October, that the Russians were moving on the right bank of the Tchernaya. On the 24th, a considerable body of them, with cavalry and artillery, was discovered bivouacking at the mouth of a valley through which runs the high road from Simpheropol, Some deserters affirmed that this was a fresh *corps d'armée*, under General Liprandi, just arrived from the Danubian Principalities, where the Austrians had taken their place. By many in the allied army, the report was scarcely credited; but the next morning dissipated their incredulity.

Let us describe the ground we occupied, and our defensive positions, at this most critical moment. A low undulating ridge runs across and divides the valley, in which stands the village of Kadikeui, in front of Balaklava, into two parts, and upon this ridge were constructed four isolated redoubts, which we may distinguish as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4. No. 4 was on the southern side of the valley—that is, to the left, looking towards Balaklava; the other three redoubts were on the northern side of the valley, along which they extended in a direction from east to west. These redoubts were occupied by Turkish troops, assisted only by four English artillerymen. The camps of the British cavalry, Highlanders, and Turks were about a mile and a half in the rear. To some extent, the whole position was commanded on the south by the redoubts on the high hills overlooking the harbour of Balaklava, where stood a corps of our marines. It will aid the reader in forming a good idea of the position, if we quote the following passage from a narrative of the events of the day, from the correspondent of the *Times*, in the Crimea, himself an eye-witness of the fearful struggle:—

"Supposing the spectator to take his stand on one of the heights forming the rear of our camp before Sebastopol, he would see the town of Balaklava, with its scanty shipping, its narrow strip of water, and its old forts on his right hand; immediately below he would behold the valley and plain of coarse meadow land, occupied by our cavalry tents, and stretching from the base of

the ridge on which he stood to the foot of the formidable heights at the other side; he would see the French trenches lined with Zouaves, a few feet beneath, and distant from him, on the slope of the hill; a Turkish redoubt lower down, then another in the valley, then, in a line with it, some angular earthworks; then, in succession, the other two redoubts up to Canrobert's Hill. At the distance of two or two and a half miles across the valley, there is an abrupt rocky mountain range of most irregular and picturesque formation, covered with scanty brushwood here and there, or rising into barren pinnacles and plateaux of rock. In outline and appearance this portion of the landscape is wonderfully like the Trosachs. A patch of blue sea is caught between the overhanging cliffs of Balaklava as they close in the entrance to the harbour on the right. The camp of the marines, pitched on the hill sides more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea, is opposite to you as your back is turned to Sebastopol, and your right side towards Balaklava. On the road leading up the valley, close to the entrance of the town, and beneath these hills, is the encampment of the 93rd Highlanders.

"The cavalry lines are nearer to you below, and are some way in advance of the Highlanders, but nearer to the town than the Turkish redoubts. The valley is crossed here and there by small waves of land. On your left the hills and rocky mountain ranges gradually close in toward the course of the Tchernaya, till, at three or four miles' distance from Balaklava, the valley is swallowed up in a mountain gorge and deep ravines."

At daybreak on the morning of the 25th, the enemy came up, and opened their fire on the foremost redoubts, occupied by the Turks, from a battery of heavy guns, which had been brought to the edge of the ridge during the night. This fire was returned by the Turks and a French battery on the Sebastopol heights. Little effect was produced on either side. But at the eastern end of the valley, infantry, cavalry, and artillery now showed themselves in massive lines in order of battle. This was indeed the main body of Liprandi's *corps d'armée*, and behind it, on the Simpheropol road, was stationed its strong reserve. In brief space of time, a large body of cavalry advanced steadily down the valley, whilst a column of infantry moved along the foot of the hill towards redoubt No. 1. The Turks in the redoubt fired a few rounds; but finding that the Russian cavalry as well as infantry were closing upon them, and that they had no support at hand, they abandoned the work without staying to spike the guns. The Russian infantry took possession of the redoubt and guns. The Turks who held redoubts No. 2 and No. 3, seeing their comrades retire, made up their minds to do the like, and accordingly they retreated, without an attempt to maintain their ground, without spiking their guns, in disorder and panic.* They were very

* It has been said that the guns in the three redoubts were spiked, though ineffectually, by the English artilleryman placed in each of the redoubts; but this does not appear to have been the case.

far from having what Turks consider sufficient cover; the earthwork of the ramparts was so low that the Cossacks could leap their horses over them. As there were British troops in redoubt No. 4 (though nearly all invalids), the Russians did not attempt that work; but they battered the flying Turks with the seven guns they had taken from them. Their precipitate flight brought the enemy upon our own hands rather sooner than we were prepared for him, and might have led to the most disastrous result, for if the Russians could only have reached the ground overhanging the harbour, they might, with a few rounds of red-hot shot, have destroyed our crowded shipping, together with all our magazines and stores on shore.

When the news of the approach of the enemy reached Balaklava, General Sir Colin Campbell, who commanded there, sent the 93rd Highlanders, under their brave leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, to draw up in line in front of the road leading to the town: the marines at the time on the heights above the town stood to their arms, the batteries on those heights were manned, and the French were preparing for action along their lines. Sir Colin himself was foremost on the scene of action in the valley.

After the three redoubts had been carried, the Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery in very great strength. They divided into two bodies; the smaller of the two, consisting of about 400 men, charged down the slope, and assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd, who instantly drove them back by their vigorous and steady fire. Perceiving that some of the Turks, who had formed on the right flank of the 93rd, were again running away, the Russian horse were encouraged to attempt a second charge; but the grenadiers of our Highland regiment opened upon them, and soon sent them back in confusion. The second and stronger body of Russian horse, estimated at about 1000 men, turned to the right to fall upon our heavy cavalry, advancing straight towards the camp of the Scots Greys and Inniskillen Dragoons, whose united number did not amount to 400. Our two gallant regiments were just in time to form and meet the charge. For a moment, and scarcely for more, there was a hand-to-hand fight, and then the Russian cavalry recoiled; and our men had nothing to do but to cut down as many of the fugitives as they could. They made one effort to rally, but it was a very faint one; and then they broke, and fled across the valley. As they were supported by artillery, so were the Scots Greys and Inniskilleners (now joined by some of the 4th Royal Irish) by the troop of horse artillery under Captain Maude. A Russian shell, bursting near that officer, deprived the army for a time of his valuable services. "The charge of our heavy brigade," said Lord Raglan, in his despatch, "was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and

One man only in a redoubt could hardly have spiked the guns, nor could the attempt have been made in the midst of the rush and disorder of the Mussulmans.

is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it."

The order for the charge was carried by Major Arthur Hardinge, a worthy son of Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief. The Major fell in with the Scots Greys, and gallantly made the charge with them.

By this time the small force opposed to the enemy in the valley was supported by the First and Fourth English Divisions, a considerable body of French light infantry (Chasseurs de Vincennes), and some French light cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), who had rapidly descended from the heights as the battle below was thickening. The Heavy and Light Brigades of British cavalry were drawn up on the slope between redoubts No. 3 and No. 4. The Russians did not hold the 3rd redoubt; but they kept up a fire from the 2nd redoubt, in which they had placed more artillery, and an occasional ball came from a battery they had brought up to the Tchernaya ridge. Although two redoubts and seven of our guns remained in their possession, yet so far as the defence of our position and the conduct of our troops were concerned, we had good reason to be satisfied with the morning's work.

Lord Raglan was watching the contest from the edge of the cliffs which overlook the valley. Seeing that the Russians had withdrawn from the 3rd redoubt, and that there was some movement in the 2nd redoubt, his Lordship believed that the enemy were removing the captured guns. At the first sign of the enemy's retiring, his Lordship had directed the cavalry, supported by the Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights on which were the redoubts; and not having been able to see this movement accomplished immediately, and it still appearing that the Russians were removing the seven guns, he sent an order to the Earl of Lucan, commander of our cavalry, to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects. The order was a *written* order; it was penned by Major-General Airey, Quartermaster General to the forces, and the carrying of it was intrusted to Captain Lewis Edward Nolan, of the 15th Hussars, a brave and accomplished officer, then on General Airey's staff.

Captain Nolan galloped from Lord Raglan's side, traversed the intervening space as fast as his horse could go, over the rough ground, and handed the written order to Lord Lucan, who read it and returned it to him. But, rapidly as Capt. Nolan had ridden, there was a great change in the Russian movements and situation between the time he had received the order and the time he delivered it; and here it was—under this change of circumstances, which Lord Raglan could not foresee when he dictated the order—for Lord Lucan to exercise his discretion as commanding officer of all the cavalry. Attempts have been made to throw the blame of the bloody catastrophe which ensued upon the gallant

Nolan, who was himself the first victim of the blunder committed. It has been said that he was annoyed and excited at Lord Lucan's hesitation, that he used arrogant, taunting language, and urged his Lordship on to command the charge. But the fact of his having been the bearer of a *written* order goes far to relieve Capt. Nolan from responsibility.* It was for Lord Lucan to interpret this order, and to adapt it to the altered state of things he saw in his front. Lord Raglan had not time to come up, or to send him a different or modified order. Lord Raglan, in his usual gentle manner, merely said in his despatch: "From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-Gen. the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade."

When the Earl of Lucan gave the word to advance, the Russians, previously repulsed, had reformed on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks; the main body of Liprandi's *corps d'armée* was drawn up in order of battle at the bottom of the valley; and, considerably in advance of it, and, crossing their fire, were the batteries in the two redoubts they had taken and held, and the additional battery they had established on the Tchernaya ridge; and, as if all this was not force enough to oppose to 600 English horsemen, the steep sides of the hills which flanked the valley were thick with riflemen, supported by dense columns of Russian infantry. It was, in fact, an entire army that our Light Brigade was to charge! The Earl of Cardi-

* Sir George Berkeley, General Airey, and a number of his brother officers of the 15th Hussars, including Lieutenant-Colonel Key and others who had known him many years, have recorded their sense of Captain Nolan's high and amiable qualities in a graceful marble tablet, erected at their expense in the collegiate church of Maidstone—perhaps the most appropriate place that could be found, as he resided some years and was well known there; and, as Maidstone is a cavalry depôt and school of instruction.

Nolan was, in many ways, an accomplished man. He was gifted with an extraordinary memory, was a fair classical scholar, a good modern linguist, speaking and writing, with about equal facility, French, English, Italian, and German, and being acquainted with the difficult Magyar tongue, from having served some time, in his early days, in a regiment of Hungarian Hussars. He had resided long in Italy, and had acquired a refined taste in music, of which he was passionately fond. The first little work he published (in 1852) was on the breaking in and training of cavalry horses. It was well received by all the officers in our army who had the subject at heart. His larger and better known work, "Cavalry; its History and Tactics," appeared in June, 1853, and reached a second edition early in 1854, when its author was employed on the coast of Syria in collecting horses for the use of our army in the East. This book will long be treasured in the service, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be improved by the adoption of many of its valuable practical suggestions. Nolan was too good a soldier to have recommended a charge like that of our Light Brigade at Balaklava. His book is full of warnings against such rash enterprises, without reserves, or strong supports at hand. Yet taken *per se*, the Balaklava charge fully proved that cavalry, properly led and charging at speed, can break through infantry and do all that Nolan had said it could do. The proof would have been still more striking if some of his suggestions had been previously adopted, and if all our horses, instead of being reduced by poor living, change of climate, &c., had been full of health and vigorous.

gan, who was to lead the death ride, though as brave a man and as good a horseman as ever drew sword, is said to have remonstrated with his commanding officer, but without avail. Thus, with English officers and English soldiers, there was nothing for it but to charge and die. We know, from many sources, that there was scarcely an officer, non-commissioned officer, or private in the brigade but was fully sensible of the danger and of the exceeding great probability that he would never get out of that charge with life in him.

When the word "forward" was pronounced, the Heavy Brigade and the Light were drawn up close to each other. At first they started together; but, after a very little ground had been ridden over, the Heavy were halted a little out of reach of the enemy's batteries, and the Light left to pursue its course alone. The Greys and Royals, halting in support, were not altogether out of the reach of the Russian guns and rifles; several of them were wounded before the charge was over. On the left flank, considerably in advance, as leader of the charge, rode Capt. Nolan, waving his sword, and shouting words of encouragement. Suddenly his upraised arm remained motionless, and, as he uttered a cry of agony, the dashing troop passed on; so firm was his seat that he kept it even in the agonies of death. A trooper caught his horse by the bridle, and he dropped from it quite dead. The fragment of a Russian shell had struck him to the heart. He was the first that fell in the charge, or, more correctly speaking, before the charge was properly begun. As he had strenuously recommended in his book on cavalry tactics, our horsemen proceeded at a moderate trot during the first part of the ride, and did not get into speed until they could clearly see each man in the enemy's lines drawn up before them. Then, with the horses fresh as they ought to be for such an onslaught, they rushed onward like a cataract against the smoke and roar of the Russian artillery. Presently they disappeared in those dark green masses—scarcely was the highest feather of the tallest of those heroic cavaliers visible amidst the host in which they had buried themselves. Not a horseman, not an infantry soldier of the Czar's army could look them in the face, or attempt to bar their impetuous, irresistible course. Wherever they came they broke through—right, left, and in front the Russians gave way, and many of those who could not run fast enough, or get out of the way in time, threw themselves prostrate on the ground, with their faces to the soil, and were galloped over by our horses. The guns from the three redoubts which had been captured and retained by the enemy met our heroes in the teeth, while a fire struck them on either flank, to which was speedily added a fire on their rear; yet on they went, keeping their ranks perfect, and cheering as they went, and soon reached the very muzzles of the guns. In front they scattered down those that stood round them; the heavy Russian columns behind the guns swerved, and made lanes or channels for the

impetuous torrent. Regiments of Russian dragoons and hussars, out-numbering them as four to one, in vain attempted to check their onward course, and soon swerved as the infantry had done. The English horsemen never drew rein until no enemy was left before them. About 600 light cavalry had broken through an entire army! — thus doing what Capt. Nolan had predicted English cavalry could and would do if properly led, spared in breath till the last dash, and charging at the top of their speed.

But though they had burst through a whole army, they could not keep their ground in the face of that army—they could not remain where they were—a return was necessary by the way they had come; and every minute had seen the Russians rendering that way more and more like the jaws of death. Clouds of men, armed with Minié muskets, had gathered on every side. Our Heavy Brigade, which had dealt in so summary a manner with the Russian horse at an earlier part of the field, was again advanced; but it was soon and wisely halted, if it had gone into the valley, it could only have swelled the number of our killed and wounded. Some light cavalry could do and did more effectual service. Gen. Bosquet threw forward his Chasseurs d'Afrique, with orders to silence the flanking guns on the Tchernaya ridge, which were cruelly punishing what was left of our Light Brigade. Sweeping down into the valley, this brave brigade of French horse formed into line. Their commander, shrinking from an useless sacrifice of life, checked their ardour, and, keeping the rest in hand, sent one squadron alone to charge the enemy's artillery. This gallant little band displayed the greatest courage and daring, struggling through thick brushwood and over rocky ground up the steep ridge on which were the death-dealing guns of the Russians. As they reached the summit, each singled out his man, and then, rushing upon the rear of the battery, they cut down every Russian who ventured to face them. For a minute or two they held the battery and the guns; but two heavy colums of Russian infantry, emerging from a ravine, now appeared behind the Chasseurs, upon whom they opened a heavy fire. A respite had been gained for our light horsemen struggling up the plain; the deadly battery had been silenced for a time, and the French horsemen, feeling they could do no more, retraced their way to the plain, leaving two of their officers and fourteen of their men dead upon the field, near the gorge of that battery. It is thought that but for their heroic exertions on the Tchernaya ridge, very few of our Light Brigade would have come out of that fatal charge.

The end of the valley to which our gallant horsemen penetrated was thickly dotted with the bodies of men and horses. The Cossacks, or some savages armed and accoutred like them, who had fled in crowds before a few British sabres, now faced about, returned with confidence, and, as our wounded lay writhing on the ground, pierced them through and through with their spears.

It was a melancholy muster that evening at cavalry quarters—

nearly two-thirds of the Light Brigade were not there to answer to their names. Yet was it matter of astonishment how even those who answered to the call had escaped out of that valley of death. During the night and the following day others who, wounded and unhorsed, had crept into the bushes and holes in the rocks, straggled into the camp, bleeding, haggard, and exhausted, and the army had fewer to lament than was at first supposed. But, still, above 230, of whom 15 were officers, were either killed or prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and, in addition to these numbers, 27 officers were lying badly wounded in their tents.

After the charge of our light cavalry, the enemy made no further movement in advance: their fire ceased, and they stood motionless and silent as if awe-stricken. Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert left the heights from which they had viewed the fight, and, with their staffs, stationed themselves upon the ridge in front of redoubt No. 4, which was reoccupied by some of the Turks. Sir George Cathcart proposed to recapture with his division (the 4th) the two redoubts and the seven lost guns; but the ground was not worth recovering, and we had paid too dearly for it already. The means of defending the too extensive positions which had been occupied in the morning by the Turkish troops having proved wholly inadequate, Lord Raglan, in concurrence with Gen. Canrobert, deemed it necessary to withdraw from that range of heights, and to concentrate the forces (to be immediately increased by another considerable body of seamen from the British fleet) immediately in front of the narrow valley leading to the port and into Balaklava, and on the precipitous heights on the right—thus taking up a much narrower line of defence. In case of need, some French regiments were to reinforce us on this line. The Turks, converted into labourers, were to be employed in constructing breastworks and redoubts, which, when completed, would unite the heights on either side, and completely inclose the all-important position of Balaklava by an adequate line of defences.

The object of the Russians was evidently to draw us after them into the gorge, to which they had withdrawn their guns. As our object was solely to keep Balaklava, and as the enemy would not advance, but kept their cavalry in front of the approach to the mountain passes, it became evident, immediately after the retreat of our Light Brigade, that there would be no further engagement that day. A cannonade, which had recommenced at about a quarter-past twelve P.M., and was continued with little effect, ceased altogether at a quarter-past one, and the two armies retained their respective positions. Our men and horses were tired and hungry, and the French were in no better condition At about four P.M., Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, Sir George Cathcart, and Lord Cardigan had interviews with Lord Raglan, who was seen to listen to their recitals with deep interest. Gen. Bosquet joined Gen. Canrobert, who was near Lord Raglan, and there was a long conversation between the

French and English Generals, after which they all moved down the valley together, and examined the enemy's positions. It was dark when Lord Raglan returned to his quarters. With the last gleam of day could be seen the enemy's lances glittering in their old position in the valley, and their infantry gradually crowning the heights on their left. Our guards were moving back, and the French and English were being replaced by a strong division wholly French. During this day our people entirely lost sight of what was doing in Sebastopol trenches.

The Russian was an active antagonist, and he had masses of good infantry unscathed on the 25th. The very next morning several of these columns, accompanied by artillery, were seen to issue from Sebastopol. Their cavalry did not come to the front. It was at first believed that they were marching to join General Liprandi's corps by the road through the Inkerman valley; but, turning to the right, they ascended the hills, and suddenly appeared on a crest which commanded the camp of Sir De Lacy Evans'division(the Second). Their masses, covered by large bodies of skirmishers, advanced with much apparent confidence. They expected to find us, and were, in fact, finding us, weak and quite uncovered at this point. The edge of the plateau on which our division stood had been left unprovided with trenches and earthworks, the soil apparently being too hard to be excavated, and two roads leading up from the Inkerman valley to the rear of our position had been left comparatively open. Sir De Lacy Evans had endeavoured to throw up a few breastworks of stone and earth; but these were unfinished, and afforded little protection. In the preceding night he had been called upon to furnish 800 men for the siege-trenches; but he represented the danger which threatened our army on this side, and the probability of an attack at any hour, and wisely and most opportunely this order was recalled.

On the confident advance of the Russians, our division immediately formed line in advance of their camp, the left under Major-General Pennefather, the right under Brigadier General Adams. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, and the captains of batteries, Turner and Yates, promptly posted their guns and opened fire upon the enemy. On catching the sound of this cannonade, the Duke of Cambridge, always forward and ready, brought up to the support the brigade of Guards under Major-General Bentinck, with a battery under Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres. His Royal Highness took post in advance of the right to secure that flank, and rendered throughout the struggle the most effective assistance. General Bosquet, with similar promptitude, and from a greater distance, approached the position with five French battalions. Sir George Cathcart hastened up with a regiment of rifles, and Sir George Brown pushed forward two guns to strengthen Sir De Lacy Evans' left flank.

At first the enemy, assisted by their guns on a hill, came on rapidly. Our pickets, belonging

chiefly to the 30th and 49th regiments, were somewhat taken by surprise, but they held their ground with remarkable firmness against that overwhelming force. Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th, greatly distinguished himself; he succeeded in checking for some time the Russian advance; when the ammunition of his men was expended, he charged with the sword, and fell, shot through the body. Captain Bayly, Captain Atcherley, and a serjeant named Sullivan (all severely wounded), were equally staunch. This handful of heroes opposed nearly 7000 men, giving to their General, Sir De Lacy Evans, time to complete his preparations and get his 18 guns in position. These British guns were served with such energy, that in half an hour they forced the Russian artillery to abandon the field. Our batteries were then directed with equal accuracy and vigour upon the enemy's columns, which (exposed also to the close fire of our advanced infantry) soon fell into complete disorder and flight. They were then literally chased by the 30th and 95th regiments over the ridges, and down towards the head of the bay. So eager was the pursuit, that it was with difficulty Major-General Pennefather eventually effected the recall of our men. These regiments and the pickets were led gallantly by Major Mauleverer, Major Champion, Major Eman, and Major Hume. The Russians were similarly pursued further towards our right by four companies of the 41st, led gallantly by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. Herbert, Acting Quartermaster-General. The 47th also contributed. The 55th were held in reserve.

Above 80 prisoners fell into our hands, and about 130 of the enemy's dead were left within or near our position. It was thought that their total loss could scarcely be less than 600. Our own loss was about 80, of whom, 12 officers were killed and 5 wounded. Major-General Pennefather, Brigadier General Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, Captains Turner, Yates, Woodham, and the whole of the royal artillery corps, received General Sir De Lacy Evans' grateful thanks, as did Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert and other officers. The whole affair was highly honourable to our arms, and reflects the greatest credit on Sir De Lacy Evans' promptness and energy.

Our Second Division alone, at that time scarcely 1200 strong, had defeated 6000, or according to some accounts nearly 8000 Russians. The Guards, under the Duke of Cambridge, although protecting the flank of the Second Division, took no part in the action, nor did the corps of General Bosquet, who had hurried up at the first appearance of the enemy. The aid of the Guards and the French corps was not needed in actual combat, but the result of the affair might have been very different if both had not come up so opportunely.

In the meanwhile large reinforcements were joining the Russian camp to the north of Sebastopol, while supplies and other reinforcements were poured into that town itself,—for, as we have seen, Sebastopol was never invested, and the enemy's commu-

nications with their base at Perekop were left perfectly free to them. Every possible effort was made by the Russians to bring up those troops which the Austrian occupation of the Danubian Principalities rendered available to the Czar for the defence of the Crimea. The Russian territories were not so bare of means of transport as Bulgaria and the rest of Turkey; carts, waggons, carriages, post-horses, and horses belonging to private individuals, brought up one *corps d'armée* from Odessa to the Belbeck, and before we had notice of their approach, 50,000 men were collected on the heights of Inkerman. If Austria had heartily joined the English and French alliance, and had only threatened the Russian frontier of Bessarabia with invasion, this could not have been done. From the heights of Inkerman, Prince Menschikoff confidently wrote to his Imperial master, "A terrible calamity impends over the invaders of your dominions. In a few days they will perish by the sword, or will be driven into the sea. Let your Majesty send your sons here, that I may render up to them untouched the priceless treasure which your Majesty has entrusted to my keeping." The Russian Commander-in-Chief conceived that the allies could not prosecute the siege and stand on the defensive at one and the same time, that their position was much exposed in flank, front, and rear, and that, with the forces at his disposal and with strong sorties made from Sebastopol, he could really reduce them to the most direful extremities. Two days before he made the attempt, the Emperor's two sons, the Archdukes Nicholas and Michael, arrived on the scene of hostilities.

On the 5th of November, at about one o'clock in the morning, our sleepless soldiers in the trenches heard the tolling of numerous church-bells in Sebastopol, and those who were nearest to the city even heard the sounds of chaunting and psalmody. Some solemn religious celebration was in process of performance by the devout Russians, who never start for a great field day without such service and ceremonial, and always give a preference to fighting on a Sunday or saint's day. The solemn peal ceased about two hours before daylight, and was succeeded by the flash and roar of artillery in the rear of the British line. Shortly after this there was again a dead silence, only broken by a low rumbling noise, scarcely heard except by our furthest pickets, who fancied the sound must proceed from a convoy of provision waggons. The morning was misty, damp, and cold. As daylight broke, some of our people saw indistinctly through the mist a party of Russians, who appeared to be quite unarmed, on a hill above the western end of Sebastopol harbour, and in front of General Sir De Lacy Evans' division. These men made the officer in front believe they were deserters, anxious to surrender themselves; but, as he advanced to receive them, he and his picket were seized and made prisoners by a strong body of troops who had been lying in ambush behind some rocks. By this ingenious device, which, however, could not have succeeded had the officer

who commanded the picket attended to the rules of the service, we lost the advantage of an alarm given; and the first Russian columns of attack, still partially concealed by the mist, were getting close on the English line, before they were discovered by our inner pickets. Here again we had nothing to cover our men or check the progress of our assailants—we had not so much as an abattis on our exposed flank. But our pickets nobly held their ground, gave notice of the enemy's approach, and for some time checked his advance. But for their resolute resistance a great disaster must have befallen at least a portion of the allied armies.* It was again our Second Division that had to stand the brunt. Its brave commander, Sir De Lacy Evans, overcome by excess of fatigue and anxiety, was now stretched on a sick bed, having left the command to General Pennefather, who admirably supplied his place. Pennefather, on the shortest notice, formed the regiments of the division—already much weakened by sickness and the casualties of war—and rapidly led them towards the crest of the hill to meet the enemy, who were coming on in dense masses. The heads of the Russian columns were presently encountered by our Minié rifles, which told upon them with tremendous effect. Still, however, the Russian masses, with fierce discordant yells, pressed onwards, the numerous artillery which they had brought noiselessly up to the ridge, opened upon Pennefather's regiments, and at the same time the guns of Sebastopol and of the Russian men-of-war in the port, began to pour shot and shell upon our devoted Division. Many of these terrible missiles flew over the heads of our troops and fell in our camp, killing horses, tearing the tents to rags, and ploughing up the ground. The Russians were now at the work they could do the best. To check this terrible artillery, the batteries of our First and Second Divisions were brought up and posted on a rising ground in front of our lines; but they were not found strong enough to silence the Russian guns.

Covered by a dense cloud of skirmishers, the enemy kept multiplying on our hands. While some ascended the hill in our front, others, winding round the base of the hill, threatened our flank by a road through a deep ravine, and our rear by another ravine leading up from the Inkerman valley. Another large body advanced through a narrow gorge stretching from Careening Bay almost into the centre of our position; additional guns were brought up the slopes whence their fire could best tell upon us: the guns in the field actually amounted to 90 pieces; independently of the ships' guns and the ordnance of Sebastopol. The brigade of Guards, under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, were a little in the rear of the Second Division, and consequently, after that division, the nearest to the first point of attack. The Grenadiers

* "These pickets," says Lord Raglan in his despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, "behaved with admirable gallantry, defending the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the Second Division, with its field guns, was got under arms and placed in position."

and Scots Fusiliers hurried forward at the sound of the first shot. The greater part of the Guards brigade had but just returned from the trenches, where they had been exposed to cold weather and heavy rain for the preceding twenty-four hours, during which they had enjoyed no repose and very little food; yet in this depressing condition they gallantly advanced to meet the Russians, who had been well fed and refreshed and were stimulated by copious doses of brandy. Our dauntless Grenadiers and Scots Fusiliers, correctly anticipating that the enemy would ascend in force by the road in the rear of our second division, made a flank movement of their own to block up that track. On a small spur of the steep hill overlooking the valley of Inkerman (where one dense Russian column was marching close on the heels of another), there was a small battery made of sandbags and fascines, and without so much as a single gun in it.* This unarmed battery was occupied by a picket of the 55th, who, after a vigorous resistance and a loss of nearly two-thirds of their number, were in rapid retreat as the Grenadiers and Scots Fusiliers came towards the spot. They declared that they would drive the Russians out of the battery they had just captured, and giving a tremendous cheer, they charged up, and presently made good their promise. While the Russians were reeling down the side of the spur, the Grenadiers and Fusiliers, presently joined by the Coldstreams, took possession of the battery, and formed into line at right angles to it, occupying the ridges of the projecting spur. Under cover of thick brushwood and some irregularities in the soil, and unchecked by the fire of our guardsmen, the Russian columns again made an impetuous advance, attempting to turn the right flank of the Guards: they were again driven back at the bayonet's point, but again they were rallied, and urged onwards by the pressure and weight of the columns behind them. They got upon the spur: the ammunition of our Guards was nearly expended, their ranks fearfully thinned by the two preceding conflicts; but still they held their ground, rushing with the levelled bayonet upon such as attempted to surround them. Fresh supplies of ammunition and some reinforcements from the Fourth Division were at length brought up to them.* Though lacking powder and ball, and though again exposed to a murderous fire from Russian infantry covered by the brushwood and the undulating ground, the intrepid Guardsmen once more drove the enemy from the spur; but by this time nearly two-thirds of their number were stretched on the ground dead, dying, or bleeding. Had they given way, the battle was lost,—the armies of England and France in the condition to which Prince Menschikoff had promised the Czar to bring them. After a time, the ground was occupied in gallant style by fresh French troops from General Bosquet's division, and these held the long-disputed battery, while

* This battery had been made for a temporary purpose, and, this purpose served, the two field-pieces which had been placed in it had been removed.

* The reinforcement from the Fourth Division consisted only of a wing of the 20th regiment.

our Guards speedily re-formed in rear of the right flank of our Second Division.

The Russians urged their attack at so many points at once, and were everywhere so superior in numbers, that it was with the greatest difficulty that one of our divisions could spare any help or support to another; both Sir George Cathcart and General Torrens came up to the aid of the Guards. Sir George, who had with him only a few companies of the 68th regiment, conceiving that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly with that object, but found the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians; he suddenly discovered that he had entered a *coupe-gorge*, and was entangled with a superior force, and while attempting to withdraw his men he received a mortal wound. His faithful aide-de-camp, Colonel Charles Seymour, who had shared the fortunes of his chief in Africa and elsewhere, perished by his side as he was stooping to receive his last breath.

The fighting round this "two gun battery" (as it was called, though it had not a gun in it) lasted, with little interruption, about four hours and a half. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was in the thick of the fray, and bore himself as gallantly as any of the brave men there engaged, though his feelings were deeply touched at the sight of the carnage and sufferings around him. During the unequal combat the enemy were nearly always as five or six to one against us. Yet never was there thought of flight or retreat; we believe the Guards would have kept their ground until almost every man of them was brought down.

While our right was thus engaged around the two-gun battery, the enemy made an equally determined assault on our extreme left, on the hill above the harbour (where the Russians had first appeared at early morning), separated by a deep ravine from the position held by our Guards. The ground was very favourable to the assailants, being much broken, and covered with low thick brushwood, by which their swarms of skirmishers were kept under cover, and enabled to inflict considerable loss upon our troops as they advanced in line.* The Second Division being joined by a brigade of the First, they rushed together upon the enemy, and for some minutes kept him at bay. Having exhausted all the ammunition they had with them, they fought the advancing columns with stones, until, quite exhausted, they reluctantly retired. Under cover of the incessant fire of their excellent artillery, the Russians advanced with great confidence, charging our retreating regiments, and yelling like wild men. Four of our guns were already in their possession, and their foremost column was almost in the midst of the encampment of the Second Division. For a moment the issue of the fight seemed doubtful; but again, by almost superhuman efforts, our broken regiments, sup-

* The ground, however, was not invariably favourable to the movements of the Russians. Several of the ridges were thickly covered with thick dwarf oak which prevented them from deploying, and saved us, on more occasions than one, from being out-flanked.

plied with some ammunition, rallied, charged into the dense masses of the Russians, drove them back, and recaptured three of the guns they had lost. Shortly afterwards the fourth gun was recaptured by the 77th regiment, under that true soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton.

General Bosquet had lost no time in sending two battalions of his light infantry to aid in the defence of the British left. He would have hastened himself to take part in the contest with a larger force; but as the Russian fire suddenly slackened, it was thought that they were retiring, and that there was no longer need of the French general's advance.

At a very early hour in the morning, soon after the first attack upon our pickets, the *corps d'armée*, under Liprandi, had made a movement in the valley of the Tchernaya. A strong column of his infantry, preceded as usual by clouds of riflemen and other skirmishers, had advanced to the foot of the heights, and had exchanged shots with the Zouaves and French troops who then defended that part of the position. At the same time, the Russian batteries and some field-pieces on the Tchernaya ridge opened upon Balaklava, and upon the edge of the plateau in rear of our lines. Our guns responded, and the fire having been continued on both sides for some time without any effect, the Russians fell back, but still appeared to threaten a further advance. Under these circumstances, General Bosquet could not withdraw his troops; and for a time he was induced by the slackening of the fire in the British front, to believe that, after all, the real Russian attack might be made in the rear. But the Russian artillery had only ceased for a brief space of time, in order to draw nearer to the English front. Soon after, it opened again more violently than before; and as it played upon us, fresh bodies of Russian infantry came over the hills, and up the numerous ravines, which afforded shelter. Our shattered regiments, no longer able to oppose the continuous stream of foes, were forced back at all points, and were retreating, to some extent, mingled together—one of the saddest of sights to a military eye. Here was another critical moment: more than an hour had been lost by General Bosquet's return to our rear, which he believed to be threatened. He now learned the magnitude of the danger in our front; and presuming that General Liprandi's attack at the foot of the heights he occupied was only a feint, intended to keep him where he was, and prevent his aiding our front, he, with the decision of a true general, resolved at once to act upon that supposition, to leave his position almost undefended, and to carry nearly the whole of his force to the aid of our front. Advancing, with admirable rapidity, to the very verge of the range of the Russian artillery, he halted his troops, and, surrounded by his staff, rode himself into the midst of the conflict, in order to see the ground and how matters stood. The field artillery on our left was now nearly silenced by the superior weight and range of the Russian guns. A heap of dead and wounded men and horses mingled together round our field-

pieces proved the deadly nature of the enemy's fire, and the steadiness with which our gunners had withstood it. Galloping back to his own people, the General gave orders for them to attack, first sending off two troops of horse artillery and one field-battery to assist our guns. At full speed, these gallant French artillerymen swept before our crippled batteries, and taking up a position in front of them, amidst the loud cheers of our men, opened a rapid fire upon the enemy's guns. Still, however, the allies had to maintain an unequal contest with the Russian ordnance.

The Russians continued to pour through the ravines in the rear of our Second Division. General Bosquet forthwith sent a regiment of Zouaves, and a regiment of Indigènes, or Arabs, to charge the enemy, who were coming on in one dense mass. The Zouaves and Indigènes, not affecting the calm, regular, and steady advance of the British troops, scattered themselves over the broken ground, taking advantage of every irregularity in the soil; sheltering themselves behind the brushwood, where there was any, and behind rocks and stones, where there was none; firing generally from rest, and with deadly accuracy, into the foe; then, when at close quarters, suddenly darting forward with levelled bayonets, and throwing themselves upon the wavering ranks. The Russians could not stand this mode of fighting; they gave way, and retreated through the ravines by which they had been advancing.

Bosquet's troops of the line moved forward steadily to support our shattered regiments to the left, and were exposed during part of their short march to a tremendous fire from the Russian artillery on the ridge, as well as to the fire from the batteries of Sebastopol, and the ships in harbour. There was a brief hesitation; but this was succeeded by enthusiastic shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and the hearty cheers of the English, and amidst these cheers they charged with the bayonet. They presently relieved our disordered regiments, who were thus enabled to form again in perfect order; and when the French in their turn were overpowered by numbers, our regiments rushed to the rescue. The various uniforms of the two nations became mingled together: English regiments charged with French, and their shouts of defiance and of victory were also mingled. There was a generous rivalry between the two nations, an enthusiasm that nothing could resist. The Russian columns rolled slowly back, leaving, however, nothing behind them except their dead and their badly wounded.

The Russian artillery, however, still retained its position on the ridge, and by its incessant fire encouraged the infantry to renew the attack. The contest had indeed become "a mighty duel of artillery." The inferiority of the Allies in this arm was manifest. To have more strength and weight of metal, Lord Raglan ordered two 18-pounders, belonging to the park of our siege train, to be brought up. To some this might have seemed impossible, but Lieutenant-Colonel Gloucester Gambier, who had probably anticipated the order, instantly prepared to carry it into effect;

and by the help of men, aided by many horses, he saw the heavy guns dragged over the roughest ground, and through roads or tracks axle deep in mud. Colonel Gambier being severely wounded by a round shot, the command of the gunners devolved on Major Dickson, who, assisted by Captain D'Aguilar, proceeded with admirable calmness to place the two guns in position, in front of the camp of the Second Division, being exposed all the time to the heaviest fire the Russian guns had as yet vomited forth. He was but scantily provided with suitable ammunition; therefore, not a round was to be wasted, nor a shot fired without effect. Dickson's shot crashed through the Russian batteries, each time disabling a gun or destroying men and horses; the Russians began to waver, and on receiving one more shot, they put to their horses, and fell back to the edge of the hill. But they were still within reach, and the sure aim of our gunners overthrew more of their guns, and smashed more of their tumbrils. Their fire slackened, and their infantry, no longer protected and urged onward by it, were now falling back on all sides, warmly pursued by Zouaves and Indigènes. The hill that faced the British lines was now bare of troops, not a skirmisher or a Cossack was to be seen there, but still the artillery thundered at us, and covered the retreat of the rest of the Russian army. Three several times were the detachments which worked our two 18-pounders mowed down by that fire from the ridge. At last the Russian artillery limbered up and followed the rest of their army, leaving behind them heaps of dead men and dead horses, the shattered remains of several gun-carriages, and six entire and several broken tumbrils, but no gun, or howitzer. The Russians have abundantly proved in the Crimea, as they had previously done elsewhere, their determination not to lose guns.*

Even now the battle was scarcely over, for the Russians rallied at two or three points, and a heavy and not innoxious fire from their shipping and the town of Sebastopol covered their retreat. The British and French commanders-in-chief advanced to the edge of the cliff just beneath the two-gun battery, where the Duke of Cambridge had been so long exposed to the iron storm of war. The dead, the wounded, and the dying lay so thick that they were obliged to dismount long before they reached the spot. In the plain beneath, beyond the little river, the enemy's columns were retreating along the narrow causeway. The French battery, advancing at full speed to the place where Lord Raglan and General Canrobert were standing, opened fire upon the Russian rear and part of its flank; but still those sturdy foes continued to make an orderly retreat. The fact ought to be known: we shall not diminish our own honour by detracting from the martial quali-

* Several English officers—of artillery as well as of the line—who were near spectators of this finale at Inkerman, declared that nothing could exceed the staunchness and steadiness of those Russian gunners, and that the general retreat of the Russian army was not disorderly, but most regular. In spite of the fire of our heavy guns, the men were seen, literally, "gathering up the pieces," collecting the fragments of the carriages, making cradles for the disabled pieces, and carrying them off with great *sang froid*.

ties of the adversary. Lord Raglan and General Canrobert in their despatches say nothing about a hurried retreat; every officer present will admit that the retreat was made in good order. The fact that we did not take or keep a single gun as a trophy and memento of our glorious victory speaks for itself. Even their dismounted crippled guns were carried off, as well as those that were sound and uninjured. It is true we had no cavalry wherewith to give pursuit: all along the Allies had been deplorably weak in that arm; Balaklava had swallowed up our Light Brigade, and by this time our Heavy Brigade was sadly reduced in number and efficiency. As usual the Russian cavalry proved worthless; but their first-rate artillery performed as we have seen, and their infantry were as staunch as in the days of Austerlitz, Eylau, and Friedland. That they had more than once a chance of victory has been admitted by most military men who were on the field; and their failure has been attributed to a want of generalship in certain quarters. While the battle was raging in our front, and several of our regiments were getting shaken, General Soimonoff, with a large body of infantry and artillery, attempted to turn our flank by ascending the valley to the right of the five-gun battery; but upon being met by a small body of marines, and the first brigade of the Light Division under General Codrington, he gave way too soon, fancying that his movement was not of essential importance, and, instead of persevering in his attack, he withdrew his men to shelter. Nearly at the same time a sortie was made from the town upon the extreme left of the French lines. About 5000 Russians, stealing out of the town, under cover of the mist, surprised two French batteries and took them. But General Forey, who commanded in that part, quickly advanced in force, and, after a fierce combat, in which many fell on both sides, succeeded in recovering the works. In too hotly pursuing the enemy, the French general, De Lourmel, fell mortally wounded close to the walls of the town. This sortie had not been made with sufficient force: if the Russians had brought up more men, and more guns (of which there was no lack in the place), the two captured forts might have been retained, and the whole of the French left seriously committed. Again, General Liprandi did not well manage his feigned attack upon Balaklava or upon the positions which covered that place. Had he persevered, General Bosquet could not have moved to the assistance of the British front, and without his support our men, who would not have given way, must eventually have been annihilated.

The Czar certainly entertained high hopes as to the result of this attack. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael were in the midst of the terrible fire which prevailed; they are said to have set an example of coolness and courage in the combat; and it is certain that the Russian soldiery were much encouraged by their presence. They had been further excited before starting, by religious exhortations and also by copious draughts of strong drinks. It has been stated that many of

them, as well officers as men, were drunk on the field of battle, and that, the momentary fury passed, this intoxication injured the efficiency of the troops.

The battle of Inkerman has well been called "The Soldiers' Battle." There was no manœuvring, for the nature of the ground did not allow of it; there was no room for the operation of military science, for the eyes of our commanding officers could not embrace the whole field, or see from one point all that was going on simultaneously: their forces and those of the enemy were always in great part concealed by ridges and ravines. In an open field, like that at Marengo, or Salamanca, where the contending armies, beautifully arrayed, were full in sight of each other, the eye of the spectator would embrace both armies; at Inkerman, it was seldom that one could see on the right flank what was passing on the left or in the centre, or that the rear could see how the front was engaged, or the front how it fared in the rear. That communications were kept up, that orders were rapidly conveyed over the most difficult ground, across ridges, ravines, and blind valleys, and that no material mistake should have been committed in the transmission of the commands of the generals, reflects high credit on the aides-de-camp and other staff officers employed.

Some of the hardest of the fighting took place in narrow dark gullies, out of sight of all except the actual combatants. And nobly did the allied soldiery fight! For more than six hours 8000 English and 6000 French sustained a hand-to-hand fight against 50,000 or 60,000 Russians, supported by an artillery vastly superior to their own. Under these circumstances defeat would have been no disgrace, and victory is doubly glorious.

It is to be borne in mind that our troops daily, and for several successive weeks, had undergone the most constant labour, and that many of them had passed the previous night in the trenches.

Our loss in killed and wounded was severe, amounting to 2612.* The number of those actually killed was 462; but of the wounded a great many died shortly after, at Balaklava, on board ship, or at Scutari. The wounds, in many instances, were of a most serious character. The loss of officers, as compared with the number of men, was excessive: 43 were killed and 102 wounded. Among the killed were three general officers—Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie. The first was considered one of the best officers in her Majesty's service; the second was a first-rate commander of artillery, and the third (less advanced in years) was looked upon by Lord Raglan and the whole army as an officer of great promise. We could ill spare such men. The life of Brigadier-General Torrens, as good

* In this total are included 198 who are set down as "missing;" but those missing had either been wounded on outpost duty, or had fallen over precipices, or had been surprised and speared by Cossacks. In the gullies and ravines a good many men were knocked over and fell into the crannies of the rocks, where their bodies might long remain without discovery.

an officer as any, was long despaired of; but months afterwards, he rallied at Malta, and lived to receive, at the hands of her gracious Majesty, the medal which rewarded him for his wounds, and he has since returned to active duty.

General Sir George Brown received a shot through the arm; Major-General Bentinck, Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, were all severely wounded, and Brigadier-General Buller was wounded, but not so seriously. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had been exposed to that terrific and prolonged fire near the two-gun battery, and Major-General Pennefather, in command of the Second Division, which received the first impetuous attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout the protracted struggle, came out of the fight unscathed by ball, sword, or bayonet. We have mentioned that Pennefather had the command because General Sir De Lacy Evans was stretched on a bed of sickness.* But at an early hour, Sir De Lacy heard the heavy firing on our right, and soon after received intelligence that the attack was serious and announced a general battle. He rose, and was promptly at his post, "and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of his division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, who was supplying his place, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance."† This conduct added new renown to the veteran general.

In the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent in the Russian lines, they had not only all their field batteries well up, but their ships' guns maintained their fire; nor did these latter batteries cease when the retreat became general, and their heavy masses were observed returning over the bridge of Inkerman and ascending the opposite heights. They had carried off multitudes of the wounded, yet they abandoned on the field of battle 5000 or 6000 dead and wounded. "I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented," said Lord Raglan, who had formerly witnessed the carnage at Waterloo and on many another field of blood. His Lordship was proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to the valour, the promptitude, and the energetic services of the French troops, and of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate commander, General Bosquet. His Lordship also recorded, in grateful language, his deep sense of the valuable assistance he had received throughout the day from the French Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, who was himself on the ground and in constant communication with the English commander. "His cordial co-operation on all occasions," said Lord Raglan, "I cannot too highly extol." Wounded at the Alma, General Canrobert was again wounded at Inker-

* A day or two before the battle Sir De Lacy, whose health was already shattered, had a fall from his horse. He was then carried on board ship.

† Lord Raglan's despatch.

man, but the hurt proved of slight consequence.

The French engaged lost, in killed and wounded, 1726. The loss of General de Lourmel, who died from his wound, and whose personal character, no less than his brilliant military qualities, had endeared him to the whole army, continued to be long regretted, as was also the death of Colonel de Camos, of the 6th of the line, killed at the head of his troops the very moment they came into action. The "General Order" which, in accordance with French usage, General Canrobert issued to his army in the evening, as soon as the battle was over, deserves to be quoted, as it contains a succinct account of the combat and its results, and is less grandiloquent than such documents frequently are.

"Soldiers! you have had another glorious day

"A great portion of the Russian army, favoured by the night and the fog, was enabled to establish itself, with powerful artillery, upon the heights which form the extreme right of our position. Two English divisions sustained an unequal fight with the invincible solidity which we know to be the characteristic of our allies, while a part of the Bosquet division, conducted by its worthy chief, came up to their support, and rushed upon the enemy with a boldness and intelligence to which I here render forcible homage. Eventually driven back into the valley of the Tchernaya, the enemy left upon the ground more than 4000 of his men killed or wounded, and carried away at least as many more during the battle.

"While these events were in course of accomplishment, the garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie upon the left of our attacks, which afforded to the troops of the siege corps, and particularly to the Fourth Division, led most vigorously by Gen. Forey, the opportunity of giving the enemy a severe lesson. The troops employed in repelling this sortie gave proof of an energy which much increases the reputation they had already earned by the patience with which they supported the onerous and glorious labours of the siege. I shall have to mention regiments and soldiers of all kinds and of all ranks who prominently distinguished themselves during this day. I shall make them known to France, to the Emperor, and to the army. But I was anxious at the first moment to thank you in their name, and to tell you that you have just added a voluminous page to the history of this difficult campaign.

"CANROBERT,
"General-in-Chief."

The Russian official accounts of the battle differ in no essential particular from those given by the French and English. The day after the combat Prince Menschikoff stated that their loss in dead was not yet known, but that the number of wounded amounted to 3500 men and 109 officers. Among the latter were Lieut.-Gen. Soimonoff (who received a ball through the body, and died soon afterwards), Major-Generals Villebois and Ochterlony, Colonels Alexandroff, Ponstovoitoff, Bibiksoff, Baron Delwig, and Scheluta. Gen. Dannenberg had two horses

killed under him, and all the persons by whom he was surrounded were wounded. Major-Gen. Kischinski, chief of the artillery, received a contusion from the bursting of a shell; Major-Gen. Menschikoff, a contusion in the neck; Col. Albdinsky, an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and Capt. Greig, one of Prince Menschikoff's own aides-de-camp, received contusions.

The Russians, however, maintain that we greatly exaggerated the number of their army on the field. In one of their accounts, reputed official, and widely circulated, they well describe the confusion which prevailed at their first onset, and which was prolonged by the fogs, mists, and the broken nature of the country. Our men in camp on the right had just been endeavouring, in spite of the rain, to kindle fires for their breakfast, when the alarm, "The Russians are here!" brought them quickly to their feet. They rushed to their arms, and Gen. Pennefather, with the Second Division, being the nearest, pressed forward his first brigade, under Gen. Adams. Gen. Brown, with the Light Division, was soon up to support the Second. These two divisions, which stood the first brunt, were supported on the right and left by the rest of the troops according as they came up: first came Cathcart's division, then the Duke of Cambridge's splendid Guards, who came on at double quick time. Immediately the fire grew violent, and aroused every one in the English camp. Towards seven o'clock Lord Raglan, accompanied by his staff, and Gens. Burgoyne and Strangways, rode on to the field for the purpose, if not of directing the movements (which was not possible, on account of the fog and mist), at least of watching them; for it was not by sight, it was only by hearing—by the thundering volleys of the heavy artillery and of the rattling fire of small arms — that the direction of the attack and the progress of the action could in any degree be ascertained. The manifold attacks, the firing on all sides at once, perplexed the English Generals. They could not tell where the main attack was made, where they had to oppose and repel, nor where they had to help and support. Lord Raglan, therefore, altered his position, rode up closer, and selected an eminence just over the battle-field, in the hope of gaining a better view. Fog and smoke prevented his distinguishing much; yet Death found means to snatch from his side one of his worthiest coadjutors, old Gen. Strangways, who, in 1813, at the great battle of Leipsic, commanded the rocket batteries of the English with so much distinction. A cannon-ball smashed his leg. Subduing every expression of pain, he begged, in a gentle voice, to be lifted from his horse; it was done, and in a few minutes he was dead.

Such are some of the statements of this Russian account, which professes to have been written at St. Petersburg on the 20th of December, and which was subsequently published in the *Times*.* In as far as we have quoted it, it has been fully confirmed by English officers engaged in the battle, and by various written accounts, French and English.

* May 9, 1855.

The Russian writer states that the battle ended at two P.M., after lasting eight hours, and affirms that it was one of the most sanguinary on record. He thus reasons on the causes which deprived his countrymen of the victory upon which they had counted as a certainty.

"And what was it that foiled the Russian attack? The bravery and steadfastness of the English? Undoubtedly much must be laid to this account, for they were splendid, and the British soldier fought worthy of his best days. But the Russian fought no less bravely, and bravery alone did not decide it. Was it the superiority of the English army—the use of the Minié rifle? This weapon certainly produced great effects; at the distance of 1500 paces it deprived the Russian regiments of their officers; on the other hand, the Russian sharpshooters —only 96 to each regiment, with guns that could kill only at 1000 paces—killed and wounded as many English officers and more generals. Was it the false direction of Soimonoff? In great measure, for the reasons already given—to which must be added that of his own death, which completed the disaster, and rendered his regiment ineffective for the remainder of the day. Another disadvantage was, that the columns, instead of arriving at their destination simultaneously, came up one after the other. All these circumstances conspired to the disadvantage of the Russian attack; but that which was most fatal was the incorrect execution of the sham attacks or diversions, more particularly of that one which failed to prevent Bosquet's coming to the assistance of the English, and it was that which decided the fortune of the day."

Complaints were raised, and subsequently repeated in too many and honourable quarters to admit of a doubt as to the fact, that some of the Russians behaved barbarously to our wounded, and disabled men, firing into them, bayoneting them, or thrusting their lances through them, as they lay writhing and helpless on the ground. It has been pleaded for the Russians that they were exasperated by the barbarities practised by the Turkish irregulars on the Danube, and by repeatedly seeing their men brought down by English revolvers, fired by wounded officers who had been passed as wounded and helpless; but this plea will not reach far, and we are afraid it must be confessed that, under a cool, calm surface there is a considerable tinge of ferocity in the Sclavonian or Sclave character and race. We all remember the slaughters committed by the troops of Suwarrow; the Polish Legion of Dombrowski serving the French Republic and Napoleon I., left behind awful traditions of its cruelty and want of generosity in Italy and wherever else it took the field; and the most savage adversaries we encountered during the Peninsular war were the Polish Lancers who, on the bloody field of Albuera, rode fiercely among the dying and the dead, spearing the wounded as they lay prostrate, and thrusting their spears into those who were beyond the reach of pain. There is, moreover, a marauding, savage element in the Russian army, composed of hosts of Asiatic barbarians, who in battle look for nothing but plunder, and who

would take the life of any man for the value of his epaulettes. By us they are all set down as Cossacks, but the far greater part of them have no affinity or connection with the Cossack race, which, in several of its branches, as, for example, in the Don Cossacks, is more civilised and humane than the majority of the Russians or Muscovites themselves. To these wild marauders it was much easier to kill a wounded man than to take him away prisoner; if one of them took a soldier or officer to head-quarters, the chances were that he got none of the spoil; if he killed him as he lay, he appropriated all that was upon him, or all that he could carry off and conceal.*

The battle of Inkerman was fought and won on the 5th of November—a day which ought henceforward, to be held as commemorative of this glorious victory, and on the 14th of November, our pride was rebuked by a war of elements, which reduced such contests as men can wage to utter insignificance. The tempest, which dispersed and shattered our fleets, seems to have taken every one by surprise, and yet it was an accident to be expected in those regions, on that sea, and at that time of the year. The very name of the Euxine (Axeinus, the inhospitable), given by the early Greeks, after an ample experience of its storms, ought to have prepared us for what we had to expect; the inclemency of the climate on the Danube, and in Bessarabia, has been recorded in the most ancient histories, and classical scholars will recollect the pathetic lamentations of the exiled Ovid, and the descriptive lines of Horace.

On the night of the 13th, a most violent storm burst over Constantinople, levelling three out of six of the splendid minarets of the Grand Mosque of Sultan Achmet, carrying off the roofs of all the loftier buildings, doing immense damage in all directions, and preparing the minds of the English and French in that capital for the reception of tragical intelligence from the Crimea. The tempest commenced at Balaklava about seven o'clock in the morning; and in less than two hours, eleven transports had been wrecked, and six dismasted and rendered unfit for service. The most terrible part of the disaster was the total loss of the new magnificent steamship, *Prince*, which had arrived only a few days previously with the 46th regiment, and a cargo valued at 500,000*l.*, comprising articles and materials necessary for the prosecution of the siege and the comfort of the army during the approaching winter. Not a few of our officers have been charged with carelessness, want of skill, or neglect of duty; but it is probable that no amount of human forethought or energy could have averted this disaster. It has been said,

* It appears, too, that among the more regular part of the Russian army, a violent feeling of indignation had been excited by Greek fugitive priests, whom we had driven away from their homes and their churches at Balaklava and places in that immediate neighbourhood. These priests reported (and without much exaggeration) that some of their churches had been destroyed, and that others had been desecrated by being converted into magazines, barracks, and stables. Every devout Muscovite would be transported to fury by such recitals; and it must be remembered that the Czar had all along endeavoured to give a religious character to the war.

however, that, when the *Prince* arrived at Balaklava, she let go one of her anchors in thirty fathoms water; that the cable had never been clenched; that the whole of it ran out; that anchor and cable were lost together; that she then let go another anchor, the cable of which was so inefficiently fastened, that she lost it also; that she then steamed out to sea until she could get up another cable from the hold; and at last let go a small anchor, which could not hold her when the tempest burst. She was seen carried from her moorings on to the rocks with such violence that in ten minutes not a piece of her a yard long remained above the surface. Of a crew of 150 men, only six were saved. Most happily all the soldiers of the 46th had been safely landed; but vast stores of gunpowder, shot and shell, beds, blankets, warm clothing for the troops, and medical stores for the hospitals, were lost. The *Resolute*, with 900 tons of gunpowder, also went to the bottom. Thirty transports, with quantities of ammunition and stores, were dashed against the rocks and lofty cliffs near Balaklava, where very few lives could, with difficulty, be saved. At Eupatoria, and the French anchoring grounds, there was a low sandy beach, where the sailors could escape drowning, though only, for the most part, to fall prisoners into the hands of the Cossacks, who galloped down to the coast as soon as the wrecks began to drive on shore. Eighteen vessels, mostly French, were wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men-of-war, thanks to the precaution of frequently trying their cables, came off with no further damage than the loss of guns, masts, or rigging, the twisting of their rudders, or the springing of some leaks; but unfortunately the French lost the *Henri IV.*, a noble three-decker, and also a favourite war steamer. The pecuniary loss sustained by the English alone was estimated at a million of money, while that of the French could not have been less. The total loss of men was thought to be more than a thousand; and between 400 and 500 more were captured by the Cossacks, and carried into Sebastopol. Those active marauders were most greedy after spoil; as the lighter transports took ground, they were seen spurring their horses through the surf, and into the sea. Some of them got near enough to receive some rough usage from our merchant sailors, who by no means relished the idea of a Christmas in Sebastopol. They were highly excited at seeing some of their comrades, who had been captured on the beach, marched off for that town, with a Cossack guard at their head, and another at their rear. More than one attempt was made to prevent these marauders from firing into the stranded vessels, or upon the mariners who were swimming for their lives, or struggling through the blinding surf. A gentlemen in a carriage drove down to the beach, and in good English exhorted the sailors to make a trial of Muscovite clemency. "We too," said he, suiting the action to the word, "have hearts as well as the English." It does not appear that his eloquence had much effect on our

tars, who would not surrender, nor go on shore, so long as their vessels kept together. No fire was opened from our fleet upon the enemy, who thronged the strand, and were in many places without any cover; but about 4 P.M., when volunteer boats from the *Queen*, *Rodney*, and *London*, pulled in, and were followed by some steamers to cover them, and carry off people from the wrecks, some of the Cossacks drew up on the cliff, fired on our boats, and killed a man. This fire was immediately returned by the *Firebrand* steamer, upon which the enemy hurried off. One Egyptian line of battle ship went down with all on board; and another, after losing her bowsprit, was compelled to cut away her fore and mizen masts. At a distance, some Turkish war ships and transports, caught by the tempest when near the mouth of the Bosphorus, foundered, or ran ashore and went to pieces, neither life nor anything else being saved out of them. While the storm was at its height, a strong body of Russians made an attempt on our as yet feeble defences at Eupatoria; but they were driven back, with some loss, by a few guns served by some of the sailors of our fleet. Snow also fell in abundance; and before the tempest ceased, all the inland hills and ridges were deeply covered with it—the first harbinger of the severe Crimean winter, the clothing and protection against which were now almost entirely lost. Such tents as our soldiers had on the bleak heights, 700 feet above the level of the sea, were blown from their pegs, torn, and scattered far and near; nor was it possible to set them up again while the storm lasted, and it did not cease till the afternoon of the 16th. Except Sebastopol, where we could not enter, there was not a safe port in all the coast. It was therefore determined that all the sailing transports should proceed immediately to Buyukderè, a little beyond the entrance to the Bosphorus, and that the sailing liners should retire to Sinope, where there is shelter, but not very good. No fewer than five French line of battle ships, seriously damaged, especially about the rudders and stern frames, were left to be repaired at Constantinople; and Admiral Hamelin hoisted his flag on board a steamer. A good many of our sailing ships and steamers, which had been in use through the whole campaign, from Besika Bay downwards, were in want of extensive repairs to put them in a condition to undergo the further chances of an Euxine winter. The disaster was most tragical; the amount of loss sustained, in things essential not only to the prosecution of the siege, but also to the preservation of our brave troops, was enormous, and was exaggerated in some of the non-official accounts transmitted home; yet, in the midst of our misfortunes, there was room for congratulation and hearty gratitude. We had reason, indeed, to be thankful that such a calamity did not occur when six hundred vessels, heavily laden and dangerously crowded together, were wending their way from Varna to Eupatoria, and when such a gale as that of the 14th and 15th of November would have rendered the expedition as memorable for disaster as the Spanish Armada.

Such gales have not unfrequently been known to blow in the Black Sea as early as the beginning of September. In that month, in the year 1847, there suddenly arose a storm which destroyed everything it caught in the open sea, and seriously damaged the shipping in every roadstead and harbour, excepting only that of Sebastopol. As it was, the calamity was fearful enough; but if it was to happen, it could hardly have come at a better time; and in this respect we may still fairly say that we were favoured by Providence.

CHAPTER XI.

HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA continued.—*State of our Army after the Battle of Inkermann—Severe difficulties, some of which were inevitable—Failure of means of transport—Benefits of the French Tariffs—Amount of Reinforcements received by the English Army—Cavalry horses and Veterinary Surgeons—Superior management of the French—Gradual failure of our Commissariat—Green coffee—Indefatigable attention of the Surgeons—The wounded at Constantinople and Scutari—Mismanagement of medical stores—Strong feelings of indignation excited in England by the account of the condition of our soldiers reported in the public journals—The sympathy of the nation for the Crimean army warmly expressed by pecuniary subscriptions and other demonstrations—The "Times'" Fund—The Patriotic Fund—Additional Chaplains—Miss Nightingale at Scutari—The Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne and Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P.—Admirable fortitude of the wounded—Lord William Paulet—Miss Stanley—State of our Camp in November—Fate of the Turkish Brigade—Reconnaissance by General Sir Colin Campbell—Russian counterworks—System of Fortification by Mr. James Fergusson—Russian adaptation of the same.*

ALTHOUGH the Russians had retired in good order from the field, the result of the battle of Inkermann, and their terrible loss in killed and wounded, seem almost to have paralysed their army. They made one more attempt upon Balaklava; but it was marked with indecision and feebleness. From a hill which overlooked and partially commanded the height occupied by our marines, they opened a fire of field-pieces, which did us little or no damage. The day after this, a crowd was seen dragging a siege gun of very heavy calibre up the precipitous ascent. It had nearly reached the top of the ridge, when the enormous weight overpowered men and horses, burst away, and hurled them down into the ravine beneath, with shrieks and crushing limbs. With the exception of these weak essays, and occasional sorties, principally directed against the French batteries, and all spiritedly repulsed, the Russians did not for a long time venture upon any attack. The allied armies, at the same time, remained on the defensive, each party being satisfied to hold their position until fresh reinforcements and supplies should enable them to enter upon more active work. The Allies, it should be observed, were at once besiegers and besieged; they had on their flank a force far superior in numbers to their own, and in their front, an irregular fortress of enormous strength,

and an arsenal with almost unlimited resources, while reinforcements and fresh supplies were constantly pouring into the place, which, with our limited forces, we could not possibly invest.

Long before the month of November, which is far more severe in the Crimea than in England, both the French and English armies had suffered severely from disease, and the English force more particularly, from privations, and in many instances from absolute want. In fact, sickness seized upon both French and English as soon as they set foot on Ottoman territory. They were affected at Gallipoli; they were not exempt from the endemic fevers at Constantinople, at Scutari, at Kulu-lee; their sufferings in Bulgaria were, as we have already explained, enormous; and disease, cholera, dysentery, and malaria fever, or its sad consequences, tracked them to the Crimea. Except such of them as had been previously acclimatised in Algeria, the French appear to have been more obnoxious to the endemic disorders than our own people; but there is no denying that they were much better cared for, that they knew better how to take care of themselves, and that their Quartermasters, Commissariat, and medical departments were far better managed than ours. This deficiency on the side of the English is not to be excused, or altogether accounted for, by our comparative want of experience and practice. Though our army has had no Algeria to serve in, we have had the vaster field of India, where all the difficulties, shortness of supplies, and obstructions incidental to every Eastern country, exist in full force; we had officers who had struggled with and surmounted these difficulties, and it was reasonably to be presumed that many competent men, with ample Indian experience, might have been found to direct our inexperienced commissaries and clerks to manage our ambulance corps, and to see that our army never made a move without having at hand the means of subsistence and of comparative comfort, and the means of transport. Such men, most unfortunately, were not sought for and employed. Our commissaries fell into the fatal error of entrusting more than half they had to do to Frank merchants and agents at Pera, Galata, Varna, and other places; and through the total ignorance of the languages spoken in the country, that existed in our army, they were obliged to engage the services of a set of sordid Armenians, and those demoralised adventurers who swarm at Constantinople under the name of Christians and Franks. With all these classes (certainly not excepting that of the merchants), the one sole object was to make as much money as could be made out of our expeditionary force, and none of them had any scruple as to the means to be employed, or as to the amount of human suffering that might be the consequence of their dishonesty. While our brave men were perishing in the camp before Sebastopol, there were men openly boasting at Constantinople of the enormous gains they were making out of them, and laughing at the facility with which they could gull and dupe the English. There was

one *English* firm that profited so immensely by the prevalent ignorance and disorder, that it is confidently affirmed to have made by our army, in less than six months, the sum of 80,000*l*. An opinion obtained among many, as well at the British Legation as in commercial and other circles, that some of our commissaries were not ignorant as to the means by which such sums were made; and that if they did not participate in the spoil, they took no trouble to check it. There was also a great amount of neglect and carelessness in some matters. Our officers, restricted in the amount of baggage they could carry, left at Constantinople, or at Varna, clothing, bedding, books, and the various comforts which might have carried them through the winter. The merchants and agents to whom these effects were entrusted to be forwarded to the Crimea by the earliest opportunities, threw them into their filthy magazines as so much rubbish, and soon forgot, or seemed to forget, all about them. In vain our officers wrote the most urgent letters to these men; in vain they represented the sufferings they were enduring; months passed away without their receiving their effects, and in many instances they were never received at all. Several of the sufferers, on their return, wounded, or on sick leave, found their property huddled in a dark damp storehouse in the very place, but not in the condition, in which they had left it, for the clothes, bedding, &c., were mildewed or moth-eaten. If gentlemen, with abundance of money to spend, could be subjected to these annoyances, it may easily be conceived how it fared with the poor common soldiers.

Wherever our officers were so fortunate as to be tolerably supplied, they shared their comforts with the men, and the common soldiers were comparatively kept in good condition all through the winter. This was particularly the case with our First Division, in which the all-important duties of acting Quartermaster-general were ably performed by Colonel (now Major-General) Cunynghame, son-in-law to Lord Hardinge, an active officer, who had well studied his profession and had reaped the benefits of practical experience in war in China, in Canada, and in other regions.

The contrast drawn between the French and English armies, in nearly every case to the manifest disadvantage of ourselves, has been carried a great deal too far; but still, with the evidence before us, there is no room for doubt that in many points of superintendence, arrangement, and management, we had much to learn from our Allies. In the French army men are not above their work. For example, a French quartermaster in his own person performs the onerous and important duties of his office. With us,—particularly in our cavalry regiments,—the quartermaster, disgusted with the details, and wearied with the task of collecting bread here, meat there, and rice or vegetables somewhere else, is too apt to throw the whole duty on the quartermaster serjeant, who cannot exercise the same authority over the men he takes with him, or the same influence over the country people who furnish the supplies, as could be exercised by the

quartermaster himself. The quartermaster serjeant would frequently be employed from morning till night in getting what was wanted; during these long delays the men would get to the raki shops, to imbibe the adulterated, maddening spirit prepared and sold by Greeks and Armenians, and by the time the supplies were collected and placed in the arabas or country waggons, half of the troopers would be in a state of intoxication or downright insensibility. Hence the loss of the lives of many fine soldiers in Bulgaria, before a shot was fired or an enemy seen. The French, at starting, took care to name the streets and squares of a town or village, to paint or chalk these names in a conspicuous place, and to number the houses in all that part of the town or village occupied by them. Neither at Constantinople, at Smyrna, at Adrianople, at Brusa, nor in any other city or town in the Ottoman dominions are the streets so named and the houses so numbered. In the capital you may wander a whole day in search of the house of even a great pasha or government functionary. At Varna, a town of inconsiderable extent, the French, coming in for supplies, knew at once whither to go, while our quartermaster serjeants had to hunt from street to street, from lane to lane, and at the end of the day often found themselves unable to discover where was the store for bread, or for rice, or for something else. The French, though they had taken the precaution of naming the streets, and numbering the houses in their district, did not allow the stores or magazines to be removed; but in our quarter, where no such precaution had been taken, the stores were constantly shifted from one place to another, so that the perplexed serjeant who found the baker's place to-day could be by no means certain that he should find it to-morrow, or when he next returned. Through this mismanagement, whole bodies of our troops were very frequently left for four-and-twenty or more hours without food; the meat was often ravenously consumed without any cooking, and even in Bulgaria, which was comparatively a land of plenty, our army was half starved. That the palpable remedies for these mischiefs should not have been seen and acted upon is matter of astonishment to most people. If adopted in time they might have saved the lives of thousands.

For a long time our army was as badly sheltered as it was fed. It fact, it had hardly any cover at all, and was starved by cold as well as by hunger. Our ambulances, as we have stated, broke down in the beginning and long before the army reached the Crimea. Some hundreds of horses which Captain Nolan with very great exertions had succeeded in procuring at Tunis, Tripoli, and other parts, were thrown ashore in a hurried manner at Varna, where most of them perished for want of a little necessary attention. At first there was actually nobody to take charge of them, and subsequently some of our foot soldiers, who knew nothing of horses, were told off in fatigue parties to look after them. By the time he was landed in Bulgaria every animal had cost a very large sum of money, and the service of every one of

them that could be procured, was demanded for the sick and wounded, and for the conveyance of baggage. The want of the means of transport in the Crimea was fatal to not a few of our sick, and was felt in many other ways. Owing to it the regimental officers — frequently men of delicate health, and suffering from the effects of recent cholera, or dysentery, or fever— were compelled to carry their own baggage and provisions for three days; and hence the large amount of deaths among our officers as compared with the men, who were better prepared to carry such burdens. Where clothing and food could not be conveyed, it was idle to think of bedding and tents. Officers and common soldiers had alike to lie on the cold wet ground, with the sky for their canopy. The French managed these matters much better; every man carried with him a piece or part of a small tent, which, when fastened to the other several parts carried by his comrades, formed a complete tent, which afforded a tolerable shelter from cold and rain. Our people saw how the French did it, and they might have done likewise; but no attempt of the sort was made, no order to that effect was given, and so the army was sent on without any shelter whatever.* The way in which our men bore these and other privations reflects the greatest credit on the national character, and shows what extremities Englishmen can support for their Queen and country; but hundreds of them died under the infliction, and thousands, it is to be feared, contracted rheumatisms and other complaints which will affect them all the rest of their days.

When we first advanced a little up the country from Varna, the peasants, accustomed to be robbed or to have their provisions taken and consumed without payment, buried or otherwise concealed all that they had; but on seeing, to their great astonishment, that the English very gladly paid for whatever they could find, they threw open their hiding-places and produced their corn, maize, poultry, eggs, milk, wine, &c.; and it soon became evident that, as compared with other parts of this desolated empire, Bulgaria was a land of plenty. At the commencement they sold at moderate prices, or, at least, at prices which seemed moderate to Englishmen, although, in all probability, they were double or treble what would have been charged to natives. But the Bulgarian peasant, speaking generally, is a selfish, sordid fellow, who takes no interest in the war, and hates, with equal intensity, Russians and Turks, Greeks and all other races,—and prices were rapidly raised to an exorbitant extent. Complaints were made to the Turkish Pasha, who cudgelled a few of the farmers and threatened a great many more; but this did not correct the evil, the same high prices continued to be demanded whenever an Englishman was the purchaser. The

* Any officer who had made a campaign on the Malabar coast, or had been much in Ceylon, must have seen among the natives a practice somewhat analogous to that of the French. A Malabar, or Cingalese, carries one of the great leaves of the Talipot Palm tree, each of his companions doing the same, and at the end of the day's march, a comfortable shelter is procured, in the space of two or three minutes, by fastening these immense leaves together.

French settled these matters in a different way. So soon as they saw the Bulgarians attempting to impose upon them, they called together a number of cultivators, townspeople, villagers, and market-men, and, conjointly with them, they fixed a fair, remunerative scale of prices; and according to this tariff they took what they wanted and paid for it. It was not a case for free trade and unrestricted competition: the Bulgarian was not allowed to decline his customer; he must take the money offered to him, according to the regulation, or must go without it and lose his poultry and eggs. By this simple system the French camp was always well supplied at moderate prices, while the English were much stinted, or paid enormously for what they got. In some cases, indeed, the nimble, light-fingered Zouaves took all that they required, or could find, without any reference to the tariff, or without tendering to the Bulgarian a single piastre or parà.

The sufferings which began in Bulgaria, before we fired a shot or drew a sabre in earnest, were rapidly augmented in the Crimea, where our troops were long left without any shelter, and for much longer time without necessary clothing, food, and fuel. The most distressing circumstance is, that we had an abundance of almost every necessary at the port of Balaklava, at the distance of only five or six miles from our camp on the heights in front of Sebastopol; but many of these things were so stowed away in the ships that we could not get at them at the proper time, and as the wet season set in the road leading from port to camp became an almost impassable bog, in which carts, waggons, and tumbrils stuck in the mud axletree-deep. It might have been—and it no doubt was—foreseen by many that such would be the state of the road, but having to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive, to maintain the trenches for the siege, and at the same time present face to the outside army, stronger than our own, we never could spare a sufficient number of men to get and keep the road in better order. Then, too, our draught horses and beasts of burthen had been perishing for want of proper food. Bulgaria, nay, the whole of Turkey in Europe (and we might add Asiatic Turkey), did not afford so much as a truss of hay, hay-making being, in fact, an art unknown, except in a few remote districts of the empire; and our animals could not live on chopped straw as a substitute for hay. Supplies of good hay were sent out from England, but the quantity was at no time sufficient, and much of it was lost in the storm or spoiled on the voyage by being wetted with sea-water.

By the battle of Balaklava, which obliged us to abandon some of the heights and to contract our lines, we lost the good Woronzoff road, which led across the valley, and were compelled to make a *détour*. A few hundreds of our "navvies" would have made up for our sad deficiency in numbers, and have soon constructed a passable road; but these valuable auxiliaries were not provided by our authorities at home until the season was far advanced, and their labours can scarcely be said to have commenced this year. The

French had far more hands than we had, and a much less difficult country to traverse. Between the battle of the Alma and the close of the year all the reinforcements we received were 9000 rank and file, a number which did not make up for our losses in battle, and by privation, sickness, and disease. The French reinforcements greatly exceeded ours. They also kept together, and in good condition, their horses, and a number of strong mules well adapted to rough service in that country; and among the useful lessons to be derived from them was this—that our cavalry horses, and horses of all descriptions, are treated too delicately at home to be fit for any severe service abroad. Inferior in size, breeding, and beauty, but accustomed to a rougher way of living, the French horses kept up their condition and working qualities, and weathered the Crimean winter, while ours perished or became next to useless. Having men to spare, and a sufficient number of beasts of draught and burthen, the French constructed an excellent road from Kamiesch Bay all along the rear of their line, and thus escaped many of the miseries to which the English were exposed. They also made sundry bye-roads, and established easy communications between post and post, and battery and battery, and with every part of their army. Many of the French were old campaigners, while the mass of our army was made up of inexperienced young soldiers, who had never been under fire until they reached the Crimea, and who were but ill prepared for the hardships they had to encounter. Generally, too, the French have more *savoir faire*, and, left to their own resources, can take better care of themselves than our men. The discipline which has made and kept the British infantry the first and best in the world is a system not to be disturbed or interfered with on slight grounds; but the common soldiers are too little accustomed to think for themselves, and rely too much on their officers and serjeants. It was too frequently the complaint of our officers during the last great European war, that their men required almost everything done to their hands —that they required their food to be prepared and cooked for them, and almost to be put into their mouths. Plans and measures had been adopted at the Chobham camp to give them a little more skill in the culinary art; but the greater part of our men had never been at camp, and those who had do not appear to have profited much by the simple lessons there given; while from the want of a road, and from the bleak exposed positions occupied by most of our corps, even the rude materials for constructing a camp kitchen were not often to be procured. There was little or no wood, charcoal, or other fuel at hand, and the fires, when kindled, could rarely be kept burning without great difficulty.

It is certain that, while our men were less apt than the French in helping themselves, our commissariat, transport, and other departments were not so well organised and so well managed as those of our Allies. Mr. Commissary General Filder, appointed by the Treasury to superintend the commissariat in the East, had very heavy duties imposed upon him. The military system in this coun-

try affords the Commissariat too little opportunity of becoming acquainted with the army, or with the best means of ministering to its wants; so that in a campaign the officers of this department find themselves called upon to furnish supplies, in regard to which they may have had no experience; while the officers and soldiers, being often ignorant of the proper duties of the Commissariat, consider this department responsible for everything they may require. There was never a proper understanding and accord between the Commissariat and the Transport departments. It frequently happened that when the Commissariat at Constantinople had provisions, clothing, stores, and other supplies, for the want of which our army was dwindling away, there were no ships to carry them, and that when there was a plentiful supply of shipping, either these supplies were not ready or the Commissary officers on the spot did not know how to dispose of them, or had to wait for further instructions. As early as the middle of November wooden huts were ordered at Constantinople and Trieste as well as in England. There were great delays in sending these up to the Crimea, and when at length the huts arrived at Balaklava, the exhausted land transport service was unable to convey them to the camp. It appears from the evidence of Sir John Burgoyne and Sir Frederick Smith, that if canvas had been sent for doubling the tents, and planks for flooring, effectual shelter for the troops would have been provided at a much earlier period, and at a smaller cost. By these means the sickness and sufferings of the troops would have been greatly diminished.

From the 14th of November, the date of the terrific hurricane, the land transport was gradually reduced in strength, until it almost ceased to exist. The men and horses perished through the fatigue they underwent in struggling through the deep mud with heavy burdens, and from constant exposure to wet and cold. To repair these losses, recourse was had to the depôt at Constantinople; but the waste and consumption of animals exceeded the supply. The horses of our cavalry were then employed, and these valuable animals, trained for the duties of the cavalry and artillery, were worked to death in services which should have been performed by country animals purchased for about six pounds each. The broken road, and the want of land transport, increased the confusion of the harbour; the crowded state of which, and all its attendant inconveniences, were attributable to the delay in removing cargoes from the ships to the camp.

There was no stint on the part of Government; every comfort should have been liberally supplied to the brave army which was holding its ground in the inclement winter of an inhospitable climate. An abundant supply of salt meat, biscuit, and rum was sent out from England, and the Commissariat was authorised to purchase fresh meat, vegetables, &c., in the country wherever they could be procured. Deputy Commissary Smith, during the winter, had 4000 head of cattle at Constantinople, ready for consumption, and 2000 more head at Smyrna, but he could not obtain sea transport,

and thus our men (and too often the sick in the hospitals) were left on rations of salt pork. Even this supply fell short, or could not be delivered in camp for want of the means of conveyance; and many of our men, for days and weeks together, went to the trenches with an insufficient meal, and oftentimes with none at all, except a little biscuit and rum. As the exigencies of the service were increased by the rapidly-increasing number of sick, the men were frequently held to do double or treble duty, and to remain forty-eight hours at a time in the cold, wet, muddy trenches. And from trenches to quarters was no very agreeable transition, for they still had to lie on the wet ground, sometimes without fires, and exposed to every blast that swept those dreary heights. Whether procurable or not, it is quite certain that the men hardly ever got any vegetables, and hence another source of discomfort and disease. Coffee, which had been ordered as an extra ration, was distributed to the troops in a green state, and as there were no means of roasting and preparing it, it was of little use. In this case, the more immediate comfort of the troops appears to have been absurdly overlooked, while ingenious arguments on the volatile aroma of the berry, and on the Turkish mode of packing coffee, were passing backwards and forwards between Commissary General Filder and the Treasury.

The medical department, upon which considerable pains had been bestowed, did not work well either at home or abroad. For some time Dr. Smith, the Director-General, appears not to have known whether he was to receive his orders from the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary-at-War, the Master-General of Ordnance, or the Board of Ordnance. The strict economy enforced during a long period of peace, by means of a rigid system of audit and account, much fettered Dr. Smith, as well as other public servants, who dread to incur responsibility for any expenditure, however urgent, if not guarded by all the forms and documents usually required, but not to be obtained without loss of time. An excess of economy or caution, in the first instance, led to many evils which no lavish outlay of money could afterwards repair. The medical men in camp were indefatigable in their attention to the sick and wounded; but so great was the want of the commonest necessaries, even of bedding, medicines, and medical comforts, that they sorrowfully admitted their services to be of little avail. In a country which produces the best of opium our hospitals were for a long time left unprovided with that indispensable drug. This seems unaccountable, for Smyrna is a great opium depôt, exporting annually to France, England, the United States of America, and even China; and the great drug bazaar of Constantinople is never without a large supply of opium. It happened, too, that medical stores sent out from England, instead of being kept in the most accessible part of the ship, were buried under Ordnance stores or other heavy cargo, and could not be disembarked where they were most wanted, nor landed at all until all the superincumbent cargo was

unshipped. Other unaccountable blunders were committed, which excited great surprise and indignation when reported through the newspapers in England.

For a long time the disorder and mismanagement at Constantinople were quite as conspicuous as at the actual seat of war.

After the battle of the Alma 1500 sick and wounded officers and men of the British army, were embarked in vessels unprovided with proper appliances, with a staff of surgeons inadequate in numbers to cope with the emergency, so that a large proportion of the wounded arrived at Scutari without having had their wounds dressed, though five or six days elapsed on the passage. The large barracks there were set apart for their reception, but little or no preparation had been made for their arrival, so that numbers of wounded men were kept for hours lying on the quays of Constantinople waiting for caïques to take them across. In the hospitals the surgeons were too few in number, and unsupported by dressers and nurses to carry out their directions.

Medical stores had been sent in profusion from England, yet even lint was wanting, or could not be found, for the dressing of the wounds: medicines and medical appliances lay rotting on the beach at Varna, or buried in the holds of vessels in Balaklava harbour: nay, it has even been asserted that medicines wanted at the hospitals, and which had been sent from England by the Government, were openly sold in the bazaars of Constantinople, and as far inland as Adrianople.

In hospital the men fared little better than on board ship: they were often kept for a week without having their wounds dressed, and without the commonest appliances of workhouse sick wards.

When these accounts of the sufferings of the British troops began to be received in England, public and private demonstrations of sympathy poured into the public journals. On the 12th of October, Sir R. Peel originated, by a letter in the *Times*, a subscription for the sick and wounded, and in less than a fortnight the sum of 15,000*l.* was sent into the *Times*' office to be thus appropriated. A special commissioner, Mr. Macdonald, was sent out by the proprietors to administer this fund, from which thousands of shirts, sheets, flannels, quilted coats, stockings, and hospital utensils, besides large quantities of arrow-root, sago, sugar, tea, soap, wine, and brandy were supplied.

A day or two later "The Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund" was announced in the *London Gazette*, which met with such generous and benevolent support, that before the end of the year, the subscriptions had reached half a million, and afterwards increased to about a million and a quarter. On the 24th of October a meeting was held at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to consider the propriety of sending clergymen to the seat of war to aid the over-tasked army chaplains, and a subscription list was opened for this purpose, which resulted in the appointment of twenty-four additional chaplains, who were sent to the hospitals and to the camp, with the concurrence,

and partly at the cost, of the Government.

At the same time, it was proposed that a number of nurses should be sent to attend the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital at Scutari: at the request of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Miss Florence Nightingale, a lady of singular natural and acquired endowments, and who was eminently fitted for her arduous task by long experience and training in the vast hospital of Kaiserwerth in Bavaria and other continental establishments, undertook the charge of thirty-seven nurses, and, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Bracebridge and his wife, proceeded forthwith to Constantinople.

On their way through France they experienced the greatest attention: hotel keepers refusing payment for their accommodation, servants the customary fees, and all classes vieing to show sympathy with their mission.

Embarking at Marseilles, on board the *Vectis*, after a stormy passage, they reached Scutari on the 5th of November, just before the wounded in the action at Balaklava began to arrive. Five rooms which had been set apart for wounded general officers, and which were happily unoccupied, were assigned to Miss Florence Nightingale and her nurses, who in appearance and demeanour formed a strong contrast to the usual aspect of hospital attendants. Under such management the chaotic confusion of the vast hospital was quickly reduced to order: the wounded, before left for many long hours unattended, now scarcely uttered a groan without some gentle nurse being at hand to adjust their pillow and alleviate their discomfort; and tears stood in the eyes of many a veteran, while he confessed his conviction, that indeed the soldier was cared for by his country, since ladies could leave the comforts and luxuries of home to come and tend him in his misery.

Far from realising the fears which had been entertained by officials that this new addition to the staff of a military hospital would not work well, Miss Nightingale and her nurses were never found in the way except to do good: whenever, as after the battle of Inkermann, crowds of wounded arrived, there were some of the gentler sex at hand to tend them; when medical stores failed, or any extraordinary demand arose, the *Times* Commissioner supplied it forthwith, if what was required could be procured for money in the bazaars or stores of Constantinople.

Sitting by the bed-side of the patients, Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P., and the Rev. S. G. Osborne, might be seen writing letters from dictation for those who were unable to write themselves, a task to which these two gentlemen devoted themselves for many days during their visit to Constantinople.

The Government at home had conferred full powers on the British Ambassador at Constantinople to provide all things that might be needed for the comfort of the soldiers in the hospitals, but owing to imperfect information and false reports, by which he was misled, the interference of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe proved of very little avail to remedy deficiencies and correct abuses.

Lady Stratford, indeed, repeat-

edly visited the hospitals, and exercised her private benevolence in sending and bringing delicacies from the Embassy for the sick and wounded; clothes, food, utensils, were supplied from private sources; what had been sent from home often could not be found when required, or when found was not of the kind required.*

Among the difficulties which the surgeons had to contend with was hospital gangrene, which assumed an epidemic form shortly after the hospitals became overcrowded by the arrival of the wounded at Inkermann; many also of the wounded were exhausted by previous sickness and privation, and were unable in consequence to rally from the shock of their wounds. Universal testimony is borne in all letters from the spot to the patience and fortitude with which they bore their sufferings. One might pass from one long corridor to another, between rows of poor fellows stretched upon hard mattresses, many of them having undergone amputation, or having fractured limbs, without hearing a murmur or a groan, the majority looking cheerful and contented; grateful, too, they were for the attendance of their spiritual advisers, attending with eagerness to their exhortations, and joining fervently in their prayers. Little the military chaplain can do in the turmoil of the camp; but in the military hospital he can win his way to the hearts of the sufferers, who are then peculiarly open to religious impressions. In November, Lord William Paulet was sent out to Scutari as Commandant. On his arrival some important changes were made; the fever and dysentery patients, who had hitherto been mixed in the wards with the wounded, were separated, and placed in a distinct portion of the building; the landing pier was extended, to facilitate the disembarkation of the patients arriving from the Crimea; and the hospital-ships in the Golden Horn, appropriated to convalescents, were placed under better regulations.

Shortly after this, Miss Stanley arrived from England with an additional staff of fifty trained nurses, and entered upon her duties in the hospitals at Scutari and the newly-formed one at Kululee. The number of sick, now nearly 4000, rendered this increase most opportune, by diminishing the labours of the overtasked ladies who had preceded them.*

During the months of November and December the siege of Sebastopol was practically in

* Either through the carelessness of the viewers of stores at home, or deliberate fraud on the part of the contractors, many useless goods were dispatched at this time.

* The following extracts from a letter, dated Nov. 11th, written by one of the lady nurses, gives a fair account of the interior scenes of the hospitals at this period.

"I know not what sight is most heart-rending: to witness fine strong men worn down by exhaustion and sinking under it, or others coming in fearfully wounded. The whole of yesterday was spent in sewing men's mattresses together, then in washing and assisting the surgeons to dress their wounds, and seeing the poor fellows made as comfortable as their circumstances would admit of after five days' confinement on board ship, during which their wounds were not dressed.

"Out of the four wards committed to my charge eleven men died in the night simply from exhaustion, which, humanly speaking, might have been stopped could I have laid my hands upon such nourishment as I know they ought to have had."

abeyance; our army, weakened by losses and sickness, was only able to hold its own; the batteries were nearly silent; the camp was rapidly becoming a quagmire; the roads, cut up by the daily passage of heavy guns and commissariat waggons, became almost impassable. Horses and mules died of cold, starvation, and hard work; in fact, the army had more than it could do, from this time to the close of the year, to feed itself. Worn out by night-work in rain and storm in the trenches, the men returned to the camp only to find dripping tents, rotten straw imbedded in mud to lie upon, and an overtasked commissariat, unable any longer to supply them regularly with full rations, or the soldier's luxuries, tea, coffee, and sugar.

On November 28th, cholera again broke out in the camp, and carried off on an average sixty men a day. The poor Turks encamped above Balaklava, neglected by their own authorities, died off by hundreds from famine and disease, till of a force originally 8000 strong, less than one-half, famine-stricken spectres, remained. On the 6th December, the Russians abandoned their camp near the villages of Tchorgoum and Komara, burnt their huts, and withdrew their forces in the direction of Mackenzie's Farm.

The last operation in the field was a reconnaissance *en force*, made by General Sir Colin Campbell and General Bosquet, on the 30th of December, in the direction of Komara, in which some skirmishing took place between the French Chasseurs and some Cossacks, who, supported by infantry to the number of 4000 or 5000 men, were posted in three small bodies near the village of Tchorgoum, upon which they retreated, but abandoned it shortly afterwards, when the French set it on fire. The object of the expedition being accomplished, viz. to ascertain the strength of the enemy, they were not pursued, and after remaining on the ground till after dark, the whole force returned to camp with a few Russian cavalry and infantry who had been taken prisoners.

During the last three months of the year 9000 English reinforcements, as we have before stated, were landed in the Crimea, but this by no means represented the permanent addition to the strength of the besieging army: many of the drafts and newly-arrived regiments being so rapidly enfeebled by sickness that a very small portion remained fit for duty, while the increasing number of sick served to crowd and increase the mortality in the hospitals on the Bosphorus. In fact, as was pithily remarked by General Lord Hardinge at a subsequent period, instead of sending out to the Crimea bone and muscle, we sent mere gristle.

Meanwhile, the Russians availed themselves of our inactivity and silence to increase the already formidable defences of Sebastopol: they scarped the ground in front of all their batteries; constructed a strong abattis in front of all their lines; threw up earthworks and mounted guns on every available point, and made sunken batteries before their redoubts, the Redan and Malakoff, as well as along the scarps of the slopes. On our appearance before Sebas-

topol we found it almost without defences: after four months' siege it had been made nearly impregnable. A few considerations may serve to show how this paradox in siege operations had been brought about.

The Russian forces, directed by General Todtleben, worked incessantly, and with such vigour, in completing the necessary works, that, by the time our batteries opened on the 17th of October, their fortifications had been so far completed as to enable them to meet us on at least equal terms.

There was nothing very original either in the trace of these works or in their profile, though they were adapted with admirable judgment to the ground on which they were placed, and took advantage of all the natural defences of the locality. What, however, distinguished them from the fortifications of any other town, was their being, in the first place, wholly of earth, and in the second, the immense amount of artillery that was mounted upon them.

The first may probably have been owing to accident, arising from the haste with which the works were erected not allowing of the introduction of masonry; the other, to the fact of Sebastopol being the great southern arsenal of the Russian fleet, and, consequently, possessing probably not less than two or three thousand guns within its walls. Be this as it may, these circumstances enabled the Russian engineer to carry into effect the two great principles of fortification so earnestly contended for by our countryman, Mr. James Fergusson, who had, long before this, shown that, by using only earth for ramparts and mounting in them an overwhelming amount of artillery, a place might be rendered permanently impregnable; and, whether from a knowledge of his views, or from the exigencies of the case forcing them on their attention, they were so far carried into effect that when the French opened their fire it was almost instantly silenced by the fire of the town.

The batteries of the attack had been constructed as they commonly are against fortifications of the usual construction, and must have subdued the fire of any ordinary place within twenty-four or forty-eight hours at the outside. But the guns in this instance being placed facing the attack and not enabled to enfilade, the usual conditions of a siege were reversed, and, for the first time in modern history, the fire of the place was able to silence the fire of the attack, and although the French were enabled, after a time, to repair damages and to renew the attack, from that time to this they have never been able to gain such a superiority of fire over that of the besieged as to enable them to resort to the usual means of attacking the place.

The English opened their batteries at a distance of 1200 and 1300 yards, and although they consequently did not suffer as the French did, they were enabled to inflict very little damage on the Russians, and, except occupying the attention of the besieged, their attack had little influence on the progress of the siege.

However disastrous the introduction of this mode of defence may have been to the progress

of our arms at the siege of Sebastopol, the experiment may ultimately turn out to be of great benefit to society; for, as Mr. Fergusson, who first proposed this method, conceives, its employment will render the art of defence superior to the art of attack, and so enable small states to defend themselves against their more powerful neighbours.

CHAPTER XII.

HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA continued.—*Campaign of the Russians and Turks in Asia Minor—Zarif Pasha—General Guyon—Polish and Hungarian officers in the Sultan's service—Jealousies and discord in the Turkish camp—Mussulman prejudices against the employment of Christians—Corruption and dishonesty in the Sultan's Army—Turkish Camp near Kars—Cowardice of Zarif Pasha—Attempt at a night surprise—Failure of the Turks—Battle near Kars, and rout of the Mussulmans—Wild panic at Kars—The Circassians and Schamyl—Their marauding excursion to Tiflis—State of the Russians and Turks in Asia Minor at the end of the Campaign—Troubles and Insurrection in Greece—Implacable hatred between the Turks and Greeks—Suspicions of connivance on the part of King Otho and his Government—Proclamations and appeals to the religious passions of the Greeks—Different parties in Greece; the majority of the people favourable to Russia—Diplomatic correspondence, &c.—Policy of Russia—Greek proclamations—Insurrections in Thessaly and Epirus—Siege of Arta—Spread of the insurrection—Difficulty of restraining the independent Greeks—Turkish marauders—Massacres—Stormy scenes at Athens—Battles and skirmishes—Armed intervention of England and France—Arrival of our Squadrons and Troops at the Piræus—Enforced neutrality of the Greeks—Internal changes and projected improvements in Turkey.*

AS in the contest in 1828-29 war was waged simultaneously in Asia Minor and in Europe, so on this occasion, though, on account of the threatening attitude of the Circassians, and for other reasons, their advances were rather slow, it became pretty evident, about the beginning of July, that the Russians were pointing the heads of their columns towards Kars, and were contemplating an advance on Erzeroum, which they had captured in the preceding war. A Turkish army, commonly called the army of Kars, was collected in that neighbourhood and at Erzeroum, to make head against the invaders; by the order of the Sultan, it was to be 50,000 strong, and at that number it was made to figure upon paper; but it was not until the last moment that 40,000 men were collected, the pashas, as usual, taking to their own profit the pay, rations, and allowances for the larger number. These corrupt and incompetent commanders had spent the winter and spring months in cheating their own soldiers, and plundering the people of the country. It was, in nearly all things, a repetition of the disgraceful and deplorable drama played off in 1828-29. The command in chief of this Turkish army was entrusted to Zarif Pasha, who was retained in his post,

in spite of many proofs of his unfitness for it. To make up for his ignorance and incompetence, a considerable number of European officers were sent to form his staff, and act as his advisers. At the head of these was Guyon, whose adventures had previously made no small noise in the world. This officer is descended from a respectable Huguenot family, which, like hundreds of others, sought refuge in England from the bigotry and persecution of Louis XIV., and which had given several of its members to the service of our country, some in the navy, some in the army. In early life, M. Guyon, precluded from a commission at home, repaired to Vienna, and entered the Austrian service. It is said that his expatriation was, on his part, not altogether voluntary. He soon distinguished himself by his quickness and general ability, and rose rather rapidly (for that service) to the rank of major. He then married a Magyar Hungarian lady of noble family and considerable landed property; whereupon, he resigned his commission, and ceased all connection with the imperial army. He was, therefore, not guilty of perjury, or of any breach of military honour, when he took up arms against the Emperor whom he had previously served, and from whom he had received pay, honours, and distinctions. The family of the lady he married warmly espoused the Magyar, or, as it was called, the national party, though more than two-thirds of the Hungarian nation were not Magyar, nor favourable to the projected disseverance from Austria. In times of revolution, promotion is rapid for daring young soldiers; Major Guyon was very soon made a general in the Magyar army, and commenced a short but most active and very brilliant career. The well-known Geörgey, a native Hungarian, whose promotion in the revolutionary army was equally rapid, was indisputably a man of many resources and of high military talent, if not genius, and our countryman Guyon appears to have been universally considered as second only to Geörgey. After achieving some striking feats of war, he succumbed to the might of Russia, and with Kossuth, Bem, Longworth (at present her Britannic Majesty's consul at Monastir), and many others who had taken an active part in the war, fled across the frontiers, to avoid being captured by the troops of the Czar, and sought a refuge in the dominions of the Sultan. The Turks, as will be remembered, temporarily made prisoners of the whole party of fugitives. Sir Stratford Canning, our ambassador at Constantinople, claimed General Guyon and Mr. Longworth as British subjects, and they were forthwith liberated. Having no other resource, Guyon readily closed with offers made to him by the Sultan's Government, and entering that service, he was soon sent from the capital to Damascus, to organise and instruct a Turkish army, which was there forming, or to be formed. He was accompanied, or followed, by others of the fugitives, Hungarians, Poles, and one or two Italians — men more destitute than himself, and much less encumbered with principles and scruples. It appears that fierce jealousies at once broke out

among these European adventurers, and that a party was formed among them very hostile to Guyon. The old Pole, Bem, who died very soon after the act, became, or pretended to become, a renegade; and some three or four more of these Christian liberals, with very little hesitation, renounced the faith of Christ, and publicly embraced Islamism. This last extreme step our brave countryman would not take, and therefore, though nominally honoured with the title of Pasha (Kurshid Pasha was the name they gave him), was held incapable of any direct command over Mussulman troops, and was limited to the duties of an instructor and adviser. Such was the law of the Turks, at a moment when two Christian nations (France and England) were fighting their battles, and saving them from an otherwise inevitable ruin. Omar Pasha had got over this difficulty by renouncing his faith before he entered the Turkish service. Without his Mussulman quality, he never could have done what he has done at the head of the Sultan's armies; and it may be doubted whether, with all his ability and energy, Guyon, if entrusted with the supreme command, could, as a Christian, have successfully managed a Mussulman army, particularly in Asia. But as an adviser his services might have been invaluable, if Zarif Pasha, the actual commander-in-chief, had been honest and wise enough to act according to his advice. It is reported that our countryman, in his intercourse with Zarif and the rest of the dilatory, dishonest and ignorant pashas, was at times impetuous and passionate; but it is clear that the Pashas disliked his honesty of purpose, and were strongly prejudiced against him from the first day of his arrival at their camp. Some of the Poles and Hungarians, and the other foreigners, are accused of having caballed and intrigued, and of having encouraged the contumacy of the Turkish commanders. This much is quite clear—the Turkish army was (morally) in a deplorable condition; and there was little but indecision, roguery, and imbecility in the councils of Zarif Pasha when the moment of action arrived. Through friends and supporters at Constantinople, Guyon caused strong remonstrances to be made to the Porte, together with predictions of the calamities which must ensue, if the existing evils were not speedily remedied; but remonstrances and predictions were alike disregarded.

The Turks occupied a camp of considerable strength a few miles in advance of Kars, from which it was the object of the Russians to entice them. On the 3rd of August a Turkish aide-de-camp arrived from Bagazid with the double intelligence of the total defeat of 8000 Turks under Selim Pasha, and the advance of a body of Russians 8000 strong towards Erzeroum; Kurshid Pasha (Guyon) had directed Selim Pasha to stand strictly on the defensive till the occurrence of a specified expected movement of the enemy; but, "wise in his own conceit," the Turk set at nought his instructions, attacked the Russians and suffered the predicted consequence of a defeat, with the loss of 1800 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The

dismay caused by this event was aggravated by the reported advance upon Erzeroum, which was soon confirmed by the arrival of spies and scouts, who affirmed that 8000 Russians had already reached Toprak-kalè, and that this division was a portion of Prince Bebutoff's army, and intended to attack the Turks in the rear, while Bebutoff himself should fall upon them in front with the remainder of his force, estimated at 12,000 men. The Turkish commander-in-chief, Zarif Pasha, was startled and perplexed out of his senses: in the greatest alarm he called together his Turkish generals, and asked them for opinions and advice, of which they had none to give, or none that was consistent or that could be available. Thus he found himself under the disagreeable necessity of applying to Guyon. Our countryman had seen at a glance the only course suggested by the circumstances; and he counselled an immediate attack in front upon the now weakened force of Bebutoff;—and proposed that, after its defeat (a result which he thought might possibly be realised by 40,000 Turks against 12,000 Russians), a dash should be made at the column of 8000 which was getting in their rear towards Erzeroum. But to deal these two blows, or even to have a chance of striking one of them with full success, not a minute must be lost. It was the evening of the 3rd of August; General Guyon's plan was to march that very night, and attack Bebutoff at the dawn of the 4th. Zarif Pasha, with a faint heart, agreed that so it should be; but afterwards found out that the 4th and the 5th were unlucky days in the Turkish calendar, and consequently declared that the march must be put off till the 6th. In vain Guyon endeavoured to overrule this superstition; and if, in so doing, he now and then lost patience, most of his countrymen, at least, will excuse him. As the Commander-in-Chief so willed, the attack upon Bebutoff remained fixed for the dawn of Sunday the 6th. The intention became known in good time to the Russian general, who called in his column of 8000, so that when Zarif Pasha really attacked him he had 20,000 instead of 12,000 men.

On the evening of the 5th, the Turkish commander-in-chief rode through the camp to communicate his intentions and encourage his men, who were in good spirits in spite of all the wrongs they had sustained at the hands of their own Pashas. As if time enough had not been lost already, more was now idly sacrificed: instead of marching off about an hour after sunset, the troops were kept in their camp until midnight. The moon had set, and the night had become dark, and the country, for a considerable distance, was broken and rugged. Artillery and cavalry stumbled in the deep ruts, holes, and hollows; horses fell, men shouted, and for a considerable time all was confusion and disorder. At last torches were procured, and by their dim light, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, confusedly, and with difficulty, felt their way on towards the foe. Such an advance could end only in a disgraceful retreat. After a loose, irregular combat of about four hours' duration,

the Turks fled back towards Kars, leaving behind them about 1200 killed and 1800 wounded, together with 15 pieces of cannon, 6 waggons of munitions, 2 flags, 4 standards, 20 small standards, as well as small arms, drums, and musical instruments without number, and 2018 prisoners, among whom were two superior officers, 84 subaltern officers, and 1932 men, all of the Sultan's regular disciplined infantry. The Russians had 4 superior officers, 17 subalterns, and 568 men killed; 1 general, 9 superior officers, 70 subaltern officers, and 1831 men wounded. Added to these, 1 general, 9 superior officers, 29 subalterns, and 444 men received contusions; and the militia corps lost 10 in killed, and 61 in wounded. During nearly the whole of the battle, or for about four hours, 140 pieces of artillery were firing on the two sides.

Resul Pasha, in command of Arabs, was the first to set the example of flight,—an example very contagious among the rest of the Pashas. They had stood with commendable firmness against some Russian cavalry which was not good, and against some Russian infantry which was excellent, but the very first discharge of Russian artillery put Resul and his Arabs to flight: unpursued by a single Russian, they ran till far out of reach of shot or shell, and if they were ever rallied, they took no further part in the battle. The Sultan's regular cavalry behaved no better than those wild irregulars the Bashi-Bazouks. At the first symptom of their wavering, Guyon ordered Vely Pasha, who commanded the right wing of the second division, to advance to the support of the first; but personal jealousy being operative even at a moment like this, Vely refused to move without a direct order from Zarif Pasha, the commander-in-chief, who was not to be found till after a delay of nearly an hour, when he galloped into sight, bareheaded and in great trepidation, having lost his fez in his flight, and having unwittingly strayed within range of a Russian gun in another part of the field. An English eye-witness, who shared in the perils of the fight, says,—"I happened to be passing the spot at the time a shell passed over Zarif and his staff, and burst some 12 or 15 yards off, and I can, in all soberness, testify to the ludicrous effect upon the Generalissimo's nerves. A sudden terror blanching every feature, from his forehead to his chin, he roared 'Allah!' and dug the spurs into his horse's side, till the animal jumped from the ground as if attacked by a whole battery of electric eels, nor halted till safely beyond the reach of Russian metal." When he recovered from this fright, Zarif gave the necessary order to the second division, which now advanced, but too late to regain the lost ground or check the Russian advance. Guyon succeeded in arresting the flight of four battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The cavalry, however, again fled. With the infantry and artillery our countryman drove the enemy from some heights which they had taken from Vely Pasha, and held them till the last. But no efforts of individual skill or bravery

could long prevent the catastrophe. Though numerically equal to the entire strength of the enemy opposed to them, the cavalry of the second division (as in all the other divisions) are said to have proved cowards almost to a man, leaving their infantry and artillery to bear the brunt of all. The artillery, commanded by Tahia Pasha, is said to have behaved in a manner worthy of any army in Europe. Of the whole 40 battalions of Turkish infantry only two regiments particularly distinguished themselves; they kept their ground against three charges of cavalry; and did not give way until a fourth charge, supported by the fire of a field piece, was made upon them; but it is to be remembered that the Russian horse rode timidly, and never charged home.

The disorder of the retreat could scarcely be surpassed in the annals of war. For nearly 18 miles, or all the way to Kars, it was one unbroken stream or rabble rout, hurrying from the dreaded pursuit of the victorious Muscovs; soldiers without their arms, stragglers with plunder, horses without riders—on they hastened with terrific noise and irremediable confusion, infantry mixed with cavalry, artillery with baggage and mules, camels and bullock carts full of the wounded. Long before the flight became general there was scarcely one superior officer to be seen on the field; almost to a man they had deserted their regiments and fled back to the camp in order to secure their baggage and send it off to Kars. Battalion upon battalion, and squadron upon squadron, were thus left without leaders. Such was the battle of Kuruk-Derè, and such the retreat. But the dismay and confusion were as nothing compared with the state of things at Kars itself. Even before the battle had ended, swarms of the flying Bashi-Bazouks had already arrived, and spread the news that the whole Turkish army was destroyed and the Russians in full march upon the devoted town. When the correspondent of *The Times* reached the place, he found the walls lined — not with soldiers, but women, in the wildest alarm and despair. Without *yashmacks*, or face coverings of any kind, they thronged the half ruinous works, and, with outstretched arms and dishevelled hair, uttered such shrieks and lamentations as only the women of the East can utter. Within the town more women were running about the narrow streets, asking every one who seemed to be coming from the war, "Where are the Muscovs? where are the Russians?" and wringing their hands and crying "Allah! Allah!" Turkish citizens, usually so slow in their movements, were racing about like mad, or packing up their wives and children and household furniture in arabas or country carts. The shops and the bazaars were all closed, everybody was on the wing for Erzeroum.

If the Russians had followed up their victory by a rapid advance, they might have entered Kars without firing a shot, and have taken possession of Erzeroum itself without fighting another battle; but the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had been on the watch all night, and engaged ever since the morning upon

ground quite destitute of water under a burning sun, added to the indispensable necessity of giving succour to the wounded, collecting the dead, and taking care of the cannon captured from the enemy, did not allow the pursuit to be continued, and so the army resumed its former encampment near the village of Kuruk-Derè. Moreover, according to his own statement, Prince Bebutoff apprehended that the Turks, though beaten in the open field, might yet make strong resistance behind the natural and artificial covers and defences in their rear; and experience had taught him and his brother-commanders how sternly they could fight when under cover. We believe, too, that he was uneasy as to the movements which might be made on his flank or rear by the Circassians and other warlike mountain tribes, who, in fact, within a few days did strike a blow which disturbed his combinations.

For more than a quarter of a century these fierce mountaineers have never been at peace with the Russians, who, though they have subdued some of the tribes and erected a good many forts along the coast, have not succeeded in establishing their authority in the interior of that wild and most difficult country. Very considerable deductions must be made from the romantic histories of Schamyl, the Caucasian hero, which have been published since the commencement of our hostilities with Russia; but it will remain undisputed that he is a man of many daring adventures, an energetic, brave, and cunning semi-barbarian. To make a model hero or patriot of him is absurd: if he fights for the liberty of his native mountains, he combats also for a savage, fanatic, and mystical faith, for licence in kidnapping, and a free trade in white slaves, to be sold, as of yore, in the markets of Constantinople. If antiquity alone could afford an excuse, the Circassians might truly say that this abominable traffic, with the practice of kidnapping the children of others, and of even selling their own sons and daughters, has prevailed in the country from the very earliest period in which it is mentioned in history. Six centuries and more before the Christian era Colchis supplied Byzantium and Greece, and all the great and ancient cities now included in the Ottoman Empire, with handsome fair-haired boys and beautiful girls. The trade was checked by the conquests of the Czar and the erection of Russian forts along the coasts, and has been still further impeded by the consular agents of England; but, in spite of every obstacle, it was very active as late as the year 1843, and it cannot be said to have ceased even now, as some of these white slaves, smuggled down in ships from the Turkish port of Trebizond, are openly sold at Constantinople. Indeed, when Captain Brock, accompanied by Ismail Bey and the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, made an excursion into the interior of Circassia at the end of the month of June, they found that the only trade that could be said to be carried on there was that in women, and that this trade seemed to be extraordinarily active just then, from the large prices ob-

tainable in the Constantinople market, and from the removal of nearly all the obstacles previously interposed by the Russians.* The people were of course told that England and France could not tolerate this traffic, and they had previously known the pains we took to suppress it. In the course of the month of June it was stated that Schamyl had forbidden the sale of women in all the tribes that recognised his authority; but it was soon seen that this prohibition, if really and seriously put forth, was very little heeded, or altogether ineffectual. There is scarcely a mountaineer among them all who would not think it a great abridgment of his liberty if he were told he must not sell his own sons and daughters. The Scotch missionaries, who made a settlement in the country (at Karas) as far back as the year 1803, and whose little colony was increased by Moravian brothers (from Sarepta), had in vain laboured to stop this unnatural trade, and cure the native propensity to kidnapping. These missionaries also laboured hard to promote agriculture and manufacturing industry, but with little success. These tribes continue to be what they were—the scourge of travellers and their neighbours in the plain. Though rather tardy in their conversion, and though never completely converted to the Koran, which reprobates many of their practices, the Circassians are intolerant, fanatical Mussulmans. At various times different sects have sprung up among them, or a certain number of men, without pretending to any superior sanctity of life, have banded together, and claimed for themselves the privileges of interpreting the will of Heaven, of reading the future, and of being men of destiny. The latest of these sects, called Mureeds, resemble the Delhis, who formerly figured in all Turkish wars, and, like them, they pretend to have devoted themselves to death for the faith of the Prophet Mahomet. Of this sect Schamyl has long been the chief, and to this he has owed much of his influence and fame. His many escapes from death or from captivity have, of course, greatly added to his reputation. Like Kasi Mollah, Danielé Bey, and others, Schamyl, in a long series of years, has displayed great skill in eluding pursuit, laying ambuscades, surprising weak detachments of the enemy, and making sudden forays on the Russian territories in Georgia, from which he has usually returned with spoil and prisoners. The human part of this booty—the Georgian men, women, and children—have been either kept for ransom or sold into slavery. Since 1832 nearly every year has witnessed some Circassian foray of this sort in the direction of Tiflis. The English naval expedition against the Russian forts on the eastern coast of the Black Sea had encouraged and greatly excited the mountaineers, and emissaries had

* The "*Chronicle*" correspondent was told on good authority that a girl bought in the country for fifteen purses, was sold in Constantinople for forty purses.

The Circassian dealers, who transact all the business in Constantinople, are generally men of mature age and most respectable appearance. They are always styled Aghàs. They keep strictly to the old costume, and are now the best attired men to be seen anywhere in Turkey. They seem all to be sour, fanatical Mussulmans.

been sent into the interior to rouse the more warlike tribes of the Circassians and Lesghians. Schamyl, speaking as a Mureed and as a sovereign chief, had issued a stirring proclamation, which was verbally delivered from tribe to tribe, the accomplishment of reading being very rare among his warriors. "The men of the west," said he, "are coming to us as friends. We must receive them well. They are coming to assist us in exterminating the enemy, who for so many years, notwithstanding his repeated defeats, has been endeavouring to drive us from the mountains and forests in which our fathers lived, where our wives and children shelter their innocence, where we pray to Allah, the omnipotent and all merciful. Let us welcome these warriors of the west, who come to wage war on the cruel Muscovites, those miscreants and contemners of Allah. Let us greet these strangers, who respect Allah, who, to supply us with the arms and powder we need, have quitted their country and crossed stormy seas. Receive with kindness these strangers, the friends of our mountains."

On the 20th of August, fifteen days after the rout of the Turkish army near Kars, Schamyl, with his rapid well-mounted bands, appeared in front of the capital of Georgia as if they had dropped from the clouds. Tiflis had a fixed population of about 26,000, composed of Russians, Georgians, submissive Circassians, and other races; but the garrison was very weak, and a division of Bebutoff's army, deceived or outmanœuvred, was at too great a distance to render immediate assistance. It has been stated that, between Circassians and Lesghians, the invaders amounted to 20,000, but the probability is that they were not a fifth, or even a tenth, of that number. Their success depended not on their numerical strength, but on the rapidity of their movements. Schamyl made a great booty, carried off prisoners even from Tiflis itself, put the country to fire and sword, and then flew back to the winding narrow passes and unapproachable recesses of his own mountains. Among his captives were several Georgian ladies of high rank, married to Russian officers. The Georgians, it is to be remarked, are a Christian people, belonging to the same Eastern or Greek Church as the Russians themselves, and hence, and on account of their quiet submission to the Czar, they are hated by their dangerous Mussulman neighbours almost as much as the Muscovs.

These movements of Schamyl compelled Prince Bebutoff to suspend active operations, and to detach considerable forces towards Tiflis; and this allowed time to the defeated Turkish army to gather up its scattered forces and to strengthen its positions about Kars. But few or none of the Bashi-Bazouks reappeared, and about 6000 troops, considered as disciplined regulars, continued to be missing. Other Turks vanished as the cold season advanced, seeing that the Pashas neither lodged nor clothed them, neither fed nor paid them. On the other hand, the Russians had succeeded in introducing on the Ottoman territory their provisions and forage for the winter—a precaution which the Turks had wholly neglected—and they were

moreover masters of the roads between Persia and Turkey; so that the communications of the Osmanlis were completely interrupted. At the same time those refractory subjects of the Sultan, the Kurds, who were very imperfectly subdued by Omar Pasha in 1846-47, were in a state of complete revolt, no longer submitting to pay the imposts, stopping caravans, and pillaging and murdering travellers. By the month of September no Turks could travel the country without incurring the risk of being caught by these savage Kurds, if they escaped the Russians and Cossacks. Discord raged more furiously than ever at Turkish head-quarters. The Pashas, alleging that there would be no further need of European officers for this year, tried to get rid of them by every means in their power, in order that they should have no control in the administration of the army, and that they should not witness and report the evil doings of the men whom the Sultan or the corrupt members of the Porte had delighted to honour. Zarif Pasha, the incompetent and pusillanimous commander-in-chief, went so far as to accuse (at Constantinople) General Guyon as the sole cause of the disasters and disorganisation of his army. As soon as he found himself safe in Kars, and his panic had abated, he privately collected his subordinate Pashas, and procured their signatures to a petition to the Seraskier against Guyon. This document averred that, but for Guyon, Zarif would not have hazarded an engagement. Yet it was notorious that, not once, but several times during the two days preceding the battle, Zarif took to himself the entire credit of the energetic advance which was then in prospect, and spoke confidently of beating one division of the enemy first, and then falling back and exterminating the other.

As in the preceding Russian war, one short campaign, and one battle, had settled the Sultan's army of Anatolia. It was quite clear that the Turks, this year, could do no more in this direction; and it was felt that, though Russia might be repulsed on the Danube, and driven beyond the Pruth, yet so long as she could balance these reverses by triumphs in Asia Minor, the war was not likely to come to an early or satisfactory termination. Nothing more, as we have said, could be expected from these Turks in 1854; and intelligent and well-informed Europeans at Erzeroum, and in the camp at Kars, marvelled how the army could be kept together during the winter, a season excessively severe on those elevated table-lands, or what could be done with it or any other force in Asia Minor the next spring, unless another renegade, with military qualities equal to those of Omar Pasha, could be found to be put at the head of it, or unless the Sultan and the Porte, overlooking Mussulman prejudice, should be induced to give the entire command to some competent French or English officer, who might form his own staff, bring in many Europeans as regimental officers, and be aided by a few regiments of native French or English. But the invasion of the Crimea by the Allies, the stopping of the communications of the Russian

army through the passes of the Caucasus, the necessity of sending on reinforcements and supplies solely by the Caspian Sea, and other physical and moral impediments, paralysed this arm of Russia, and for the present left the Anatolian dominions of Abdul Medjid intact.

Whenever there has been war between the Sultan and the Czar, or a quarrel likely to end in one, the Greeks have invariably shown a strong sympathy with their co-religionists the Russians, and have generally attempted, with more or less energy and success, an armed co-operation by means of insurrection. Although more than once sacrificed at the end of the contest by the Court of St. Petersburg, the mass of the Greek people, if not always ready to rise again, have always been found earnest in their wishes for the success of the Czar, and the triumph of Russian arms over the hated Turks. In the present quarrel, months before the Russian army crossed the Pruth to invade the Principalities, the Greeks, whether subjects of king Otho or Rayah subjects of Abdul Medjid, were in violent fermentation. The excitement commenced with the dispute about the Holy Places, or with the demands put forth by the French ambassador at Constantinople. The orthodox Greeks believed, for a time, that they were to be deprived, not only of their own superiority at Jerusalem, but also of many other religious rights and privileges accorded to them by former Sultans; and when that dispute seemed to be made up, they attached no value to the firman of the Sultan, and attributed their rescue solely to the powerful interference of Russia. After the arrival of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople (on the 28th of February, 1853), and after his first conferences with the Turkish Ministers, the Greek ferment visibly increased; for it was foreseen that the Porte would not grant to Russia the Protectorate she claimed over its Christian subjects, and that the dispute must quickly lead to open hostilities. Publicly in the Hellenic kingdom of Otho, and privately in the dominions of the Sultan, prayers were put up for the success of the Czar, the speedy downfall of the Sultan, and the expulsion of the Turks as a governing power from Europe. The very weak constitutional Government of Athens could do little or nothing to cool or restrain this popular feeling; the King and Queen felt that their very lives might be endangered if they attempted any repression, or even if they did not make an outward show of sympathising with the movement. As early as the 7th of April, whilst Prince Menschikoff was at Constantinople, Greek troops, regular and irregular, to the amount of 1200 men, with four pieces of artillery, had marched in different detachments from Athens to the Turkish frontier, near Lamia, by orders of the Government, but without any communication being made either to the English or the French resident Minister. The whole of that frontier was, and long had been, in a most disorderly state—a scene of brigandage and every species of violence—the brigands, when hunted out of Turkey, running into Greece, and when expelled from Greece, taking refuge in Turkey. Long before

the advance of the 1200 men of king Otho, Hussein Pasha had been collecting an army close to the frontier. The Greek Government alleged, that they were bound to watch these Turks, who were threatening to take possession of two villages which were occupied by Greeks, and which—according to their construction of the line of demarcation—clearly belonged to the Hellenic kingdom. Mr. Wyse, the British Minister at Athens, confidently predicted, that if the troops of the two powers got near to each other, it would be found impossible to prevent a collision; and that if a single drop of blood should be shed, no one, in the present temper of the two countries, could calculate what might be the fatal results.*

While Prince Menschikoff was engaged with the Porte at the Turkish capital, the Russian Admiral Korniloff arrived at the Greek capital, and was said to have had private interviews with the King and Queen; and shortly after this, a Russian bishop, on his way from the Holy Land, travelled for some time in Greece, being everywhere received, particularly by the populace, with the greatest honours, and with an overflowing enthusiasm. "All this," wrote Mr. Wyse, on the 7th of April, 1853, "is regarded as little less than the commencement of another 'war of independence,' in which all the Greek race will ere long be called to share, and which is to terminate, not in a kingdom of Greece, but in the Hellenic Empire of the East. Of course the Greek Government officially deprecate these extravagancies, and the Russian legation cannot give them their avowed support; but neither is of much consequence; the Russian Government need do nothing, for everything is done for them by the Russian party, of which there is a large section in the ministry, and the Court, it is believed, at its head. If official documents are silent, their organ, the *Aiōn*, speaks in a tone which no Greek misunderstands. It abounds of late in violent denunciations of the Christian Powers who alone keep alive, it is alleged, the anti-christian and monstrous tyranny of Turkey; it calls upon them to break up the decrepid iniquity at once; it points out the Hellenic Empire which is inevitably to replace it under the invincible arms of Russia, and already designates (with little heed to the reigning Bavarian dynasty) the Russian prince (brought up by a Greek nurse) who would be so well fitted to preside over its destinies.

"The appeal to the religious passions of the Greek people is still stronger, and common to all the publications of this party. Its effects are becoming every day more conspicuous. The power of this country, it must always be remembered, is not to be measured physically, but morally; her territory and population are nothing; but by her university, and those she sends from it (more than half of the whole) to all parts of Turkey, her emissaries, her merchants, her religionists, she is in close contact

* Letter from Mr. Wyse to the Earl of Clarendon in the Blue Book presented to both Houses of Parliament, containing the correspondence respecting the relations between Greece and Turkey, A.D. 1854.

with the whole Greek race over every part of the world. It is to this moral power, intellectual and religious, that Russian policy bends all its attention; and no one knows better than your Lordship that, of all powers and influences, none are more difficult than this to counteract or control. The Greek revolution has proved, that whoever wields this power will ultimately wield this country; and there is not a step, however trifling, of the Russian party, which is not directed with consummate ability, and with corresponding success, to this end."

Every Greek felt that, but for the support afforded to it by England and France, the Ottoman Empire must fall; but all the Greeks were not desirous of the conquest and preponderance of Russia. On the contrary, there was a party among them, not considerable in number, but very respectable in weight and influence, who regarded the triumph of Russia as equivalent to a total extinction of Greek nationality and independence. These men had no predilection for Russian modes of government; they knew very well that it was mainly through Russia that their kingdom, when constituted in 1830, was reduced to so diminutive a scale, and so bad a frontier; and they also knew that Russia would for ever oppose the erection of a Greek throne at Constantinople, or anything like the formation of a Byzantine or Hellenic Empire in the East, which should embrace all the Greek subjects of the Sultan and all the Ottoman territories as far as the Balkan, if not as far as the Danube, or even the Pruth. They hoped to derive from friendship and alliance with England and France, from the protection of those two powers, and from the gradual improvement of their own Government, or rather people (for it is in the vices of the people that we must look for the vices of the Greek as well as of every other Government), advantages for which they could never hope from Russia. However numerically weak, this party were neither silent nor inactive. It is to be remembered that ever since the military revolt of 1844, Greece has had a free constitution, with its concomitant—a free press. If the newspapers, which were under the control of the Ministers of the day (themselves controlled by parliamentary majorities), promoted the views and advocated the cause of Russia, other papers, published at Athens and elsewhere, took a widely different view of the whole subject, and did their best to moderate the popular fury.* But this fury

* The constitutional press, as it was called, contended that the effect of any preponderance of Russia would be most fatal to the self-government and independence of the Greek race and kingdom; and that whatever flattering prospects it might at first appear to open for the vindication and maintenance of their religion, it would infallibly end in the absorption of their nationality and institutions in those of Russia, and the establishment of a Panslavonic absolutism, on the ruin of Hellenic freedom and civilisation. This became every day more and more the tone of the literary, professional, and commercial circles at Athens; "but," adds our Minister, "it would be too much to say that it has yet found its way amongst the people, who are little capable of such distinctions, and look upon all wars against the Turks—no matter by whom—as wars for their religion, and demanding their strenuous sympathy

was all but universal. The mass of the subjects of King Otho, as far as regarded the Turks, remembered only their 400 years of cruel oppression, and the horrors of their War of Independence, which lasted seven long years, which (on both sides be it said) was attended with every imaginable atrocity, and which, but for the interference of England, France, and Russia, would have ended in the extermination of the people of Greece. The Greeks residing in Turkey, all the Rayah subjects of the Porte of the Greek race and religion, cherished the same deep-rooted animosities, and, though unarmed, and so kept down, they were equally exasperated against the Mussulmans. Thousands of these Rayahs had witnessed the massacres in Constantinople, Smyrna, or other cities, with which the Turks gave vent to their revenge for the bloody defeats their armies so often sustained in the Morea, or for the discomfiture given to their fleets by Canaris, Miaulis, and other Greek seamen; hundreds of them had lost their own relatives and friends in these butcheries, and thousands more must have seen the aged, venerable Patriarch of the Greek Church torn suddenly from his house and hanged at Constantinople by order of the late Sultan Mahmoud, and his body, dressed in pontifical robes, dragged through the streets by the lowest rabble of Jews, purposely employed to make the insult to the Greek faith the more complete. These Rayah subjects, moreover, had been accustomed for many years to look almost exclusively to Russian protection; and they firmly believed that, if ever they were allowed to erect a new church or to repair and restore an old one, it was solely through Russian influence that the firman had been obtained from the reluctant Porte. And this much is certainly true:—in many cases where neither England nor France, neither Austria nor any other Christian power represented at Constantinople, would actively interfere in favour of the oppressed Christians of different creeds or churches (being withheld by punctilios and deferences to the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and having no immediate interest in the question, or nothing to gain by its solution, or no political object to work out in captivating the good-will of the Rayahs), Russia almost invariably interfered whenever the Greek subjects of the Sultan were concerned, and steadily persevered until some concessions were made by the Porte. All this Russia may have done for selfish and very obvious reasons; but the fact that she did it will remain indisputable, and the bulk of the Greek Rayahs who received the benefit were not disposed or properly qualified to speculate very nicely on the motives from which the benefit proceeded. While the envoys of other powers too often contented themselves with promises and assurances, or with firmans that were followed by no action, the Russian ambassadors looked to the fulfilment of the promises and the literal execution of the firmans. Over and over again since the accession of

and co-operation."—Mr. Wyse to the Earl of Clarendon, June 7th, 1853.

Abdul Medjid, the Porte had in writing rescinded some of the old fanatical laws, and had promised ample religious toleration to all classes of its subjects; but in the distant provinces, and at times even in the capital itself, the old spirit of persecution was revived, and Christians were tortured or put to death on account of their religion. Strong reclamations were made, but it suited neither England nor France to be in constant angry altercation with the Sultan's Government. With Russia, the case was different, for she cared not how often she quarrelled with Turkey, and, indeed, seems to have considered it to her advantage to maintain a *querelle ouverte* with that power.

A threat made by the Turks to take possession by force of arms of the two disputed frontier villages, increased the extraordinary excitement of the Greeks: men rushed to enrol themselves as volunteers, and as they embarked in the brigantines to be conveyed towards the menaced point, bands played the old war songs of the War of Independence, immense crowds collected on the shore, and bishops went down to bless the expedition. Both the British and French Governments blamed the Turks for threatening to have recourse to force in a question which could be more properly decided by arbitration. At the same time the Greek Government was censured for sending troops towards the frontiers. M. Païcos, in the name of the Hellenic Government, asked if, when Turkey had 20,000 or 30,000 men in provinces neighbouring on the frontier, Greece had not a right to send her small force towards the same point. "It was," he said, "the duty of his Government to protect those districts not merely from Turkish aggression, but also from brigandage. He was told by the British Minister, that Turkey could not encroach one line upon the Greek territory, without being checked by the three great allied powers, and that the Greek troops ought to be recalled. Both Greeks and Turks were, however, left *in statu quo*. It was held by many, that this movement of the Hellenic kingdom was intended to back the demands making at Constantinople by Prince Menschikoff, and that, so soon as Russia should be ready, it would be followed up by an open declaration of war against Turkey. It was also rumoured that the Greek Consul at Trieste had invited the merchants and other Greek residents of that place to make contributions in money, arms, and warlike stores to assist the Greeks in Turkey. The vigilant Austrian Government would never have permitted, on its own territory, the collection of arms and stores; money, it appears, was really collected, but the Greek merchants declared that this was intended for the relief of their countrymen who had suffered from the last bad harvest, and more especially for those engaged in the cultivation of currants, which crop had entirely failed last year, causing great distress. The frontier was soon in a most disturbed state, but it is not easy to determine whether this was more owing to the Greeks than to the Turks. The ebullition also rose higher at Athens. At a great religious festival, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, who

drove out in his carriage to see the sight, was grossly insulted by a Greek officer, who was arrested and slightly punished for the offence, but restored to employment and favour very soon after. Every little circumstance was now turned into importance, if Russian hands could be found in any way concerned in it. It was now stated, that a large quantity of church vestments had been lately distributed by order of the Emperor of Russia to several churches in Greece, and Greek bishops and other ministers of that Church were named as having not only prayed, but laboured very hard to increase the people's affection for the Muscovites, and inflame their hatred against the Turks. More than a month before this, the army of the Czar had crossed the Pruth and possessed itself of the two Principalities, and by the sanguine Greeks it was now expected soon to appear on the Constantinople side of the Balkans. To strengthen its army on the Danube, the Porte withdrew its regular troops from the Greek frontier, and supplied their place by wild Albanian irregulars, who mortally hated the Greeks. This made hostile collisions more and more inevitable. A brigand chief of Greek race and religion, who had long been very troublesome to both countries, was hunted down and killed in Turkey; but some of the Greeks alleged that the Albanians, in their pursuit of the outlaw, had murdered several Christian Rayahs who were not robbers. At the same time some of the frontier Turks asserted that they had been robbed of property, and that some of their quiet Mussulman neighbours had been assassinated by the Greek volunteers. The Greek Government dispatched more troops, with four pieces of artillery, to this unquiet border, and equivocated with the Ministers of England and France when called upon to explain why they had done this. At the same time (in the month of October, 1853), Néchet Bey, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at Athens, stated that an Hetæria, or secret political society of Greeks, was in active operation on the frontier, and in communication with sympathisers on both sides of it, under the eyes of Greek authorities, who did nothing in the way of repression. A stirring proclamation was now circulated in Epirus, which country, though inhabited almost solely by Greeks, was left to Turkey by the arrangements of 1830. The document ran in the names of the inhabitants, primates, and elders of Baconica, in the province of Arta, who were said to be groaning under the pressure of the exorbitant taxation imposed on them by Ottoman conquerors, barbarians incapable of civilisation, who violated the chastity of their women, &c. It imported that they, the inhabitants, primates, and elders, had resolved to renew the struggle for independence, the war of 1821, and that they had sworn by the name of the Almighty, in no case and under no plea, to lay down their arms until they should have obtained their liberty. They called upon all their countrymen, upon all men of the Greek race, whether free Greeks or Greeks groaning under the Ottoman yoke, to take up arms and renew the Holy War of 1821. "This war," said the proclamation in concluding, "is just, is holy! No one will utter a

word in defence of our barbarous oppressors, or advocate the cause of the Crescent, which is planted over our sacred Cross. Up, then, brethren! Rush to battle! Throw off this detested yoke! With us loudly proclaim to God and the world that we fight for our country, and that the Most High is our shield of defence."

Early in October it was officially reported to Lord Clarendon from Vienna that a body, about 500 strong, said to be for the most part subjects of King Otho, from the northern provinces of the Greek kingdom, made a dash upon Arta, and, having possessed themselves of that place, marched towards Prevesa, being joined on the way by other small bands: and at the same time another party were in full march upon Janina, and the flames of insurrection were kindling in the Turkish province of Thessaly. This intelligence was, however, premature, though each event might be safely predicted as likely very soon to come to pass. As a set-off to the insult offered to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at Athens, some Turks beyond the frontier shot at a Greek bishop, but did not kill him. So violent were the animosities on both sides that it seemed as if nothing less than a French and English army, interposed between them, could prevent the Mussulmans and Christians from proceeding to the most savage extremities of war. The representatives of the three protecting powers still accused the Government of King Otho, and less directly the King and Queen themselves, of connivance in the Greek movements; and to this M. Païcos replied that both the Cabinet and the Court were incurring unpopularity, if not peril, by the repressive measures which they had adopted, and were still adopting. As if to deprive the King and his Government of the little power and respect they as yet possessed, this moment was chosen for opening up the history of the country ever since the accession of Otho, and for declaring in diplomatic notes, which were not long kept secret, that the stagnant condition of Greece, since the time it passed from the Mahometan to Christian rule, reflected disgrace upon all who had taken part in the administration of that country.

It was not until the close of January, 1854, that the insurrection among the Greek subjects of the Sultan became truly formidable. Then several districts of Thessaly, Epirus, and Albania rose in arms, and on the 28th several chiefs, from their headquarters at Radobitzi, in the province of Arta, proclaimed the independence of all the Greek provinces. Prevesa was immediately threatened by assault; but Captain Peel, being detached thither with three British ships of war, deterred the insurgents and preserved the Turks in the place, although, at first, he entertained strong doubts whether, though bound to defend the Turkish Empire against external enemies, we were bound also to protect it against the insurrection of its own subjects. Captain Peel's scruples were overruled by our Lord High Commissioner at Corfu, who considered that this attempt of the Greeks had originated in foreign intrigue, and was intended to cloak the designs of

Russia under the semblance of a religious and national struggle; that nothing could be more inopportune, or more embarrassing to our avowed policy, which was to maintain the integrity of Turkey, than the success of this Greek attempt; for, if the towns of Prevesa and Arta were to fall into the hands of the insurgents, a flame would be kindled that would spread through the whole of the Turkish provinces in Europe with inconceivable rapidity.*

At this very time a small Russian squadron was lying in the Austrian port of Trieste, on the same side of the Adriatic Sea, and at the distance of only two or three days' sail from Prevesa; but, feeling that he would be attacked by our cruisers if he took the sea, the Russian Commodore lay quietly where he was, and, whatever he may have done or attempted by land, he certainly had no communication with the insurgents by sea. On the 5th of February the Greeks, under the command of Spiridion Karaiskaki, commenced the siege of the town and fortress of Arta. On the night between the 7th and 8th the town was taken, and in the course of the 8th a first assault was made on the citadel. Athough discouraged by the presence of the English ships of war on the coast, and by the knowledge that the Allied Powers were against them, the Greeks persevered manfully. On the 11th of February Spiridion Karaiskaki, from his camp before Arta, issued a proclamation to all men of the Hellenic race, telling them that their rallying cry ought to be, "The Hellenic Empire or death." To the remonstrances of Néchet Bey, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, the Cabinet of Athens replied that the insurgents were not subjects of King Otho, whose Government had done their utmost to live as good neighbours and preserve peace and amity between the two countries; that they had neither the power nor the means of preventing the troubles which, in spite of them, had broken out on the Ottoman territory; that the movement in those provinces was the result of patriotic and religious feelings—sentiments that ought to be respected and treated with delicacy by every Government. The Greek Ministers, however, added—very emphatically, if not quite sincerely—that they had taken and would yet take all possible steps to preserve tranquillity on the frontier, and prevent their own subjects from going with hostile views into the provinces held by the Mussulmans. Their sincerity was the more doubted as at this very moment an artillery officer in the service of King Otho went over to the insurgents and carried some of his men with him. Other streamlets flowed in to swell the torrent. With such a rugged, ill-defined frontier, abounding in forests, mountains, and defiles, not even a strong army, if ever so vigilant and earnest in its duty, could have prevented these movements. By order of their Government, a considerable portion of the 2000 Greeks had been recalled; but it may be fancied from the fact that not a few of these men deserted to Karaiskaki, how eager they would have been in preventing other Greeks from flocking to

* Despatch from Mr. Fraser, the Lord High Commissioner's Secretary, to Captain Peel, dated February 6th, 1854.

the Hellenic standard. And now all the Greek convicts or prisoners in the island of Chalcis were suddenly found at large and repairing to the same standard. To the reclamations made on this head by Néchet Bey, King Otho's Minister replied, that his Government was grieved at this mishap; that the prisoners in the island had made friends with the troops placed there to guard them; and that as the soldiers and prisoners, between them, got possession of all the arms, the local authorities could offer no resistance, nor prevent their escape. An order was, however, forthwith issued to pursue the fugitives, and bring them to justice. But on the same day the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires had to complain that the Greek general Perthobos had set out from Lamia at the head of a great number of adventurers to invade the territory of the Sultan. Parties of Greek soldiers—deserters from King Otho's army—wearing a crown upon their caps, and shouting, singing patriotic songs, and firing off their guns, were seen daily marching for the Turkish frontier, in parties of from 60 to 80 per day. Some of these adventurers fell upon the stores of the Turkish Government at Koprina, and carried off 4000 horse-loads of salt, together with some cows, sheep, brood mares, wheat, maize, &c. But the Turkish authorities, in presenting these complaints to the Government at Athens, and to British and other consuls, took no account whatever of depredations committed by the wild Albanian irregulars in their own pay. General Grivas and some of his Greeks made a night attack upon Arta; but a great number of these Albanians had thrown themselves into the place or had taken up ground in the neighbourhood; other irregulars, of the same fierce race, were marching upon the gulf, and that gulf and the coast were entirely commanded by the British men-of-war under Captain Peel, who now had orders from his Government to protect the Mussulmans, and to act against the Greek Christians, if need should be. It was the hostile aspect of our flag which most deterred and discouraged Grivas and his followers, who now threw themselves into the hilly country between Arta and Janina. At Radovitzi, they had a smart skirmish with the Albanians, and claimed the victory; but it was already too clear to the more prudent of them, that they were far too few in number to prosecute a successful war, and that the Greeks, under the dominion of the Sultan, and living at a distance from the frontier, unprovided with arms and ammunition and watched by the Turks, had great difficulty in coming to their succour.

The disaffection of the Sultan's Greek subjects and their hatred of everything that was Turkish were universal, and inflamed by recent events. Their first insurrectionary movement was, in fact, attributable partly to the fiscal exigencies of the Porte, and partly to administrative abuses during the present crisis. The Government was sadly in want of money, and too many of its pashas and other functionaries cared little how it was raised, provided only the money was extorted from the Greek Rayahs. In the course of 1853 intolerable acts of oppres-

sion were resorted to by the local authorities, for the purpose of enforcing from a starving population the immediate payment of taxes not yet due. These taxes were to be paid exclusively by the Christians. Then there came a special war-tax, which the Greeks, and apparently they only, were called upon to pay forthwith. On the remonstrances of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe a Vizierial order was obtained, calling upon the authorities to desist from the cruel treatment to which they had subjected the Greek inhabitants, under pretext of levying the taxes,—treatment which must have had the effect of alienating and alarming the Sultan's Christian subjects. But in spite of the publication of this document, the Turkish authorities persisted in their old line of conduct, harassing the Greeks as before. Then the Governor of the frontier districts, styled the Dervent Aghà, having few or no regular troops, kept on foot a horde of undisciplined, lawless irregulars, who, receiving hardly any pay, plundered the towns and villages they were employed to protect. This disgraceful conduct of the Dervent Aghà's people fomented the spirit of revolt, and defeated all attempts to restore tranquillity to the frontier districts. And as the Greeks in some places manifested a determination to oppose force to force, the Aghà called up more and more wild Arnaouts, who, like the rest, had to live by plunder. All this, without adding numerous other causes of excitement, will be quite enough to account for the hostility of this portion of the Sultan's Christian Rayah subjects, and for their earnest prayer that success might attend the arms of the Czar.

At Athens, and in every city and town of liberated Greece, there was a great ferment, which neither King Otho nor his Government could have tranquillised. Recruiting for the little army of Grivas was carried on under the very eyes of the Government; committees were regularly formed, and were in permanent sitting for the purpose of enrolling recruits and receiving patriotic subscriptions; citizens of the best names publicly offered their purses; old guns and arms were brought out for sale; at night, standards were blessed by priests in the houses of the supporters of the Hellenic cause, and sermons were announced in memory of those who had fallen at Radovitzi, and appeals made from the pulpit to the people, inviting every man of them to send in his mite. Although King Otho disavowed all these proceedings, the Ministers of England and France all along suspected the Court of being favourable to the movement, and held his Majesty responsible. The popular ferment was increased by reports of horrible massacres perpetrated, on Christian Greeks, by Arnaouts and Turks at Trikala and other places; and it is but fair to state that scarcely one of these reports was altogether without foundation. Though in a milder tone, Austria joined England and France in their remonstrances to King Otho and his Cabinet, who, on their side, protested that everything was done to meet the wishes of the protecting powers, that the Greek Government had incurred unpopularity by its endeavour to

keep down the universal feeling of hatred for the Mahometans which animated the Greek population. It would really appear that that Court and very weak Government could not have resorted to any coercive measures, or even to any strong denunciations, without some foreign armed force at hand to protect them from their over-excited subjects.

More proclamations, calling upon the people to take up arms, were circulated in all parts of the country, from the frontiers of Thrace to the Malean promontory, from the Propontis to the Adriatic. One of these, in the name of the people of Epirus (Greek subjects of the Sultan), was solemnly addressed—"To all Grecks and Phil-Hellenists, Believers in Christ, throughout the world, in the name of Almighty God." It declared that the cruel bondage under which the Christian population of Grecian Epirus had laboured for upwards of four centuries was no longer to be borne; that, since the differences on the Russo-Turkish question, the oppressions of the Turks towards them had been multiplied, with insults and dishonour, sacrifices of life and spoliations without end. These papers produced a great effect, especially among the young Greeks of the Hellenic kingdom, of whom not a few hastened to the frontier. Nor was it in the power of the Government of the Ionian Islands to prevent the evasion of young enthusiastic men, who went from under the shadow of the British flag to rally round the standard of insurrection or independence raised within the Sultan's dominions. The theatre of Athens was converted to political uses. During the performance of the opera "*I Lombardi*," each time the Mahometans appeared they were hissed from the stage, until, at last, one of the performers, as if having just discovered the secret of the public disapprobation, tore the turban from his head, trampled it under foot, and kicked it from the stage, amidst the shouts and unbounded applause of the whole theatre. In the middle of the representation was given the well-known martial air from *I Puritani*, "Suona la Tromba" (the trumpet sounds), and for the flag of the Cross of St. George, which is here usually introduced by the singer, was substituted a flag with the Russian Cross of St. Andrew. Ostensibly this performance was given for the relief of the poor, but it is said that the money was intended to aid the insurrectionary movement in Epirus. On another occasion, the King and Queen being present in the theatre, a figure, said to represent Belisarius, was advanced by machinery to the front of the stage, and placed an Imperial Byzantine crown over King Otho's cypher, in the midst of unbounded applause, especially from the military. The officers of the garrison of Athens, and the young men of the military school of the Piræus, had been invited to attend this symbolical inauguration. Mr. Wyse, our Minister, and M. Rouen, the Minister of France, severely censured these demonstrations, the latter thinking that they would be looked on very seriously by the French Government. They would no longer admit the excuses put forth by the Court and Cabinet of Athens, and they directly accused the King, and still more the

Queen, of connivance in all that was done, and of complicity in the design of aiding Russia by making a diversion which would oblige the Porte to detach an army in this direction, while reinforcements were needed by their army in Asia, and while it was yet uncertain whether the Turks could maintain themselves at Silistria and defend the Balkans. From the first England and France were determined that this diversion should not take place, and they had the power to prevent it: they could tell Greece that she owed her existence as a separate nation to them, and Greece had barely a million of inhabitants, of whom one-half were refractory subjects to King Otho, or very tardy, through poverty rather than disaffection, in paying their contributions to his Government. What could such a very weak State do against the will and might of the two great Western Powers? At a very early stage of the dispute, both England and France had threatened Greece with blockade and the seizure of her commercial marine, and Otho and his subjects but too well knew the significancy of a blockade even when enforced by England alone. Painful and stormy scenes took place in the palace at Athens between the representatives of the two great Allied Powers and the King and Queen. Otho would have avoided these conferences, but could not. He then declared, that as Russia was one of the protecting powers of Greece, and as her representative could not, under existing circumstances, take part in these conferences, they must be considered incomplete and unofficial. On the night of the 9th of March, M. Rouen went to the palace and had a private audience of his Majesty and the Queen, which lasted four hours, or from half-past nine till half-past one in the morning. He showed to the King a letter of the most serious character which he had just received from Paris, and loudly called his attention to the imminent dangers which menaced the country. M. Rouen accused Otho to his face of having courted this danger by conniving with Russia, and he denied that the Greek movement was a patriotic or a national one. The King, greatly excited, exclaimed, "What! not national! It is the whole nation as one man! Your language only proves you do not understand us or the Greek people." The Queen, as usual, was still more excited: whenever the King appeared to waver she interfered, and with powers of persuasion which could not be resisted by him. Otho said that he had a divine commission to protect the Greek race against Mahometan oppression; that the menaces held out by the Allies affected his dignity and independence; that gentle means might win him, but that against threats he was inflexible. He had tears in his eyes as he spoke; the Queen wept outright; and thus, long after midnight, the interview closed.

But nothing that passed in the palace at Athens could calm the effervescence on the frontier and the Turkish provinces beyond it. Numerous skirmishes took place between Greeks and Turks, each in turn violating the territory of the other. The people most to be pitied were the poor Greek Rayahs of the Sultan, who were

living in towns and villages with armed Mussulmans: the insurgent Greeks threatened them with death, if they did not rise, while the Turks shot them down like wild beasts if they attempted the slightest movement. Whenever the Hellenic Greeks menaced one of these towns, the Turks intimated that they would massacre every Christian in it, man, woman, or child, and in some instances they began to put these threats into execution. Making a great effort, the Porte sent into the country some regiments of their disciplined infantry, with a little regular cavalry and some artillery, the last being an arm in which the Greek combatants were almost entirely unprovided. Even if we possessed trustworthy materials for writing them, the details of this short desultory campaign would possess very little interest; there were more ambuscades and surprises than battles, there were seldom more than two or three hundred men on a side engaged in the combats, and, generally, when the Greeks found themselves the weaker party, or when they were not well covered with trees and rocks, or other natural or artificial defences, they ran away, the Turks in the like circumstances doing precisely the same thing. Both, when well-covered, fought stoutly enough.

On the 10th of March, 2000 Turks attacked the Greek chief Theodore Grivas in the village of Kutzulios near Janina; the Greeks were numerically weak, but they defended the place for twelve hours, fighting from house to house, and they finally put the Turks to flight. Five days after this affair, the Turks fell upon the village of Peta, and were again forced to retire with considerable loss. On the 24th of March, Zemal Pasha attacked the Greeks under Hadji Petro near Lutro, when the Turks were again repulsed and put to flight. But, as more of the Sultan's regular troops came up, and as the Greeks were badly provided with artillery and even with ammunition, the fortune of the war changed. On the 1st of April, General Tzavellas was defeated in the neighbourhood of Peta by the Turks, and by Sharif Pasha, and on the same day Grivas, after obtaining some advantages over the Albanian irregulars, was completely discomfited near Metzovo by Bekim Pasha. A few days after this double defeat of the Greeks, it was intimated to the Cabinet of Athens by the French and English Ministers, that the commanders of our ships of war had received orders to search all ships bearing the Greek flag, and seize all the munitions of war they might be carrying. On the same or on the following day two corps of Greek insurgents, the one commanded by Grizanis, the other by Papacosta, were beaten by the Turks, the first at Vola, the second near Armiro. On the 22nd of April a body of the insurgents in Thessaly were beaten and dispersed by Abdi Pasha at Damoko. Every port by which the Greeks could hope to receive ammunition or other supplies, was by this time watched by English, French, Austrian, or Turkish ships of war, and the Greek cause became every day more and more hopeless; on the 18th of May, the Allied Powers declared the whole of Greece to be in a state of blockade. Counting, however, with a too confident

hope, on the success and rapid advance of the Russians, the Sultan's revolted subjects and the Greeks of King Otho, who had joined them, or were making common cause with them, seemed determined to prolong the war; and they called upon Christian Europe to interfere and avenge the slaughter of a Christian people by the unbelieving barbarous Turks. From the commencement of the struggle, Russia, denying that she had planned or promoted the insurrection, had loudly invoked the same Christian sympathies in favour of the Greeks. In a despatch dated the 2nd of March, Count Nesselrode said that whatever might be the differences between Russia and Turkey, it was impossible that Europe could stand by and witness the extermination of the Christian Greeks by the fanatical Mussulmans, although England and France were, for the moment, lending most unjustifiable aid to the enemies of the Cross; that the Sultan's Greek subjects living near the frontier of the Greek kingdom, had been driven by despair to take up arms and make one more attempt to throw off the intolerable yoke of their cruel oppressors, and that this spontaneous rising had long been foreseen as inevitable and certain. "If," continued Count Nesselrode, "this insurrection should spread still further, if it should become a war to the knife, and a war of long duration like that of the Greeks in 1821, we think that no Christian power will ever concur in replacing those populations under the Ottoman yoke without doing violence to its conscience. In no case will the Emperor of Russia incline to such a measure. During our war, at the moment when peace may become possible, the fate of these Greeks will be an object of solicitude to the Emperor. We also hope that God will not suffer that, by an unjust animosity against Russia, Christian sovereigns shall permit their armies to join in the work of extermination, which the renegades assembled in the camp of Omar Pasha are no doubt meditating against those who have taken up arms for the defence of their homes and their Church. Such is the point of view under which we are to consider the insurrection in Epirus, of which we regret the possible consequences, which we have done nothing to provoke, and which, in spite of our wishes, we could not prevent. These statements ought to rectify the false rumours and malicious insinuations which, no doubt, will be circulated also on this occasion against Russia and her intentions."

Whatever was the intention by which it was dictated, this State paper, which appears to have been circulated in the country about the end of March, certainly made a strong impression, and encouraged the Greeks to persevere; but while it became evident that the advance of the Russians from the Danube would not be so easy an enterprise as had been anticipated, the Allied Powers were preparing to interfere with land troops as well as with their squadrons; and this, with the blockade, the want of ammunition, artillery, and money, and other adverse circumstances, rendered quite desperate any continuance of the struggle. It had been expected that the Montenegrins and the Servians, if not

also the Bulgarians, would rise in arms against the Turks; but those Sclavonian tribes, though members of the Greek Church, had little sympathy with the Greeks, and Austria successfully used her best endeavours to keep them quiet.

The Greek Government, pressed by the representative of the Porte, declared, on the 21st of March, that it would do its best to suppress the popular movements; but that it must respect the constitution by which it existed, and that no power whatsoever could with justice require it to act in contradiction to the fundamental laws of the kingdom; that the officers who had joined the insurgents beyond the frontier had all quitted the service of King Otho; that the King and his Government would prevent any more armed bands from crossing the frontier; that they disapproved of the subscriptions and armaments in favour of the insurgents; and that, though they could not interfere with the liberty of the press, guaranteed by the constitution, they would endeavour to moderate the tone of the newspapers of which the Turkish Government complained. This answer, unanimously approved by the Greek Chamber of Deputies, was deemed unsatisfactory by Néchet Bey, who took his passports and returned to Constantinople with the whole of his legation. On the 28th of March, Count Metaxa, the Greek Ambassador to the Porte, quitted Constantinople; and on the 3rd of April, all such Greeks as were subjects of King Otho, and residing in the empire, were ordered to quit the Ottoman territory within fifteen days. This order was evaded by many of the richer sort, who could obtain some Frank protection, or bribe the Turkish authorities; but many hundreds of the poorer Hellenics — boatmen, artisans, petty shopkeepers, and the like —were driven from Constantinople, with their wives and families, in a state of great destitution. A note, remitted to it by the representatives of France and England, held the Cabinet of Athens responsible for the rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations.

On the 24th of May, the Greek insurgents, under Karaiskaki, Zervas, and two other noted chiefs, who did not agree among themselves, were attacked, near Arta, by Achmet Pasha, and forced to abandon the field of battle; and on the very next day after this combat, French and English troops landed at the Piræus, it having been intimated to the Court of Athens on the 18th that, as the Greeks persisted in their attacks on the Sultan, France and England were determined to resort to decisive measures, and immediately direct an armed force to the neighbourhood of the capital of Greece. By the presence of this force, King Otho was freed from any apprehensions he might have entertained of danger from his own excited subjects; but the humiliation of that Sovereign was rendered very complete. On the arrival of our armament, the Ministers of the Allied Powers demanded, within the space of six hours, an answer to their ultimatum of the 13th of May, with a definitive declaration on the part of the Hellenic Government. The Greek Cabinet immediately

resigned; upon which it was declared that the signature of the King, without the signature of any of his Ministers, would suffice for the declaration. On the following day King Otho engaged to maintain a strict neutrality towards Turkey, and submitted to the other terms imposed upon him. A new Government was formed under the presidency of Mavrocordato, and the Greek Legislative Assembly, or Chamber of Deputies, was dissolved. On the 28th of May the new Cabinet issued a proclamation: they declared that they respected the sympathies of the Greek people; but hoped from their patriotism that they would know how to distinguish between what was possible and what was impossible; that they would give their support to the Ministers, and aid them in restoring tranquillity and security to the country. On the next day, a decree of amnesty was put forth in the name of the King, in favour of all the officers who had taken part in the insurrection, and who would return home within a month. In consequence of this decree, or rather, perhaps, in consequence of the arrival of the French and English forces, and the now hopeless state of the insurgents, Tzavellas, Grivas, and nearly all the other leaders recrossed the frontiers, and made their submission to Government. Some bands, however, kept the field a little longer. These were chiefly, if not entirely, composed of Greek Rayah subjects of the Porte in Thessaly, who could not escape out of the country, and who had little reliance on Turkish mercy if they submitted. Their chief, Hadji Petros, had formed an entrenched camp at Kalampaka, in Thessaly, and had there bravely defended himself; he was attacked early in May by Selim Pasha; but after ten days of fighting or investment, he and his Greeks remained masters of the position. On the 18th of June, the Hadji was less fortunate; for his entrenched camp was forced and taken by assault by the Turks, under Abdi Pasha and Fuad Effendi. This affair may be said to have put an end to the insurrection.

The new Cabinet, under M. Mavrocordato, supported by the Allies, exerted themselves to the utmost for the restoration of tranquillity in the kingdom, and for repressing the popular hatred and fury against the Turks; but they encountered many obstacles from the Greek people as well as from the Court, and but for the actual presence of the English and French troops, they would not have been able to effect anything, or to retain their posts a single day. Before sending forth their armament, the French Government had issued a manifesto recapitulating all the services which France had rendered to Greece. On their arrival at the Piræus, the Allies seized every armed vessel of King Otho, and put an embargo on all the rest of the shipping that carried the Greek flag. Pirates had already begun to show themselves among the islands and narrow straits of the Archipelago, as in the War of Independence, from 1822 down to the date of the battle of Navarino.

About 9000 allied troops were encamped at the Piræus and between that port and the city of Athens: of these more than 8000

were French, being the entire division of General Meyran; the English had only the 97th Regiment. As soon as the hot weather set in, the encamping ground was found to be exceedingly unhealthy, and before long, dysentery, cholera, and a very malignant fever showed themselves, and caused a great mortality. Before the close of the year the 97th buried more than a hundred men.

Ever since the beginning of the quarrel with Russia the representatives of France and England had been incessantly urging on the Porte the necessity of making concessions to its Christian subjects, and of putting them on a footing of equality with the Mahometans. It was forcibly represented that, in numbers, these Christians, in the European provinces more immediately menaced, were, as compared with the Turks, more than three to one, and that France and England, and the whole of Christendom, would expect these concessions to their co-religionists as a part of the price of the aid afforded to Turkey against Russia. It was urged that the two great Christian powers, in espousing the cause of the Sultan, were, in the eyes of the whole civilised world, bound to insist that his Christian subjects should be treated better than heretofore, and be put in such a condition as not to sigh for the protectorate which the Czar would have exercised over them. The Tanzimaut and the decree of Gul-Khanè, obtained from the Porte by similar diplomatic influences fifteen years ago, had promised something like an equality of rights to the oppressed Rayahs; but these promises had been imperfectly kept even at Constantinople and in the great cities, where the action of Government was watched by our ambassadors and consuls, while in the far greater part of the empire they had been entirely broken. The distinctions of race and religion were as strongly marked as ever, and between the years 1840 and 1854, religious persecutions and massacres of Christians had been perpetrated. The Shoorahs, or Councils, in which Christians were to sit and vote with Turks, turned out a mockery, and worse: there were seldom more than two or three Rayahs to nine or ten Turks, and the Christian members were either driven from the Council or forced to concur with the Mussulman majority. Even in the provinces not remote from the capital, wherever a Christian, not enjoying Frank protection, showed symptoms of prosperity, he was mercilessly plundered by the pashas or their sub-governors. Against a Turk no Rayah could obtain redress in the law courts, as, according to ancient usage and the Koran, or its commentaries, the evidence of a score of Christians could not be taken against that of two Mussulmans. Many efforts had been made to remove this crying evil, but the Porte had always replied that this was a part of their religion, and could not be altered without danger to the Faith, or without inciting the Mussulman population to insurrection and rebellion. At length, however (on the 25th of February), Lord Stratford de Redcliffe announced to his Government that he had obtained from the Sultan a firman or decree rendering, all over the

empire, the testimony of Christians equivalent to that of Mahometans. This, if carried out, will be an inestimable boon to the Rayah population; but it is feared that, in the Asiatic provinces, where they far out-number the Christians, the Turks will not easily submit to this alteration of their old law, or ever sincerely allow that the oath of a Christian or Ghiaour can be equal to that of a true believer, or, in fact, that there can be any sort of equality between a Rayah and an Osmanlee.

A further attempt was made by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to induce the Sultan to arm his Christian subjects, to enrol them as regular troops for the defence of the country, and to employ them, in all grades of the service, indiscriminately with Mussulmans; but a decision on this very delicate question was not come to during the year 1854.

CHAPTER XIII.

WAR WITH RUSSIA continued.—*Expedition to the Baltic—Admiral Sir Charles Napier—Blockade of Finland—Death of Captain J. Foote—Exploit of Captain Hall—The Allied Fleets, amounting to 51 sail, approach Cronstadt—Reduction of Bomarsund—Loss in killed and wounded—Destruction of Works—Cholera—Return of the Fleets—What they did in the Baltic—Expedition to the White Sea—An unsuccessful attack—Destruction of the town of Novitska, and of the public buildings at Shayley Island—Attack on Kola, the capital of Russian Lapland—Our Ships on the coast of Kamschatka—Melancholy failure at Petropaulowski.*

THE war was carried into the Baltic and the White Sea, as well as the Black Sea, and the roar of our cannon was heard along the lonely shores of Kamschatka and in the peaceful Sea of Japan. High expectations, not destined to be realised this year, were entertained as to the success of our operations in the Baltic, and a vaunting tone, not characteristic of Englishmen, was indulged in.

The naval squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, left Spithead on the 11th of March, and finally sailed from the Downs for the Baltic on the 13th. It comprised eight screw line-of-battle ships, four screw frigates, and four paddle-wheel steamers. The fleet entered the Great Belt on the morning of the 25th, and came to anchor off Kiel, in Holstein.

While lying in Kioge Bay, Sir Charles Napier was reinforced by the *Neptune*, 120, Rear-Admiral Corry; the *James Watt*, 91; the *Boscawen*, 72; and several other ships of war. And early in April Rear-Admiral Plumridge, in his flag-ship, the *Leopard*, was despatched with three other vessels to proceed up the Baltic, and reconnoitre the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. On the 12th of that month Sir Charles Napier, in the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, weighed anchor with 15 vessels, and sailed towards the Gulf of Finland, where he established a rigorous blockade; and cruisers were stationed off the different ports along the coast, so that not a single Russian vessel could show itself in the Baltic.

In the meantime the French had despatched a squadron to the same waters, consisting altogether of 23 ships, carrying 1250 guns. This fleet was under the command of Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschênes, and it sailed from Brest about the middle of April.

On the 19th of April, Capt. J. Foote, of the *Conflict*, was returning from Memel in his gig, with his lieutenant and five sailors, when the boat was capsized on the bar by the surf, and Capt. Foote and four sailors were drowned.

Early in May Admiral Plumridge left the main squadron to cruise with a portion of the fleet in the Gulf of Bothnia; and during the period that elapsed

between the 5th of that month and the 10th of June, when he rejoined Sir Charles Napier, he took and destroyed 46 merchant vessels, either afloat or on the stocks, from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of pitch and tar, and an immense quantity of naval stores, without losing a single man, except in an unfortunate attempt by two of his vessels at Gamla Karleby on the 1st of June. He despatched two ships, the *Odin* and *Vulture*, to that place, which is situated in lat. 63° 48′ N. and long. 23° 21′ E., with orders to take possession of any vessels or naval stores that might be found there; but when the cruisers arrived off the port the water was so shallow that they were obliged to anchor at five miles distance, and four boats were manned and armed, and sent in to destroy the stores. These boats pulled in near to the shore, and, then hoisting a flag of truce, demanded the surrender of the place. The authorities refused, and said that they would defend the place. The flag of truce was then hauled down, and the *Odin's* cutter went forward to reconnoitre, when the Russians opened fire from an ambuscade, hidden by some trees, and eleven men in the *Odin's* boat were killed and wounded by the volley. The boats returned the fire, which was kept up with vigour by the Russians, and the *Vulture's* paddle-box boat was so injured as to become unmanageable. Her crew also were much cut up, and she drifted on shore, and became the prize of the enemy, who made prisoners of all who remained alive on board. The other boats pulled off after fighting for upwards of an hour, and it was then discovered that our loss amounted to 54 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing, besides the *Vulture's* paddle-box boat and its howitzer.

Later in the month of May, the *Hecla*, Capt. Hall, having been detached with the *Arrogant*, Capt. Yelverton, to reconnoitre Hango Bay, planned and executed a daring expedition. The two ships proceeded by night seven miles up a narrow river to Eckness, destroyed a powerful battery, which had opened fire upon them, put to the rout a troop of horse artillery and a large body of infantry with grape and canister, and cut out a large merchantman laden with a valuable cargo, and returned to Hango roads in safety with the prize in tow.* The ships were repeatedly struck by shot, and the upper works studded with rifle bullets; yet they only lost two men killed and one wounded.

A day or two after this affair the *Dragon*, *Magicienne*, and *Hecla* shelled the large fort of Gustavus-Varn, in Hango roads, by which great loss was inflicted on the Russians, who had garrisoned the fort with a large force of infantry. The shells repeatedly fell into the place, and sand-bags, fascines, and bodies were seen to be blown into the air.

About the middle of June the allied fleets, amounting to 51 sail, lay at anchor in Barosund, off

* This gallant deed elicited the following observation from the Grand Duke Constantine, as reported by Lieut. Royer:—"Of all bold and seamanlike operations, this of Captain Hall's—taking his steamer seven miles up a creek of intricate navigation, in an enemy's country—is the most daring I could have imagined. I cannot but admire such conduct even in an enemy."—*Narrative of Lieut. Royer.*

Renskar Island. On the 26th of that month they quitted the station, and proceeded to reconnoitre Cronstadt as far as the Tolboukin Lighthouse, about eight miles distant from the renowned fortress which commands the approach to St. Petersburg. Here they anchored, and six steam-vessels were sent forward to take soundings, and make a closer inspection, but with orders to keep out of cannon range.

On the 21st of July the two main divisions of the allied fleet weighed anchor from Barosund, and proceeded to the Bay of Ledsund, to the south of the group of islands known by the name of the Aland Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia, which were ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1809. Rear-Admiral Chads was immediately ordered to proceed in his flag-ship, the *Edinburgh*, 58, with the *Blenheim*, 60, *Hogue*, 60, *Ajax*, 58, to Lumpar Bay, to the north of which stood the fortress of Bomarsund. The fortifications were erected on a tongue of land at the most easterly point of the Aland Islands, the approaches to which were protected by two marshy swamps. The principal fortress, which was built of granite, stood at the head of a bay, facing the south, and the ground which gradually rose above it was crowned by three towers, built also of granite, of which two only were of any importance—the one on a low hill to the east, and the other similarly situated to the west. On the west the Russians had thrown up an earthwork battery of six guns.* Previously to this the *Valorous*, *Hecla*, and *Odin* steamers had been sent to reconnoitre these islands, and had for seven hours shelled the forts at long ranges with such effect that it was discovered afterwards that had they continued there fire a short time longer the fortress would have surrendered, as its roof was blown in and a serious fire had broken out.

Admiral Chads was soon joined by four French line-of-battle ships, and shortly afterwards the French and English Admirals came up; the former in his flag-ship, the *Inflexible*, and the latter in the *Bulldog* steam-frigate, to which he had temporarily shifted his flag. A French expeditionary force of 10,000 men, under the command of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, had been embarked at Calais on board six English line-of-battle ships, with some steamers and transports, on the 16th of July, and arrived at Lumpar Bay on the 7th of August. Rear-Admiral Plumridge, in the *Leopard*, accompanied by a number of small steamers, now took up his station to the north of the principal fort, with the view of opening fire upon it from that

* A French officer, writing to the *Moniteur*, gives the following description of the fortress:—

"Bomarsund is defended by three separate works, two towers and a long line of batteries. The towers, one round, and the other octagonal, are erected on the summits of the two rocks, and unconnected by any works. Each is surrounded by a broad ditch. At the foot of the rock on which the octagonal tower stands, extends, on the sea side, a long circular front, half occupied on the left by barracks, and on the right by casemated batteries. This is the strongest work; it contains seventy-two embrasures. The Russians had begun to construct a second line of batteries in front of the round tower, but have left it unfinished. A single earthen battery of five pieces of artillery is seen under the trees, about a mile in advance."

side. On the 8th a landing was safely effected in Lumpar Bay in three places, and between that date and the 12th all the troops and a body of marines and sailors from the different ships, together with the siege material and some ship guns, were disembarked, and temporary works were erected. The French batteries were under the direction of General Niel, and the English under that of Brigadier-General Jones, R.E. On the 13th the French opened their fire upon the detached tower to the west, which was captured by them on the following morning, the Commandant being killed in the assault. On the 15th two batteries, manned by English seamen and marines, began to play upon Fort Nottich, the tower which stood upon a low hill near the principal fort to the east; and a complete breach having been made in the walls, and all the guns silenced, a white flag was hoisted in the evening, and the place surrendered.

On the same day the bombardment of the principal fort commenced, both on land and from the sea, five vessels firing shot and shell at the front of the granite battery from a long range. Next day, the 16th, the attack was renewed, but at noon a white flag was hoisted from the walls, and the Russian Commandant, General Bodisco, and the garrison, surrendered unconditionally, although at that time little injury had been done to the works. General Jones stated, in his despatch to the Secretary of War, that "the interior of the fort showed that the fire from the ships had been excellent; nevertheless, the injury to the works was trifling, and ought not to have induced the Governor, with such a strong garrison, no breach, and a well-casemated work, to surrender. The cause may be considered that, finding two of his principal advanced works taken, a breaching battery ready to open, and no prospect of relief, it would be a sacrifice of life to hold out any longer."

In his despatch to the Admiralty, Sir Charles Napier said, that he had intended that Rear-Admiral Plumridge's squadron should shell the north side of Bomarsund, but "when the breaching batteries were placed, he could not take that station without endangering the men in the French batteries. He therefore very wisely took up a position so that he had the Prasto Tower and Bomarsund in a line, and did good service against the Prasto Tower, which I afterwards examined. He was rather too close, being within range of the enemy's fire, and received some damage, but no one was hurt.

"The ships I stationed to the southward were out of range of the enemy's guns, and received no damage; but the shot and shells from the 10-inch guns, together with the fire from the four French mortars, which never missed, and the excellent fire from Captain Pelham's battery, together with the preparations the enemy saw in progress, I presume expedited the surrender.

"Had the enemy held out till the following morning, with the breaching battery judiciously placed by the French engineer (General Niel) within 400 yards of the rear of the fort, and the ships the French and English admirals intended to place in their flank, the for-

tress would have been reduced to ashes."

The Prasto or Presto Tower alluded to in Sir Charles Napier's despatch, was a fort erected on a small island of that name, to the south-east of the island on which stood the principal fortress. It surrendered immediately after the fall of Bomarsund. Our whole loss during the attack consisted of only 1 officer, Lieut. the Hon. C. Wrottesly, and 1 private killed, and 7 wounded. The French loss was rather greater. We took 112 mounted guns, 79 not mounted, 3 mortars, and 7 field pieces; and also 2235 prisoners, who were embarked on board the squadron and sent to England and France.

On reaching England the Russian prisoners were placed on board hulks at Sheerness, but the majority were soon transferred to Lewes, in Sussex, where the old county gaol was prepared for their reception.

After embarking the prisoners, mines were sprung beneath the forts on the 30th and 31st of August and 2nd of September. The Prasto was fired first, and its destruction was complete. Nottich was destroyed the following day, a few rent and shaken portions remaining standing. The main fort was destroyed last, being riven asunder by several explosions. Thus was the work of years, the result of an expenditure of millions, reduced to heaps of rubbish in a few hours.

After the fall of Bomarsund nothing of importance was done by the allied fleets in the Baltic. The French land forces returned forthwith home, having been weakened by the loss of 800 men by cholera, besides those who had fallen in action. The French fleet returned early in the autumn, and the English fleet returned by single ships as the winter drew nearer, leaving a flying squadron in observation, which remained in the Baltic till the ice began to form in the gulf of Finland, and reached England late in November.

If it be objected that little was done by the combined fleet this year, compared with its enormous force of ships and guns, it must be remembered that it kept on the shores of the Baltic and in the neighbourhood of Petersburgh, many thousands of the Czar's best troops, which might otherwise have been sent to the Crimea: that it neutralised the Russian navy, which it kept shut up behind the batteries of Cronstadt and Sweaborg, not daring to trust itself out of reach of the protecting batteries; and also that the Russian merchant flag was swept from its own seas, while our own commerce was carried on in perfect security, as though in a time of profound peace.

WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

Early in the summer a small squadron, consisting of the *Miranda* and *Brisk*, screw-steamers of 15 guns, and the *Eurydice*, sailing-ship, 26, were dispatched to the White Sea to blockade Archangel. On the 3rd of July an unsuccessful attempt was made to get the two smaller ships over the bar of the Dwina, it having been ascertained that the Russians had collected 6000 men about Archangel, and thrown up several strong batteries to defend it. Leaving the *Eurydice*

to maintain the blockade, Captain Lyons, with the *Miranda* and *Brisk*, proceeded to Solovetskoi, and sent a boat on shore with a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of the town: this being refused, the two ships opened fire, but after twelve hours' fighting, being unable to drive the enemy from their batteries, the ships drew off, with the loss of one man killed and one wounded.

On the 23rd of July the squadron anchored off the town of Novitska, and, being fired on by the batteries on the shore, bombarded the place, stormed the batteries, and burnt the town.

Twelve days after this, the British forces landed and destroyed all the public buildings and government stores at a place called Shayley Island. Quitting the inland waters of the White Sea, they proceeded to attack the town of Kola, the capital of Russian Lapland, situated on a river, about 30 miles from the sea: the officers of the *Miranda* contrived, with great skill, to take the ship up to the town, through passages where there was hardly room to swing the ship, and lay her within 250 yards of the battery which defended the approach to the town. A flag of truce having been sent from the shore, a parley took place, but the Governor refusing to surrender, within twenty-four hours, the fort, garrison, and government property as demanded, at the expiration of that time, early on the morning of the 24th of August, the *Miranda* opened fire with grape and canister, which quickly drove the riflemen from the batteries and stockades. A strong party of marines and blue-jackets being landed under cover of the guns of the ship, the batteries were quickly stormed, and by 7.30 P.M. all the government stores were destroyed, the buildings and fortified monastery in flames, one tower alone being left to mark the spot where Kola had once been.

The return to the squadron was effected without interruption, which shortly after returned to England.

PETROPAULOWSKI.

On the 25th of July, the allied fleets cruising in the Pacific on the look-out for two Russian frigates, which had caused some alarm in those seas, consisting of the French vessels *La Forte*, 60, *Eurydice*, 26, *Obligado*, 12, under Admiral Des Pointe, and the English ships *President*, 50, *Pique*, 40, *Virago*, 6, commanded by Admiral Price, left Honolulu, and arrived off Petropaulowski on the 28th of August.

This town, situated on the bay of Avatska, is the principal seaport of the Russian province of Kamschatka, and carries on a trade with the Kurile Islands, which form a connecting link between the extremity of the main land and Japan. It lies in a hollow, backed by volcanic mountains of great elevation, surrounding a harbour of a horse-shoe shape, which is almost closed by a low sandy spit or natural breakwater armed with a masked battery of twelve 36-pounders, behind which two dismantled frigates, the *Aurora*, 44 guns, and *Dwina*, 22, lay with their broadsides facing the mouth of the harbour.

On the 28th, the fleet was fired upon by the batteries while anchoring, and Admiral Price

having reconnoitred the place in the *Virago*, determined to attack it the next morning. The following day, when the *Virago* was trying some long range fire at a 5-gun battery flanking the approach to the harbour, the *Pique* following, an unfortunate calamity occurred which stopped all further proceedings on this day.

A pistol shot was heard on board the *President*, and Admiral Price fell mortally wounded by a bullet fired by his own hand, and survived only a few hours. On the following day, Sir F. Nicolson, who had succeeded to the command of the British squadron, with consent of the French Admiral, recommenced the attack upon the 5-gun battery, that on the sandy spit and a little battery opposite the former. The last-named was soon silenced, and a party landed and spiked the guns under a heavy fire from the *Aurora:* the 5-gun battery was soon after compelled to cease firing, when the whole force of the ship's fire was directed against the masked battery, which, though more than once cleared by the storm of shot and shell, continued to fire a few shots at the close of the day when the ships hauled out of range.

The next day a party was landed at some distance from the harbour to bury the body of Admiral Price, on which occasion two Americans, who were acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as guides, asserting that the town was open to an attack by land in the rear.

In consequence of this information, at daybreak on the 4th of September, a landing party 700 strong was put on board the *Virago*, which ship, taking the *President* and *La Forte* in tow, steamed northward, dropping the *President* when opposite a battery of 10 guns, situated in a gorge of the cliffs, which shut out the town from the sea. This battery was silenced, but not till the *President* had sustained serious damage to her hull. The *Virago* holding her course left the *La Forte* to engage a 5-gun battery on the shore where they purposed to attempt a landing, which was soon silenced, whereupon the landing party disembarked from the *President*, and spiked the guns, but instead of forming in a body and marching by the main road upon the town, they struggled by divisions up the hills at the back of the town, among tangled brushwood filled with Russian sharpshooters.

After an ineffectual struggle, against almost an unseen enemy, in which Captain Parker of the marines and many men were killed, a retreat was sounded, and all the divisions began to descend the hills, but some losing their way, suddenly found themselves brought up, by a precipice of 70 feet deep interposing between them and the shore. Deadly volleys were pouring in from the rear, and they had no alternative but to jump the steep, in doing which some were killed and more maimed. From the ships the men appeared to be falling down the sides of the hill, some headlong, as if shot, some rolling, and all in the greatest confusion.

Covered by the guns of the *Virago*, and protected by a rear-guard of 100 men, who held the advancing Russians in check, the French and English carried off their wounded, and re-embarked

with a loss of one officer killed, 9 wounded, 29 men killed, and 147 wounded, the French sustaining an equal loss.

Except the destruction of some batteries, the spiking of several guns, and some damage done to the frigates by the fire of the ships, the squadron had effected little, and in a day or two it sailed for San Francisco to refit and repair damages.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPAIN.—*Memorial of the Opposition—Revolt at Saragossa—Defection of the troops in Madrid—Battle of Vicalvaro—Insurrection in Madrid—Hotels of the Ministers sacked—Resignation of the 'Rivas' Ministry—Defeat of General Blazer—Espartero forms a Ministry—Flight of the Queen Mother.*

UNITED STATES.—*The President's Message.*

SPAIN.—About the middle of the month of January, Generals Concha, O'Donnell, and Gonzales Bravo, the heads of the Opposition or Moderado party, presented a memorial to the Queen, signed also by Rio Rosas, demanding the assembly of the constituent Cortes and the dismissal of the Sartorius (Conde de San Luis) Ministry, who from their intimate alliance with the Queen's minion Arana, and the Queen-mother, had become extremely obnoxious to the nation. The only answer vouchsafed to this petition was an order to the generals to retire to the Canaries or Balearic Isles, which General O'Donnell refused to obey, and remained concealed in Madrid till June, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to discover his hiding-place.

On the 20th of February, an insurrectionary movement took place in Saragossa, where Brigadier-General Hore, in consequence of his being known to be much attached to General Jose Concha, who had taken refuge in France, having been ordered to proceed with the first battalion of his regiment to Pampeluna, rose in revolt, imprisoned those officers who refused to join in the movement, and took up a position on the bridge over the Ebro. Captain-General Rivero marched against the insurgents at the head of three regiments and several pieces of artillery, when a desperate fight took place in one of the squares of the city, in which Brigadier Hore was killed. The insurgents, however, maintained their position on the bridge, and held the castle of Aljaferia, but abandoned both in the night, retreating in the direction of the French frontier, which they reached on the 28th, and there disbanded. With the exception of a few citizens of Saragossa, few civilians joined Hore's movement: it was unknown in whose cause he raised his banner, and few were disposed to fight merely to expel Sartorius and bring back Concha.

Though the Government were successful in putting down this premature attempt at revolution, the spirit of discontent spread to an alarming extent during the succeeding months; the lamentable state of the finances, the corruption prevailing in every department, the wholesale frauds on the revenue, the inability of Spa-

nish capitalists to make further advances, which drove the Ministry to the extraordinary attempt to replenish the exhausted exchequer by a forced loan, under the pretence of collecting the taxes six months in anticipation of their falling due, made it certain that an attempt would again be made by appeal to arms to rid the country of the obnoxious Ministry and the favourite Arana.

On the 14th of June, Barcelona and Saragossa pronounced against the forced loan, and the conspirators, in Madrid, emboldened by this prospect of assistance, met on the 18th to deliberate on the course of action to be adopted: at the outset there seems to have been a want of unanimity and definite aim; the officers stipulated that Espartero should be sent for as the price of the assistance of the army, and as an earnest that the new government should not be exclusively in the hands of the Moderado party, but contain a liberal infusion of the Progresista element.

The first act of insurrection took place on the morning of the 28th of June, when General Dulce, the Inspector-General of Cavalry, assembled 2000 horse in the Campo de Guardias, on the outskirts of Madrid, as if for inspection, and after haranguing them, exhorted them to revolt. They were shortly joined by General O'Donnell with three battalions of infantry, and the whole took up a position at the village of Canalejas, four miles from Madrid.

On the 29th, the Queen, who was absent at the Escorial, was hastily brought back to Madrid with a strong escort to inspect the garrison on the Prado; but though a liberal distribution of decorations and epaulettes was made to the officers and privates of those regiments who had resisted the overtures of the insurgents, though the Queen herself addressed them and threw herself and her infant on their protection, not a *viva* or shout was heard. The Director-General of the Artillery, Campuzano, and General Lara, refused, when requested, to march against the insurgents, whose outposts were within musket-shot of the palace, alleging that the troops could not be depended upon, at the same time protesting that the Queen owned no more loyal subjects.

Early on the morning of the 30th, a strong column, consisting of four battalions of infantry, two troops of horse artillery, and a regiment of cavalry, under General Quesada, attacked the insurgents at the village of Vicalvaro, but were speedily compelled to retreat with great loss; but being reinforced by fresh troops under General Lara, renewed the engagement with some success. The insurgent cavalry, led by General Dulce, repeatedly charged the royalist infantry and guns; but failing to take the latter, they drew off their forces, and the Queen's troops retired to Madrid. A few squadrons of insurgent cavalry hovered on their rear, and at the Alcala gate made a gallant dash at the rear guard, endeavouring, but unsuccessfully, to rescue Colonel Garrigo, who had fallen into the hands of the Queen's troops earlier in the day. The action lasted till nightfall,

with a loss of 1000 killed and wounded on the side of the insurgents, and 1500 of the royalists, who, if not defeated, entirely failed in their object of dispersing the rebel forces. O'Donnell, finding his force too weak to hold his position in the immediate neighbourhood of Madrid, retired by rail to Aranjuez, breaking up the rails and destroying minor bridges behind him: here he remained undisturbed for some days, till the Government, having been reinforced by some fresh troops from Valladolid, sent a column of 5000 men, under General Blazer, in pursuit; the insurgents, who had behaved quietly and orderly during their stay at Aranjuez, then retreated along the main south road to Tembleque, Manzanares, Puerto Lapiche, and Baylen, followed by General Blazer, at an interval of two or three days' march.

On the 7th of July General Buceta, with a strong detachment, by a retrogade movement successfully attacked Cuenca, which was defended by a feeble garrison, and thus established a connecting link between the insurgents in Andalusia and Valencia. On the 10th General Serrano joined O'Donnell from Granada, but brought only a small body of troops with him. General O'Donnell finding that the country would not move to place him in power with a Moderado Government, made overtures to the Progresista party, which were accepted, and a proclamation issued in accordance with this new phase of the revolution. In answer to the amended manifesto of the associated leaders, declaring their object to be the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837, with its constituent Cortes, the implied maintenance of the throne of Isabel II., the dismissal of the Camerilla and the Queen-Mother, and the re-organisation of the National Guard, all the most important towns which had hitherto held aloof from the insurrection rose in its favour. Valladolid, Saragossa, Granada, San Sebastian, Tarragona, Gerona, Lerida, Vittoria, Burgos, Salamanca, and Barcelona gave in their adhesion to the Pronunciamento, the troops almost everywhere joining in the movement.

Upon this the Sartorius Ministry acknowledged the impossibility of maintaining a hopeless and unequal contest, and resigned on the 17th of July, seeking safety in flight. The Court in this extremity attempted the formation of a Ministry under General Cordova, with the Duke de Rivas as President of the Council, and two others of the Moderado party, supported by three Progresistas and Rio Rosas, who had lately seceded to that party. As soon as this became known, the people of Madrid rose in insurrection; at eight o'clock in the evening of the 17th they attacked the Prefecture, and possessed themselves of the arms deposited there, and proceeded to attack the Government buildings; at ten o'clock a meeting took place in the Town Hall, and, a Junta for the province having been formed, a memorial was drawn up, expressing the wishes of the people, which was presented by a deputation, headed by Señor Corradi, the Liberal editor of the *Clamor Publico*. The memorial was as follows:—"Señora,—

The undersigned Spanish citizens and interpreters of the wishes and desires of the people of Madrid, whom they have the honour to represent, expose to your Majesty, with due respect, that, considering the grave circumstances in which are this capital and the whole nation, there is no other means of safety for the Throne, but in restoring to the people the rights which have been usurped from them, respecting their principles of morality and justice, removing from your Majesty's side the perfidious counsellors who have compromised by their misdeeds and violence the peace of the kingdom and the institutions that the country has conquered with its blood and treasures. The people of Madrid demand constituent Cortes, in which may be fixed in a stable and secure manner the bases of its political and social re-organisation among them, and, as a guarantee of order and liberty, it demands the re-establishment of the National Guard. The people, exhausted by the weight of onerous taxes, also asks of your Majesty a diminution of the imposts and other burdens upon it. Victim and plaything of adventurers and bastard ambitions, it dares to hope that merit and virtue alone will be listened to in the councils of the Crown. May your Majesty be pleased to receive the sentiments of the people of Madrid, which the exponents transmit with all fidelity.—God preserve, &c.

"Madrid, July 17th, 1854."

The Queen heard them kindly, and assured them she would decide for the best with respect to the contents of their petition, keeping the national wish in view. On their return, and as they were endeavouring to tranquillise the people, General Cordova, who, it is said, had given his promise to the Junta not to molest the people that night, they pledging themselves to keep them quiet, ordered two battalions to open fire in the Plaza Mayor. Later in the night the exasperated mob sacked, pillaged, and set on fire the hotels occupied by the Ministers San Luis, Domenech, Collantes, Count de Quinto (Civil Governor of Madrid), and Count Vista Hermosa and Salamanca (the banker and railway contractor). They next attacked Queen Christina's Palace, in the Plaza-de-los-Ministerios, and, having made an entrance into one wing, threw out the furniture to feed a large bonfire, and set fire to the Palace itself. By this time some troops arrived, and, after firing a few volleys, cleared the square, and succeeded in confining the conflagration to the wing in which it had begun.

On the 18th barricades were erected in all the main streets which debouch on the Puerta del Sol, which were manned by armed insurgents, led by officers of the army and engineers, from behind which they kept the troops at bay for 18 hours, notwithstanding that at two points artillery was brought to bear upon them. The number killed was computed to be 400, and double that number wounded. About six o'clock on the evening of the 19th a suspension of hostilities was called for on the ground that General Cordova had resigned, and Marshal Espartero had been charged to form a Government, in accord-

ance with the wishes of the nation. In a moment every one laid down his arms, the troops fraternised with the people, and portraits of Espartero, borrowed from the possessors, were placed upon the barricades, surrounded by laurels.

In the meantime an action had been fought near Cordova between O'Donnell and General Blazer and Count Vista Hermosa, in which the latter were both wounded and taken prisoners, and their troops dispersed: the two commanders were sent by O'Donnell under the escort of the chief of his staff to Gibraltar, where they were set at liberty.

O'Donnell being thus set free, retraced his steps towards Madrid, meeting everywhere with expressions of sympathy and gratitude.

On receipt of the Queen's message calling him to form a Ministry, Espartero sent General Salazar from Logrono to Madrid, to submit to the Queen the two conditions on which he would undertake the Government. These were the banishment of the Queen-mother and the assembling of the Constituent Cortes: pending this, he removed from Logrono to Saragossa, from which latter place he issued two proclamations to the army and to the people, calling upon them to maintain order. The Queen having complied with the conditions, Espartero set out for Madrid, and having made arrangements with General O'Donnell, they entered together on the 29th of July, escorted by the National Guard and thousands of the people. His first act, after waiting on the Queen, was to form a Ministry composed of the following names:—Espartero, President of the Council; General O'Donnell, War; Alonzo, Justice; Santa Cruz, Interior; Manuel Collado, Finance; General Salazar, Marine; Pacheco, Foreign Affairs; Lujan, Public Works.

The first question debated by the new Coalition Ministry was, whether the elections should take place in conformity with the Constitution of 1845 or 1837.

The Moderado Section urged that the former was still in force, and therefore the elections must be governed by it, well knowing that the restricted franchise would give them a majority in the Chamber. The Progresista party demanded that they should take place according to that of 1837 (which was a modified form of the Constitution of Cadiz in 1812), and which was based on universal suffrage. To this latter method Espartero inclined, and as the Junta of Madrid supported this view, it was determined the elections should take place by universal suffrage, a method which ensured a majority in favour of the Progresistas.

Queen Christina, who during the outbreak had been living at the Palace, made an attempt on the 3rd of August to leave for the frontier of Portugal: when this became known a large body of the lowest orders assembled in the suburb through which the carriages would have to pass, and assumed such a menacing attitude, that the proposed journey was abandoned.

The next day the Junta of Madrid demanded the impeachment of the Queen-mother and her trial by the Cortes, which was

reluctantly conceded by Espartero.

On the morning of the 4th, the men of the barricades, at their own request, were permitted to defile before the Palace to the number of 2000 or 3000 with *vivas* for the Queen and for Espartero, after which they quietly dispersed, and the authorities proceeded without interruption to remove the barricades. A Royal Decree of the 6th re-established the provincial deputations which existed in 1849, and suppressed the provincial juntas throughout the kingdom.

The next acts of the new Ministry were to recall all the accredited agents at the courts of Europe, and replace them by men of tried worth: to remove all the officers of the household, male and female; to convoke the Cortes with one Chamber only, the Congress of Deputies, and by the decree which convoked them, forbidding them when assembled to enter upon any discussion as to a change of dynasty.

Madrid being now quiet, the barricades removed, and the country pacified, the generals who had taken part in the insurrection were rewarded with appointments vacated by the flight of the partizans of Sartorius and the Queen-mother. O'Donnell was created Field-Marshal, General Jose Concha appointed to the chief command in Catalonia. Garrigo, who in the space of a month had been insurgent, prisoner, sentenced to death, and pardoned, was made Major-General, and appointed to a command in the Balearic Isles.

On the 23rd of August, the Queen-mother left Madrid under a strong escort *en route* for Lisbon, but was taken ill on the road, probably in consequence of the intense excitement she had been exposed to during the previous six weeks; after some delay, she reached Lisbon in safety, and shortly after proceeded to Paris, where she arrived in December, having apartments in the palace of Malmaison assigned for the use of herself and family.

The ex-Ministers all reached the French frontier in safety.

UNITED STATES.—On the 4th of December both Houses of Congress assembled, at the hour of noon, 37 Senators and 197 Representatives being present in their respective Chambers. The President, General Pierce, delivered his annual Address or Message, from which we select the most important passages.

Partial Failure of Crops, Sickness, &c.—"The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops in portions of the country have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifices of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labour of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample

grounds for reverend thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people."

Foreign Policy.—"Leaving the Transatlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent Powers of this Continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced on their part occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused as it is over all the seas of the globe. The Government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehensions that we are disposed to encroach on the rights or endanger the security of other States."

Territorial Expansion and Foreign Commerce.—"Some European Powers have regarded with disquieting concern the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging aright to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them which have within a comparatively recent period subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess or claim the control of the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honourably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

"Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime Power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the Government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view in regard to this interest embraces its future as well as its present security."

Ideas entertained in the United States as to the Rights of Neutral Nations. Convention with Russia, &c.—"Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal Powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was to assert the doctrine that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another every maritime Power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one Power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French Revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognised international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights appeared to me to afford an occasion inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several Powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this Government to those of Europe and America.

"Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other Powers have, as yet, taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

"The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our Minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

"The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renuncia-

tion of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a Power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this Government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime Power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that Power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval Power. Nor would this country be better situated in a war with one of the secondary naval Powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce would give any of them a like advantage over us.

"The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval Power, is not entitled to more favourable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honour or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading Powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground."

Ratification of Treaty with Great Britain. Difference of Opinion as to Boundary Line.—"Since the adjournment of Congress the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries and to reciprocal trade with the British North-American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us,

although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North-American provinces, in return for which she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favourable consideration a proposition which will be submitted to you for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit free of duty the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement similar to that regarding British fish has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favourable consideration.

"There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain as to the boundary line of the territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two Governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made on just terms for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing also the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose."

Relations with France, Spain, and Denmark.—"France was the

early and efficient ally of the United States in the struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the Governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French Consul at San Francisco was not long since brought into the United States' District Court at that place by compulsory process as a witness in favour of another foreign Consul, in violation, as the French Government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its Consul, such explanation has been made as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French Government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American Minister to Spain from passing through France on his way from London to Madrid. But that Government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the Minister of the United States; and after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our Envoy at Paris and the Minister of Foreign Relations of the French Government.

"The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late Ministers were violently expelled from power, and men of very different views in relation to its internal affairs have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume and press on negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish Government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our Minister will find the present Government more favourably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony and preserving peace between the two countries.

"Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826 with Denmark provides, that there shall not be paid on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favoured nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and conse-

quently may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the Government of Denmark."

Treaties with Japan, Mexico, the Argentine Confederation, &c.—"The naval expedition despatched about two years since, for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and to adopt requisite commercial regulations.

"The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavours to obtain from the Mexican Government a favourable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican Republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organising hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition in which its frontiers have been left has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil efficiently these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican Government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this Government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

"The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organised, and the work is already commenced.

"Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation and with the Republics of Uruguay and Para-

guay secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavours to open the Amazon. The reasons in favour of the free use of that river I had occasion to present fully in a former Message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this Government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will eventually reach a favourable result.

"Convenient means of transit between the several parts of a country are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one Government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse and vast interchange of commercial productions between these remote divisions of the republic. At the present time the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the Government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption."

Difficulties in Central America —Inter-Oceanic Communications —Affair of Greytown as viewed in the United States.—"In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19th, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been reopened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a readjustment of which is now under consideration. Our Minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

"As incidental to those questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the isthmus, a company was organised under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much-used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change

the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious Sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any Power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organisation, and declared themselves an independent sovereign State. And at some time a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community—that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Puenta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

"At a later period they organised a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Puenta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbour of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Puenta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then as on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our Minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, (for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded), and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed effectually to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American Minister afterwards visited Greytown, and while he was there a mob, including certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, dispatched from the American steamer *Northern Light*, to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Puenta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer with her passengers for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organised, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was

made at the last session of Congress.

"This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed for the most part of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depôt of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

"Such in substance are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this Government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question in power to do mischief was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular Government, and had, in fact, no recognised dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible in any way for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organised political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a Government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilised States.

"Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this Government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our Minister, and that a ship of war would be dispatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands; but the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop of war *Cyane*, was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid

loss of property in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner *Bermuda*, who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence, with the leaders among them, to interpose, and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken by the people to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges on which the demands for redress were founded had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the *Cyane*. By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance on their part is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American Government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign Power, which they presumed to think looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The *Cyane* at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement, but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

"When the *Cyane* was ordered to Central America it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for 'a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life.' Instructions to that effect were given to her commander; and no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the *Cyane* found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Puenta Arenas, and probably emboldened them

to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the *Cyane's* mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

"This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign Powers, and has been characterised with more harshness than justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States standing in the very front of modern civilisation, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been characterised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty."

Internal Prosperity.—"Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country,—always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it will appear that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was 73,549,705 dollars; and that the public expenditure for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to 51,018,249 dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to 24,336,380 dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to 21,942,892 dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to 20,137,967 dollars of receipts above expenditures also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least 15,000,000 dollars. I shall therefore continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which at the commencement of the last fiscal year was 67,340,628 dollars; of which there had been paid on the 20th day of November, 1854, the sum of 22,365,172 dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only 44,975,456 dollars, redeemable at different periods within 14 years. There are also remnants of other Government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to 233,179 dollars. This statement exhibits the fact

that the annual income of the Government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds by many millions of dollars the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different executive departments, at the last session, amounted to 38,406,581 dollars, and the appropriations made to the sum of 58,116,958 dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than 20,000,000 dollars was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced 10,000,000 dollars to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than 40,000,000 dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and, as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue, and not protection, may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect."

Proposed Increase of the Army, Navy, &c.—"The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it require that any proposed augmentation in time of peace be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find in existing circumstances a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments—two of infantry, and two of mounted men—will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

"With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organisation is the result of partial legislation, often directed to special objects and interests, and the laws regulating rank and command having been adopted many years ago from the British service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

"The present organisation, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connection with troops and those active duties in the field which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers and to the nice sense of honour which should be cultivated among them would seem to exact compliance with the established rule or promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers, who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered, by age or infirmity, incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement therefore would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favourable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested; and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organisation of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organisation of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are and have been on duty as infantry, the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

"In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform as the complement of a system which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

"The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organisation and gradual increase of

the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favourable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force by sea and land are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this Message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the 2000 miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships of war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively-increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy."

Sale of Public Lands.—"During the last fiscal year 11,070,935 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 8,190,017 acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is 7,035,735, and the amount received therefor 9,285,533 dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of 23,000,000 acres. The increase of lands sold over the previous year is about 6,000,000 acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of 5,500,000 sold, exceeding by nearly 4,000,000 acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury."

Conclusion.—"Our forefathers of the 13 united colonies, in acquiring their independence and in founding this republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government, to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen with complete security of the public order, to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility by the free action of

mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misplaced force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish with loyal fealty and devoted affection this Union as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honour of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalise the intercourse of nations; and, by such just and honourable means, and such only, while exalting the condition of the republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example among all the Powers of Christendom.

"Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the Government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

"FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"Washington, Dec. 4."

CHRONICLE.

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JANUARY, 1854.

1. THE WEATHER.—The commencement of the new year was accompanied by such weather as reminded "the oldest inhabitant" of the winters of his youth. For many years the festivities of the season have been kept in the absence of the exhilarating influence of frost and snow; this year we had both in abundance. The last days of the past year were cold, clear, and frosty. The canals and ponds were thickly covered with ice, and skaters and sliders took their healthy exercise in security. The night of the first of January was intensely cold, and some snow fell; on Monday the cold increased greatly, and on the night of Tuesday, the thermometer marked a greater degree of cold than has been experienced in London for 45 years — eight degrees *below* zero; but this extreme was very local.

In 1814 the greatest cold was on the 9th, 13th, and 14th January, when the thermometer registered 4°, 3°, 5°; February 9, 1816, 2°; January 1, 1820, 6°; January 19, 1823, 6°; January 20, 1841, 4°; on the 14th March, 1845, 1° below zero.

Numerous persons perished by the cold and snow. Among the more remarkable cases, a train stuck in the snow, and was abandoned by every one, except a platelayer, who refused to leave it. He remained by the engine. The cold stupified him; he fell against the fire-box, and was found dead and much scorched. A waggon stuck in the snow on Salisbury Plain, the driver disengaged the horses, and attempted to make his way home. He lost his road, and was found after some days in a plantation dead, with one of his horses near him.

THE GREAT SNOW. — On the night of Tuesday, there was the heaviest fall of snow which has occurred for many years. When day broke on Wednesday, the parks, the footways, the roads, and the houses, were covered with a thick mantle of snow. As a strong easterly wind blew nearly all night, many persons found their doorways blocked up; and here and there drifts many feet deep were piled up in the streets and roads, leaving bare patches of ground. Armies of men and boys with brooms and shovels went round, and, for a consideration, swept and shovelled a passage through the snow; which, piled up in the roadway, formed an additional obstruction to traffic.

Few omnibuses ran; owners being unwilling to peril their cattle, and drivers unwilling to take the responsibility. Those which ventured forth were drawn some by four, others by three horses; and fares rose from sixpence to a shilling, and in some cases to eighteenpence. Cabs were equally scarce; and mostly drawn by two horses, either abreast or tandem-fashion. Fares rose enormously—five shillings for a mile. Towards night the streets were silent, and all traffic was suspended. The few heavy goods-waggons, which were compelled to work by the necessities of railway traffic, were drawn by six or eight instead of three or four horses.

As the snow-storm extended over the whole country, the railway traffic was nearly stopped. The North-Western line was blocked up at the Tring cutting. The mail-train was imbedded there five hours, and arrived at Euston Square eight hours behind time. On the Great Western, the Plymouth mail due at 4 A.M. did not arrive till 7 A.M. The down-trains started at their proper time, but there was hardly anybody to convey. The Great Northern was blocked on both rails at Grantham, and traffic between Peterborough and Newark was impossible. Late at night no trains had arrived, or were likely to arrive, from beyond Peterborough. The snow in the cuttings lay six feet deep. The Eastern Counties line was obstructed; and labourers were sent down by special engine to clear the rails. In the Chesterford cutting, at 9 o'clock, eight trains were imbedded in the snow. An attempt was made to force a train through the snow by eight engines; but, after proceeding half a mile, it came to a dead stand. The Norwich mail arrived at Shoreditch at 9 o'clock P.M., 14 hours behind time.

The South-Eastern was blocked up early on Tuesday night; but some trains managed to get up. On the London and Brighton line, a path had to be dug through the snow from London to New Cross. The South-Western was blocked for some time at Farnborough, and the Southampton mail was four hours behind.

Late in the night, the report at the General Post Office was, that the Irish, Scotch, Yarmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Cambridge, Peterborough, Dover, Deal, Margate, and Ramsgate mails, had not arrived.

The lines in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, were snowed up. On Wednesday at 7 P.M., the London mail was at Stafford. The drifts were very deep, one sixteen feet. At Birmingham the snow fell heavily; and in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire.

There was a second fall of snow on Wednesday night, reaching to the depth of three inches. It fell without wind, and so softly that even the small points of the iron railings were tipped with snow-caps. Throughout Thursday the supply of cabs was little better than on the preceding day, but omnibuses were more plentiful.

The weather had become somewhat milder. In streets where there was traffic, the snow was poached up, wet, and sloppy; but in more undisturbed situations, lay hard and crisp. By great exertions, the railway communication with all parts, except the extreme north, was in some degree opened up. The snow fell over all parts of the country, and in-

terrupted the communication; in some villages and small towns in hill districts, the inhabitants were reduced to great straits for food.

The appearance of the Thames attracted great attention. Early in the week it became evident that if the frost held the river would be frozen over;—the ice had accumulated in masses, the like of which had not been seen these 15 years. Between Richmond and Brentford there was skating. In the Pool and above it the drift-ice soon rendered navigation all but impossible. The Margate, Gravesend, Woolwich, and Greenwich traffic was stopped on Tuesday; the Boulogne and Hull boats arrived with difficulty; and above London Bridge only heavy coal-barges, with additional hands, could make any way. On Tuesday a schooner was carried away above bridge, before she could be made fast with a hawser; her crew dropped an anchor; it stuck in the ice, and she went under London Bridge; the main-mast was swept off; but here a second anchor caught the bottom, and she remained under the arch.

In consequence of the blocking-up of the river, Billingsgate was scantily supplied with fish. On Tuesday nearly all the supply came by rail; cod was from 15*s.* to 25*s.* each. Coals rose to an enormous price, and the metropolis was threatened with total darkness, for the Gas Companies were unable to procure a supply of coal. At one time there were but *three* laden colliers in the river.

It was feared that the melting of so immense a mass of snow would produce great floods; but this does not appear to have been the case to any serious extent. The thaw, without any great increase of temperature, was steady and continued. The streets of London were cleared in a remarkably short time, chiefly owing to the pains taken to make channels through the mass, by which the snow-water could run off freely.

Scotland and Ireland were also visited by heavy falls of snow; but the traffic does not appear to have been interrupted much more than in ordinary winters. Coaches were left in snow-drifts, sheep lost, and shepherds frozen; but the roads were readily opened.

Wreck of the San Francisco.—*Nearly* 300 *Lives lost.*—The American steam-ship, the *San Francisco*, has been lost in a hurricane off the southern coast of the United States, when nearly 300 persons lost their lives, under circumstances of great horror. The *San Francisco* was a new steam-ship, and had been chartered by the United States Government to convey troops to California. At New York she received on board eight companies of artillery, numbering near 500 men, 16 officers, their wives, and a proportion of the soldiers' wives: the crew are variously stated at from 100 to 150 men; and there were about 30 casual passengers. The whole number of persons on board was between 750 and 800. The vessel was deeply laden with stores and merchandise. She left New York on the 21st of December, 1853. She steamed rapidly towards the south, and on the 23rd had entered the Gulf Stream. Hitherto the wind had been fair and moderate, but towards the afternoon it began to blow, and the sea rose. Towards night it blew a gale. The ship became unmanageable, and the sailors were unable to take in the

sails, which were blown to ribands. The ship's guards were washed away, and about midnight the foremast was snapped in twain, and fell upon the hurricane deck, which it crushed in. As the sea was sweeping over the vessel, the crew fastened down the hatches upon the numerous passengers. Soon after daylight broke, on the 24th, a fearful catastrophe occurred.

"While passing between the second and after-cabin," writes a passenger, "I felt a tremendous sea strike the ship, but I had no idea of the awful consequences. It was the finale of the awful tragedy which had been going on through the night. An overwhelming sea had struck the ship on her starboard quarter, carried away the starboard paddle-box, both smoke-stacks, the whole promenade deck abaft the paddle-boxes, two rows of state rooms, of 12 each, on the main deck, and stove in the main deck hatch. This was the smallest part of the havoc. At one fell swoop nearly 150 human beings were swept into eternity. The majority were private soldiers of the different companies of the 3rd Artillery. One company lost all but 10 of its members. Four officers went with them — Colonel Washington, distinguished at Buena Vista, and other hard-fought fields; Major Taylor and wife; Captain Field, and Lieutenant Smith. The sea was covered with drowning men. The roar of the tempest smothered the 'bubbling cry of strong swimmers in their agony.' In a few moments they sank to rise no more till the sea gives up her dead. Two of all the crowd succeeded in regaining the ship. Another sea like that which struck us, and our fate had been that of the *President*—not a soul would have survived to tell the tale; but it pleased a merciful and all-wise Providence to say to the sea, 'Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.' After the first burst of dismay was over, hope began to revive in our bosoms. The hull was still stanch and strong, and some passing vessel might rescue us from the wreck. Ascending the companion-way, from the saloon to the main deck, I seated myself at the head of the staircase, and surveyed the scene. The steamer was, in all her upper works, a perfect wreck. Foremast, smoke-stack, the greater part of the promenade deck, the saloon, and all the state rooms on the main deck were gone. The main deck was stove, and the water rushing in at every sea we shipped. On the opposite side of the companion-way lay the mangled and bleeding corpse of a soldier, who had been killed instantly by the falling of the deck. A few feet further lay a man groaning and near death from injuries received at the same time. The sea was running mountains high, and every billow that came with its curling crest towards us seemed about to pour into our shattered deck and sink us."

By the fearful blow the vessel had received, the engine was completely disabled, except that it was able to work the pumps; but the decks were shattered and beaten in, and every wave that broke over her poured volumes of water into the hold. The soldiers were told off for baling, and large quantities of cargo were thrown overboard; but the storm continued to blow so fiercely that the water increased upon them. In this condition of peril they lay through the 24th,

25th, and 26th. On Sunday, the 27th, a brig approached, but she declared herself short of provisions, picked up some casks of pork which were floating around, and went her way. On the same day, the American bark *Kilby* came up and tendered her assistance. It was still blowing hard, so that none of the passengers could be sent on board; but on the 28th about 100 persons were transferred through the raging waters. It blew a heavy gale through the night, and when morning came, the bark was not to be seen. The persons left on board the *San Francisco* continued their strenuous exertions, lightened the vessel of much cargo and top-hamper, and by getting a small sail on the mizen-mast, were enabled to keep her more steady. A new visitation now came upon these unfortunates.

"We had now (Thursday, the 29th) reached the sixth day since the storm commenced. We were about to encounter death in a new form. A very large portion of the ship's steerage had been filled with cargo, provisions, military stores, &c. The consequence was that the portion left for the soldiers was much crowded. It had been expected we should soon be in fine weather, and that they could sleep comfortably in standee berths on deck. When the storm came that was impossible, and they were consequently driven below. Crowded in narrow quarters, exposed to cold and wet, obliged to be fed on an insufficient diet in consequence of the loss of the galleys and the impossibility of cooking for such numbers, it is no matter of surprise that disease soon made its appearance. Add to this the influence of depressing passions, anxiety of mind, fright, and despondency, and it is no wonder that they sickened and died. The disease more nearly than anything assumed the form of Asiatic cholera, commencing with diarrhœa and terminating in a few hours. Both the army surgeons having left, the charge of the sick fell upon the surgeon of the ship. To add to our distress, nearly all the medicine in the ship had been either washed overboard or destroyed. The mortality was necessarily great. For several days it averaged 10 deaths a day. Men, women, and children fell indiscriminately before it, and whole families perished in 24 hours. It was a scene of awful suffering, over which I should rather wish to draw a veil, and the like of which I trust a merciful God will spare me ever witnessing again."

In this distressed condition they continued until the morning of the 31st, when the British bark the *Three Bells* approached. She had suffered so much in the storm that she was very leaky, and had but one boat, and that much shattered. However, what could be done, her captain was willing to do. The *San Francisco's* boats had all been destroyed, and the weather on the next two days was so bad that the *Three Bells'* boat could not be launched; but on the 2nd of January a few persons were got on board her. On the 3rd of January the American ship *Antarctic* came up. She had five good boats, and by their means the survivors were got on board the two vessels, by which they were conveyed to New York. The wreck of the *San Francisco* was scuttled when the last of her crew left her.

2. Wreck of an Emigrant Ship.—*One Hundred and Seventy-five Lives lost.*—Another of these appalling catastrophes has occurred

on the North-American coast. The *Staffordshire*, a fine Liverpool and Boston packet-ship, clipper built, and of nearly 2000 tons burden, sailed from Liverpool in the early part of November, with a cargo valued at 20,000*l*., and 198 passengers, mostly emigrants. On the 24th of December she encountered a tremendous gale of wind, which continued several days. On the 28th it carried away her bowsprit, foretopmast rigging, &c., and her rudder. The captain going aloft to examine the security of the foremast, was blown off, fell on the deck, and broke his ankle joint. Near midnight the vessel struck on the Blonn Rocks of Seal Islands. Two boats broke adrift, and the remaining two could only hold a few persons; and those in charge of them could scarcely get clear of the ship, when she went down with 175 human beings, including the captain. Four mates and 21 seamen and 25 passengers were saved, including only one woman. They succeeded on the following day in reaching Seal Islands, but suffered severely from cold and want of provisions.

3. Fatal Fire at Rochdale.—At an early hour of the morning the extensive woollen mill of Messrs. Kelsall, at Rochdale, was destroyed by fire; when two of the operatives lost their lives, and many others were seriously wounded in endeavouring to escape. The mill consisted of four stories and an attic. The manufacture carried on was chiefly of flannels, and the whole of the first, second, and fourth stories and attic were filled with machinery for spinning, weaving, and other processes; the greater part of the third floor was let off as a carding-room to Mr. Thomas Stott. About 150 hands were employed in the concern, of whom 24 worked for Mr. Stott. On the third floor was a machine called a "devil," used in the first process of manufacturing for tearing asunder and cleaning the fibres of wool. About an hour after the mill commenced running, the flame of a gaslight suddenly ignited some "floss," or light portion of the wool, flying about the room in the wind from the machine, and the fire communicated quickly with the wool in the machine itself, and thence extended rapidly over the whole floor. The engines speedily arrived, but their aid was useless, the river being frozen over, as well as the water in the street plugs, by the intense frost.

The operatives in the third story had to pass almost through the fire to reach the staircase, which was at the further end of the mill, and were somewhat scorched in the effort; those below escaped without difficulty. From some cause, those in the fourth story and the attic were not informed of their danger until their escape by the staircase was cut off by the flames. Immediately a rush was made to the windows of the different fronts of the rooms on the fourth and attic floors and to the roof by the operatives, chiefly women and children, and a most appalling spectacle soon presented itself to those outside. The terrified creatures shrieked in an agony of terror, and held out their hands for succour, while the flames wrapped the walls beneath them from the windows upward. Three men, who worked in this part of the building exerted themselves manfully in succouring their comrades, passing them down by ropes; and, perhaps, all might have been thus saved; but, unfortunately, the

alarm of some of the women overcame every other feeling, and they resolved upon the desperate risk of a leap. Some threw themselves out wildly; others crawled through the windows or over the parapet, and clung to the sills and stonework with desperation until their strength failed, and they fell to the ground. Three of these unfortunates were killed; ten or twelve were taken to the hospital; and many received burns and excoriations more or less severe. One of the men who exerted themselves so bravely in rescuing their fellow workmen, by name Radcliffe, when he had passed down all around him by a rope, attempted to save himself by the same means; but his nerve or strength failed him, and he fell from a considerable height. He was much, but not fatally, injured.

4. Singular Accident in the Southampton Docks.—An extraordinary accident happened in the Southampton Docks between five and six o'clock in the morning, when the great lifting shears on the north-east quay of the tidal basin, which had stood seven years, raising the most ponderous masses, now, without any weight upon them, suddenly fell with a terrific crash into the dock, carrying with them a length of nearly 140 feet of the solid masonry, comprising the walls of the dock and a vast extent of the foundations, weighing in the aggregate some thousands of tons. The gigantic legs of the shears, each 80 feet in length and of 15 tons weight, appear to have snapped off in several places like carrots, and the massive wrought-iron bolts and fastenings securing the various parts together were torn away as though they were packthread; while the immense blocks of granite lining the coping of the quay wall, together with great masses of masonry, 40 feet in depth, were swept away and engulphed in the dock with a noise like thunder. The great steam ship *Madrid* was alongside the quay at the time, under repair, her boilers having been lifted in by these very shears only a few days before. Owing to the tide being high, she sustained no damage whatever, the heavy pieces composing the *débris* of the shears having falling outside of her into the dock, while the quay walls slipped inside. It is a providential circumstance that the accident happened before daylight, as, if the occurrence had taken place in the daytime and with a low tide, many lives would probably have been sacrificed among the numerous workmen employed on board, and the vessel herself destroyed. The cause of the disaster is very obscure; but it is supposed that, owing to the recent low tides, caused by the prevalence of heavy north-east winds, the severe frost had penetrated between the dock wall and the earthwork, and, acting upon water in the intervening space, as well as upon the inner part of the foundations, had shaken the stability of the fabric upon which the shears were erected; and that the immense weight and leverage of the shears had poised it over. The damage to the dock-walls is estimated at £12,000, beside the cost of replacing the shears, and the loss of business.

4. Storms and Wrecks on the North Coast.—The intense cold and heavy snow were accompanied on the north coast by a terrific gale, in which many vessels were

lost. At Tynemouth, on the night of the 4th, it blew very hard from the east; nine vessels were blown ashore and wrecked; in some cases the crews perishing. One of these unfortunate vessels was a fine barque, the *Sir Robert Peel*, from Valparaiso, with a valuable cargo. Other vessels went ashore during the gale of the 5th and 6th. At Sunderland, no less than 25 vessels were wrecked, and either totally destroyed or damaged. Seventeen vessels got on the Herd Sands, near Shields. There were numerous reports of unknown vessels foundering at sea, with all hands.

Wrecks were numerous on the southern coast also.

The steamer *Yorkshireman*, a trader between Morecambe and Belfast, was lost during a snow storm. In the thickness at night, the Donaghadee pier-light was mistaken for the Copeland Light, and the vessel was run onto a bed of rocks, where she broke up. The crew escaped.

The losses during the month of January were almost unprecedented. Upwards of 300 wrecks were recorded at Lloyd's, and 700 persons perished.

5. Accouchement of the Queen of Spain.—Intelligence has been received that on the 5th of January her Majesty the Queen of Spain gave birth to a female infant, which lived only three days.

6. Murder of a Stolen Child.—A woman of abandoned character was admitted into the Bishop Auckland workhouse on the 2nd instant, with her female child about 16 months old. She was observed to treat the child with much brutality. On the 5th the child was unwell, but the woman refused to allow any one to sit up with it. In the morning she said the child was better; but the matron being informed that it was, in fact, dead, went to the woman's bed, and found that the child was indeed dead, having been cruelly murdered. From an examination of the body it was found that the skull was severely fractured, the side of the head and face much bruised, and that there was much extravasated blood under the scalp. On the stone mantel-piece of the room were marks which showed too clearly that the barbarous woman had destroyed the child by dashing it against the stonework. On further inquiry it was discovered that the infant was not her own child, but one she had kidnapped about six months before. She had been employed by a poor woman of Sunderland to nurse the child during her own illness. Soon after she absconded from the town, taking the child with her; and although a reward had been immediately offered, she escaped detection.

8. Mysterious Occurrence at Hunslet.—A singular occurrence took place at Hunslet, near Leeds. At an early hour the wife of a respectable person named Longbottom was found lying at the door of their residence, in her nightclothes, and quite insensible; and the body of her husband was found soon after in the neighbouring river. The door of the house was closed, and appearances showed that both had issued from their bed-room window. The unfortunate couple were very respectably conducted; but the circumstances gave rise to suspicion that Longbottom had thrown his wife out of the window, and had then leaped down, and drowned himself. Mrs.

Longbottom recovered sufficiently to appear at the inquest on her husband's body, and her evidence quite negatived this supposition. She said that on the day previous to the occurrence they had been to Leeds, and on their return supped and retired to bed as usual; that she fell asleep soon after getting into bed, and from that moment until the following Thursday, when her consciousness returned, her memory was a perfect blank; she remembered nothing about being awakened, or about going out of the window; nor had she observed anything unusual in the conduct of her husband to warrant the belief that he was labouring under the influence of insanity. The jury returned for verdict that the deceased had drowned himself, and that there was no sufficient evidence to show the state of his mind at the time. It is now supposed that the wife had risen in the night, in a fit of somnambulism, and had got out of, and fallen from the window in that state; that the husband woke in time to see the act, and, either in a fit of frenzy or of terror of misconstruction, had thrown himself into the river.

9. Bread-Riots in Devonshire.—The very high price of corn, and of all other articles of food, necessarily inflicted great hardship upon the poorer classes; and although these privations were borne generally throughout the kingdom with exemplary patience, there was much discontent in some districts, especially those where the wages are low. The principal, indeed almost the only, manifestation of these feelings occurred in Devonshire. In consequence of the advance of the price of wheat to 11*s.* per bushel in the Exeter market on the 6th, the bakers announced their intention to raise the price of the 4-lb. loaf to 9*d.* This gave rise to very angry threats on the part of the labouring class against the bakers and corn-dealers, unless the price was lowered. Numbers of them, chiefly women and boys, perambulated the streets, and on Monday the 9th a mob, mostly women, attacked the bakers' shops, broke the windows, and carried away the bread; in some cases the fixtures were destroyed, and even the furniture broken. Some of the bakers, rather than be subjected to similar treatment, made their peace with the rioters by throwing their bread to them from the windows. The magistracy applied to the commander of the barracks for military assistance, and a troop of Dragoons was sent to occupy the streets. The mob, who seemed to be under the guidance of some leaders, after hooting and pelting the soldiers, sallied upon the villages in the neigbourhood, where they ransacked the baker's shops, broke into a large cider store, and seemed to contemplate further outrages. But the Dragoons followed and dispersed them, capturing a number of the most violent.

At Tiverton, Taunton, Bideford, and many other places in the county, similar disturbances were attempted; but they were checked by the magistracy without difficulty. On examination of the prisoners at Exeter, it was clearly shown that the disturbance was made entirely by the idle and depraved part of the inhabitants, and that the industrious working men and their families had no part in it.

A number of boys and girls were tried at Exeter for their share in these riots. They were

all convicted; one was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, five others to six months each. Sentence on the rest was suspended. They were set at large on the understanding that if they were quiet for the future, they would not be brought up for judgment.

12. East Gloucestershire Election.—The seat for this division of the county, vacated by the succession of the Marquess of Worcester to the Dukedom of Beaufort, was the subject of a severe contest between Sir M. H. H. Beach, a Conservative, and Mr. Holland, a Liberal. Sir Michael took the lead at starting, and was returned by a large majority.

Sir M. H. H. Beach .	3363
Mr. Holland	2444
Majority	1019

Cutting a Tiger's Claws.—A dangerous surgical operation has been successfully performed by the aid of chloroform. For some time past the magnificent tiger in the Hull Zoological Gardens has experienced great torture by the growth of its claws into the fleshy part of its foot. It was determined to make an attempt to cut them, by stupifying the animal with chloroform. Mr. Taylor, veterinary surgeon, operated, and several medical gentlemen were present to advise and assist. Sponges, well saturated with chloroform, were fastened to the end of long staffs, and held to the tiger's nose. He broke several of these, and seemed disposed in this unceremonious way to disappoint all expectations of success. For some time no opportunity was afforded of performing the operation; but when 2 lb. 8 oz. of chloroform had been used the animal was so far stupified as to induce Mr. Taylor to commence. Still it was a task very far from pleasant. Ropes were got round the animal's neck, and his head was drawn close to the bars of the den, and the animal kept close down, so as to prevent the struggles which he was expected to make. By Mr. Taylor's exertions, also, smaller ropes were slipped over each of the tiger's paws, which not only rendered him helpless, but were of use in pulling each paw, as wanted, under the bars to have the claws clipped, which was speedily done by the aid of a pair of forceps.

12. Railway Accident.—The obstruction caused on the railways by the heavy fall of snow has led to accidents. The most serious of these occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway, between Harling and Thetford. Four of the servants of the Company were killed on the spot; the Rev. J. Bell, curate of Bunwell, and fellow of Clare Hall, and Mr. Ellison, a barometer-maker of Norwich, died some days after. Mr. Phillips, silversmith of Birmingham, had both legs broken, and many other persons were injured. From the evidence given at the inquests it appears that a train, which conveyed a body of labourers to clear the line of snow, left Norwich at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Latham, and Mr. Ashcroft, and Mr. Mayhew, superintendents of the line, were in the train. There were two engines. At Harling there were danger-signals to stop all trains. A man named Briggs had been stationed to see to this; no engines were to go forward unless he piloted them on the down-line. But Mr. Latham and Mr. Ashcroft ordered the train to

proceed forward on the up-line; it did so. At a few miles from the station it met a passenger train from Thetford—also drawn by two engines—coming on the same rails. The drivers of both trains were at first uncertain if the trains were on the same line, and when they saw they were, it was too late to prevent a collision. The engines were reversed, the drivers leapt off, and a frightful collision followed. Both engines of the labourers' train were thrown up into the air, and fell backwards with a dreadful crash, and the whole train was destroyed. The Thetford train was more fortunate; the tenders preceded the engines and broke the shock. There was but one passenger in this train. Latham's object in going on the up-line, contrary to the signals at Harling that no trains should go forward, was to clear that line, which he believed to be still encumbered with snow. The train from Thetford had been turned upon the up-line at that station, by order of Mr. Howard, an inspector of the road. Mr. Howard was on the engine; when the Harling train was seen approaching, he told the driver it *must* be on the down-line, as a man had been left at Harling to protect the up-line.

A more serious catastrophe might possibly have occurred but for the presence of mind of the officer in charge of the Thetford train. The instant he had leapt from his train he remembered that he had ordered the passenger train from Cambridge to follow him close. Without waiting even to see the result of the collision, he ran back, and met the Cambridge train proceeding rapidly; he was able to stop it in time to prevent it from running into the entangled trains. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Latham and Mr. Ashcroft, on the ground that they had proceeded on the up-line in spite of direct orders to the contrary. Upon the trial, however, at Norwich, the Chief Baron stopped the case; intimating that the worst offender—Howard—was not in the dock; the prisoners were on their proper line, and ought not to be made responsible for conduct on the part of Howard, which was equally unexpected and unjustifiable.

18. Accident at the Excise Office.—An inquest was held in St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the bodies of Laurence Murray, aged 36, and John Hayes, aged 25, who were killed, and four others seriously injured, by the falling of a portion of the old Excise Office, in Broad Street, on Monday afternoon, the 16th instant.

William Cunningham, of No. 51, Barrett Street, Lambeth, said that on Monday afternoon, about a quarter to 4 o'clock, he was at work at the old Excise Office, in Broad Street. He was one of the foremen, and the deceased, Hayes and Murray, were employed under him. They were both labourers, and at the time of the occurrence were engaged clearing bricks in the top part of the building. The walls all round that part of the premises were perfect. The floor on which they were was only 17 feet by 21, and there were not more than a dozen bricks on the boards. The first intimation he received of the accident was about one minute after he had left the floor, when he noticed some of the men running away. There had been 11 men on that floor wheeling

away bricks and rubbish. The weight of the rubbish, he should say, was not more than 15 cwt. The men who ran away met him on the stairs; they said an accident had taken place, and that they wanted to get down stairs, in order to extricate the men who had fallen through with the rubbish. Witness also went below, and found that the top floor had given way and had carried the next two lower floors with it; the whole of the three floors had consequently fallen, and the men came down with them, and lodged in the cellar. He set to work, and, with assistance, succeeded in about three-quarters of an hour in getting the men out. Six persons were got out, of whom Hayes and Murray were two. Witness had been employed on the premises about three months. He was of opinion that there was not more than 2 cwt. of rubbish on the other floors. He could only account for the top floor giving way by some defect in the timber. The middle girder broke in the centre, not where the greatest weight of rubbish was, as that was at the sides, near the walls.

Other witnesses related the particulars of the accident.

Mr. John Shaw, official referee under the Metropolitan Buildings Act, said that he had made a careful examination of the premises, and also of the timber employed. He had, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the main cause of the occurrence was the insertion of the binders into the girders; the binders ought not to have been let in so far. He found that there was likewise a horizontal split in the wood; the ends were all decayed, but not to any great extent. The reason the accident had not taken place before was that the wood was more dry, and consequently not so brittle. It did not occur to him that any blame was attributable to any person in not finding the fracture out before.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

An accident had occurred at the same buildings (which are in course of being pulled down) a few days before, when several men were hurt, one of whom died in the hospital.

21. Dreadful Wreck of the "Tayleur."—*Nearly* 300 *Persons Drowned.*—A fearful catastrophe occurred in the wreck of the *Tayleur* emigrant ship, on Lambay, an islet a few miles to the north of Dublin Harbour, when 290 of the passengers and crew were drowned.

The *Tayleur* was an entirely new ship, registered 1979 tons, but supposed to have been of the actual burden of at least 3500 tons. She was constructed of iron, and divided into five distinct water-tight compartments. She was a strong well-built ship, abundantly equipped with stores, and was duly certified by the emigration officer as in every respect in accordance with the Passengers Act. Besides her hull, much of the rigging was of iron-chain or wire. She had on board 13 saloon and 445 steerage passengers, 56 officers and seamen (of whom 14 were foreigners), and 14 stewards; in all 528 persons.

The *Tayleur* left the Mersey at noon on Thursday, the 19th January, with fair weather; but it soon came on to blow, and it became necessary to close-reef topsails. This was effected with difficulty, owing to the stiffness of the rigging, the insufficiency of the crew

in number, and to many being foreigners scarcely able to understand the orders. They were six hours taking in two reefs in the topsails, and the main-topsail was split. During all this time the vessel was drifting to leeward in a narrow sea. All Friday the wind blew a gale, and the ship was repeatedly put about. She is stated to have been wonderfully fast, but owing to some defect of construction or management, she was slow in performing the manœuvre of "going round," and drifted some five miles to leeward each time. She also seems to have lost her speed as soon as she was overpressed with sail. A fatal defect was now also discovered —all the compasses, disturbed by the iron hull and fittings—differed some points from each other, and some would not act at all. Under these circumstances, with a slight haze, and owing to the numerous tacks and shifts of wind, the captain lost all knowledge of his position; but at 4 A.M. Saturday, the Skerries Light was sighted, and the ship was found to be on the same spot where the pilot had quitted her on Thursday evening. Still the captain seems to have carried sail, and although the Irish Channel is as well-known by its soundings as a high road by its milestones, omitted that simple precaution. The wind continued to blow hard and shifted to the S.S.W., when suddenly the haze lifted, and land was seen. The ship was instantly put about, but refused to act, and drifted rapidly towards shore. Two anchors were then dropped, but the chain-cables snapped, and the ship drifted bodily onto the rocks. The greatest confusion prevailed among the unfortunate passengers; many attempted to jump onto the rocks, but perished in the waves. Spars and ropes were extended from the ship to the shore, and by these means a large portion of the male passengers saved themselves; but of more than 100 females, three only were preserved. The ship continued to roll heavily against the rocks for a little time, when a sea broke over her, carrying everything before it, and she went down stern foremost; and of 528 persons, 290 were drowned.

One of the survivors thus describes the catastrophe: — "To attempt to paint the heartrending scene on board the ship would be impossible: wives clinging to their husbands—children to their parents — women running wildly about the deck, uttering the most heart-rending cries, many offering all they possessed to persons to get them on shore. Among some of the earliest of the females who attempted to get on shore, were some young Irishwomen: most of them lost their hold of the rope and fell into the sea. The doctor of the ship, a most noble fellow, struggled hard to save his wife and child. He had succeeded in getting about half to the shore on a rope, holding his child by its clothes in his teeth; but just then the ship lurched outwards, by which the rope was dragged from the hands of those who held it, on the lower rocks, and was held only by those above, thus running him high in the air, so that the brave fellow could not drop on the rock. Word was now given to lower the rope gently, but those who held it above let it go by the run, and the poor fellow, with his child, was buried in the waves; but in a short time he again appeared above the water, manfully battling with the waves

and the portions of the wreck that now floated about him. He at length swam to a ladder hanging by a rope alongside the ship, and got upon it. After he had been there a minute or two, a female floated close to him. He immediately took hold of her, and dragged her on the ladder, tenderly parted the hair from her face, and appeared to be encouraging her; but in another minute she was washed from his hold and sank almost immediately. He then got up again into the ship and tried to get his wife on shore; but they both perished. He deserved a better fate! The scene was now most truly awful. The most desperate struggles for life were made by the wretched passengers; great numbers of women jumped overboard, in the vain hope of reaching land; and the ropes were crowded by hundreds, who, in their eagerness, terror, and confusion, frustrated each other's efforts for self-preservation. Many of the females would get half-way, and then become unable to proceed further; and, after clinging to the rope for a short time, would be forced from their hold by those who came after them. Three women only, out of a hundred, were saved. One of those had got part of the way across when her legs fell, and she hung some time by her two hands over the foaming waves; her husband then came on the rope, and managed to assist her to the shore. Two men came on shore with children tied to their backs; but of the whole who fell into the water not above five were saved. I saw one fine girl, who, after falling from the rope, managed to get hold of another one, which was hanging from the side of the ship, and which she held on to for more than a quarter of an hour, the sea every moment dashing her against the side of the ship; but it was impossible for us to lend her any assistance. Some one got a spar out, by which several got on shore; but it soon broke; and now might be seen hundreds hanging to the bulwarks of the ship, each struggling to get on shore. I saw one young woman hanging on the middle of the rope for some time by her two hands; but those pushing to get on shore soon sent her to her doom. The ship's stern now began to sink; the ship made a lurch, and all the ropes were snapped asunder. The scene now was most harrowing. Every wave washed off scores at a time; we could see them struggle for a moment, then, tossing their arms, sink to rise no more. At length the whole of the ship sank under water. There was a fearful struggle for a moment, and all, except two who were in the rigging, were gone."

The cliffs of the island, which on this side is rocky, presented a shocking scene for some days after the disaster. The numerous corpses were dashed by the waves against the rocks and shockingly mutilated, and their clothing was stripped off by the sharp-pointed masses. About 80 corpses were thrown on the shore and were buried on the island; but the rest, together with all the luggage and spars of the wreck, were swept away by the current. The island of Lambay is not entirely uninhabited, and the miserable survivors of the wreck received all the attention the steward of Lord Talbot of Malahide, the clergyman, and cottagers could afford; and relief was speedily obtained from the main land. When the

news of the disaster reached Dublin, a steamer was despatched which brought away the sufferers.

A subscription was opened at the Exchange News Rooms, Liverpool, for the relief of the destitute survivors, and in a short time upwards of 2000*l.* was collected, afterwards largely increased by general donations.

25. The Leith Murder.—*Execution of William Cumming.*—This ruffian, convicted before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on the 19th December last, of the cruel murder of his wife (*see* Chronicle, p. 157), was executed. Repeated respites had been obtained for the purpose of investigating certain alleged matters of mitigation. These inquiries entirely failed, or rather served to show that he well deserved his fate. He was executed in the presence of an immense mass of spectators.

Explosion at Edinburgh.—An explosion, by which seven persons were very dangerously, and two others severely, hurt, has taken place at Edinburgh. The circumstances are somewhat singular. A deaf and dumb man, residing in a house in the Old Vennel, left home about 4 P. M.; when he returned, he brought with him a little keg, which, in answer to inquiries by his wife, he indicated he had found in a passage near. On questioning him again as to its contents, he scanned it narrowly, and made signs to imply that he thought it contained butter. Still in doubt, however, he proceeded to force it open with a poker, but failed. He then put the poker into the fire, and, having made it red hot, he commenced to bore a hole in the keg with it. The keg actually contained gunpowder, and immediately a fearful explosion took place, which blew the roof off the house, and injured, more or less, all who were within. Seven of these were thought to be in danger of their lives.

An explosion has also been caused at Glasgow, by stupid carelessness. A collier, near Glasgow, brought home two tin flasks, one containing gunpowder, and the other some cold tea which he had not drunk while at work. The flasks were similar. He told his wife to put the tea on the fire to warm; she took the wrong flask; after a time the powder exploded, shattering the room, and wounding the people in it.

27. Shipwreck on Barra Islands.—*Thirty Lives lost.*—The iron-bound coast of the island of Barra, off the western part of Scotland, has been the scene of another fatal shipwreck, by the total loss of the Liverpool ship the *W. H. Davis*, while on her voyage to New Orleans, with every person on board, excepting one man, numbering in all no fewer than 30 sufferers. The ship had become unmanageable in the course of the recent fearful westerly gales, and in attempting, during the night of the 27th, to weather Barra Head, went ashore on the rocks of Vatersay, within a short distance of the spot where the *Anna Jane*, emigrant ship, was lost on the 28th of September last, when near 350 lives were lost. When the ill-fated ship touched the rocks, the master and crew took to the rigging, as their only chance of escape, expecting, no doubt, as the wreck heeled over, they should be able to gain the rocks. But a few minutes afterwards, the ship was dashed to pieces, and the whole of the poor fellows fell amidst the crumbling wreck and perished.

The only person who escaped was the steward.

27. Wreck of the "Olinda."—During the night of the 27–28th the fine steamer *Olinda* was lost on the rocks near Holyhead. The *Olinda* was built of iron, of 1500 tons burden, and was one of a line of packets intended to run between Liverpool and the Brazils. She left the Mersey on the morning of the 27th, with a full cargo, and a large number of passengers, for South America. The wind was blowing very hard, and the vessel made but little way. The pilot, in whose charge she still was, either intending to take her inside the Skerries, or desirous of taking the shortest route, brought her so near those fatal rocks that she ran on the Harry Furlong Rock, and became a complete wreck. The vessel was insured for 35,000*l.*; the cargo was valued at 50,000*l.* The crew and passengers were saved.

31. Opening of the Parliament.—This day being appointed for the meeting of Parliament, her Majesty went, in the customary procession, to the House of Lords. The multitude that lined the park and streets was almost unprecedented, and the circumstances of the times gave unusual interest in the ceremonial. As the state carriage passed between the ranks of the people, her Majesty was vociferously cheered, and saluted by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The carriage of the Turkish ambassador, as it passed down the Mall, was surrounded by a mob who cheered his Excellency warmly; and some Turkish boys, who had mingled in the crowd, attracted much attention.

— Launch of the "Hannibal."—A very fine line-of-battle ship was added to the Royal Navy this day. The *Hannibal* was built at Deptford, and was originally intended for a sailing ship of 90 guns; but the great success of the application of the screw in the case of the *Duke of Wellington*, the *Agamemnon*, and other first-rates, altered her destination: she was lengthened, and adapted to carry engines and a screw propeller. The *Hannibal* measures 3136 tons new measurement (2658 tons old measurement), carries a 68-pounder, of 95 cwt., 10 feet long; 28 8-inch guns; 38 long 32's; and 24 32's, 8 feet long. Her engines are to be of 450 horse-power. The *Hannibal* was designed by Mr. C. Willcox, late the master shipwright at this yard.

30. The Macartney Library and MSS.—The library and manuscripts collected by the late Earl of Macartney, whose important diplomatic missions to the courts of China and St. Petersburg have made him celebrated, have been sold by auction. The Earl died in 1806. The books consisted of good editions of historical and other works, such as are usually found in well-furnished libraries. The sale of the manuscripts, which were numerous and important, drew together a large company, and elicited spirited competition. Volumes of Chinese drawings of natural history and costumes, collected during the Earl's embassy to China, brought from 10 to 30 guineas. "A Collection of Original Manuscripts and Autograph Letters of and relating to Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester," sold for 30*l.* "Original Notes of Debates in the Irish Parliament," 10*l.* "Two folio volumes of Letters and Documents addressed to Sir G. Downing, British Minister to the States General of the United Provinces of the

Netherlands, 1644 to 1682," 152*l*. In this collection were two holograph letters of Andrew Marvel, and many other interesting papers. "Hobbes' Leviathan," a curious manuscript, said to be the identical one presented to Charles II. by the author, 15*l*. 10*s*. "An unpublished MS. of Sir Kenelm Digby's Journal of his proceedings against the Algerines, and afterwards against the Venetians," 21*l*. 10*s*. A collection of heraldic MSS., consisting of county visitations, family pedigrees, peerage cases, &c., brought prices varying from 10 to 40 guineas each lot. "Sir Erasmus Gower's Journal of the Proceedings of Her Majesty's ship *Lion*, commencing August, 1793, and ending January, 1794, on a voyage to China," 26*l*. Various papers, copies of reports, and correspondence, 19 vols., 7*l*. "Copies of Letters during Sir G. Macartney's residence in Russia, from 1764 to 1767, with the then Secretary of State," and two other lots of MSS. relating to Russia, sold for 21*l*. The MSS., &c., in the fourth day's sale produced near 1000*l*.

THE WEATHER. — The quarterly return of the Registrar-General offers an account of the meteorology of the period, compiled by accurate observers, and therefore more reliable than the narratives of the daily journals.

The season presented remarkable peculiarities, in regard to the pressure of the atmosphere, the degree of temperature, and their correlative effects. The barometer began to fall rapidly on the 29th of December, and continued to descend till January 1, but not to an equal degree in all places, the greatest decline taking place in Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Wight, Cornwall, and Devonshire—all in the south. On the 2nd and 3rd of January, it fell further at these places, but rose in all places north of 51°. On the 3rd and 4th, the readings fell generally, but more in the south than the north. After the 4th, they began to increase in the south and to fall in the north. The readings were comparatively low in all places.

The changes of temperature during this period were singular. Where the barometer fell continuously, the thermometer remained steady; where it varied much, there were great changes and low temperatures. The extreme severity of the cold was confined to a broad zone, commencing in the south, about 15 miles from the sea, being little felt south of the parallel of Uckfield, and not extending north of York. The sea coast in general did not feel it. The greatest degree of cold was experienced in the midland counties on the 3rd, being −4° at Nottingham—the lowest point marked by trustworthy instruments; −3° at York; and −2° at Grantham. In London the thermometer marked +10° at 1 A.M. In particular localities, however, exposed to peculiar conditions, the cold went much below these points; some thermometers in London marking 8° below zero, or 40° below freezing. The averages of cold during the first days of January were 10° to 14° below the ordinary.

Snow fell very thickly in the beginning of January, and was heaviest in the midland counties; in Cornwall and the south coast west of the Isle of Wight there was but little: in London the depth averaged 12 inches; on the coast of Norfolk, 18 inches; at Liverpool, from 6 to 10 and 14

inches. At Whitehaven there was scarcely any; while to the north it was even unusually light.

The fall of rain in January was about the average; but during the five months from November to the end of March it did not exceed, in the aggregate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is less than the fall within the same period in any year of the present century.

Daring Reconnaisance of Sebastopol.—Although war had not yet been declared against Russia, yet the instructions given to the British captains in the Black Sea, to require all Russian ships of war to return to their own ports, of which a notification had been given to the Russian admirals, render a recent proceeding of Captain Drummond, of Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Retribution*, an action of considerable audacity. It appears that Captain Drummond, taking advantage of a slight fog or haze, ran his ship into the harbour of Sebastopol, and reconnoitred the forts and fleet before she was discovered and brought to by the guns of the forts. Her lieutenant, Mr. O'Reilly was even able to take some spirited sketches (by the aid of the *camera obscura* or by daguerreotype) of the formidable works which defend the harbour. The officers of the *Retribution* reported that the harbour has four principal ports, three mounting 120 guns each, and the fourth 400. They also reported a large fleet of three and two-deckers, frigates and smaller vessels to be lying within the harbour. The condition of these vessels could not, of course, be ascertained under the circumstances.

The Russian Admiral in command at Sebastopol is said to have been cashiered for his remissness in not having sunk the audacious intruder, and sent to serve as a private soldier in the province of Orenburg.

Navigation of the Murray, South Australia.—It is well known that the vast tract of country which forms the south-eastern angle of the great Australian continent has hitherto been comparatively unavailable to settlers by reason of its want of communication with any markets. On the eastern side of the continent there runs from north to south a backbone ridge, which leaves a narrow but fertile district between it and the sea-shore, on which have been planted our flourishing colonies of New South Wales. From the colonies through the mountains there are numerous passes, which, however, are not such as to form channels for the passage of the raw produce of these lands. Numerous travellers — Sturt, Mitchell, Cunningham, and others— have explored the districts lying to the west of the mountain chain, and discovered boundless plains intersected with water-courses and ponds, but liable to all the phenomena which mark the physical geography of Australia. Far more important, however, these districts were watered by numerous large rivers, the Darling, Lachlan, Murrumbridge, Murray, with innumerable tributaries. These streams gradually unite with the Murray, which, after their junction, becomes a mighty stream, encumbered, however, with obstacles to free navigation. This great river was explored by Sturt from the eastward to its mouth, and was found, from being a powerful stream, suddenly to terminate in a large shallow lagoon, called Lake Alexandrina, which was divided from

the Pacific Ocean in Encounter Bay by a bar of shingle, over which there was no passage. At a subsequent period the other advantages of this locality had induced the formation of a settlement called Port Philip; and at the same time the enterprising flock-masters of New South Wales had driven numerous herds of cattle and sheep through the passes, and depastured them on the vast plains of the interior. It became evident, therefore, that should the Murray be rendered navigable and open to the sea, an immense district would be added to the wealth of the colonies, and an important settlement would arise.

The difficulty has been overcome by the enterprise of a private gentleman, Mr. Francis Cadell. In 1848 Mr. Cadell made some practical observations on the tides of the Lake Alexandrina, and his observations convinced him that the Murray could be navigated by steamers. After an interval of absence from Australia, he returned, and renewed his observations in 1851; and, finding that they confirmed his former experiences, he planned a steamer, named the *Lady Augusta*, and superintended her construction himself. But the scarcity of labour delayed the undertaking so much, that Mr. Cadell resolved to make for some inland bend of the river, and to explore it seawards. With this view, he constructed the framework of a boat, and, cutting stout canvas to cover it, packed these materials together, placed them on a horse's back, and mounting another horse, set out for Bendigo. Here he picked up a volunteer crew, and made for Swanhill, a hundred miles from the Diggings. At Swanhill he put his boat together, and named it the *Forerunner*. After many difficulties he embarked, and, carefully sounding all the way, made a voyage of 1300 miles in 25 days, and reached the Lake Alexandrina in safety. It being thus ascertained that the obstacles to the navigation of the Murray might be overcome or avoided, it remained to open the communication with the sea. In August, 1853, the *Lady Augusta* arrived off the sea mouth of the Murray; and, watching his opportunity, Mr. Cadell pushed the steamer through the breakers of the bar passage, steamed up the river, and reached Swanhill. Here the governor of the colony, Sir H. Young, and other officials, came on board, and accompanied the persevering navigator on a further progress up the river. The commercial advantages of the enterprise became immediately apparent; for in the following October a cargo of wool was shipped on board the *Lady Augusta* at a place 1400 miles from the sea, thus opening up for settlement a district of vast extent.

An exploration of such prodigious value of course was not allowed to rest. In 1854 Captain Cadell again steamed up the Murray with such success that he ascended 2000 miles from the sea, and reached within 20 miles of Albury, within the colony of New South Wales, which town he would have reached had not the river been encumbered with removable obstacles. A company has been formed, and two steamboats, with four barges, have already made seven voyages, conveying supplies to farm stations along the banks, and bringing down in return large quantities of wool, tallow, sheepskins, &c. In the meanwhile the Colonial Government has taken in

hand the communication with the sea; and a passage has been discovered which, by removing some obstacles and careful buoying, may be rendered safe for vessels of moderate draught. Other steamers, specially adapted for the navigation of streams of such a character as the Murray, with iron barges, are building in England, and in a very short period it may be expected that these inexhaustible lands will become largely peopled with wealthy and thriving colonists.

From the observations Captain Cadell was enabled to make of the large streams tributary to the Murray, he is of opinion that they afford means of navigation over collateral districts of boundless extent.

FEBRUARY.

1. Great Fire at Quebec.—The Parliament buildings of Quebec have been again destroyed by fire. The conflagration was first observed by a sentinel on duty, who immediately alarmed the officers resident in the buildings. It was at first thought that the fire could have been easily extinguished; but the smoke which pervaded the passages and rooms soon showed that the flames had a deep hold on the inner works. From both within and without the flames were seen spreading about the east corner of the wing in the neighbourhood of the Legislative Council Chamber. A glare of red light for a moment or two illuminated all the windows of the council chamber, situated in the second and third stories, and afterwards disappeared for a considerable time. This simultaneous appearance of flames in several parts of the building widely apart, leads to the idea that the flames were conveyed upwards by the ventilating channels, ascending from the basement to the metal caps that studded the entire roof of the building. It is probable that the garret, which extended almost from end to end of the building, and through which passed the many air-shafts that intersected the edifice, was the chief seat of the fire. The flames spread rapidly on every side; there were many divisional walls, which might have stopped their progress, but none of the doors were fire-proof, and the brick partitions were not carried up so as to divide the timbers of the roofs. The consequence was, that the whole of the legislative buildings, which had just been rebuilt at the cost of 60,000*l.*, were destroyed. The greater part of the records, of the valuable library, and all the paintings, were burnt. The efforts of the authorities to stop the flames were rendered useless by the want of water; the tanks were dry, and the water-plugs all frozen.

— Travels in Africa.—*Important Discovery.*—An important geographical discovery in the interior of Africa has been announced. It was already known that the enterprising African explorer, Dr. Barth, had reached Lake Chadda early in 1851, and that, aided by the Vizier of Bornu, he set out to penetrate Adamana, alone. His perseverance was rewarded; for, on the 29th of May, 1851, he reached Uba, 155 geographical miles from Kuka. He describes the country as rich in herbage, and enlivened by numerous herds of cattle. He then announces an im-

portant discovery:—"The most important day in all my African journeys was the 18th of June; when we reached the river Benué, at a point called Taëpe, where it is joined by the river Faro. [In lat. 90° 2″ N., long. 14° E.] Since leaving Europe, I had not seen so large and imposing a river. The Benué, or 'mother of waters,' which is by far the larger of the two, is half a mile broad, and 9¼ feet deep in the channel where we crossed it. On our return, eleven days later, it had risen 1½ foot. The Faro is 5-12ths of a mile broad, and was 3 feet deep, which had increased to 7¼ by our return. Both rivers have a very strong current, and run to the west into the Kowara [Niger]. We crossed the Benué in boats made out of single trees 25 to 35 feet long, and 1 to 1½ foot broad, and forded the Faro; which latter was accomplished not without difficulty, on account of the strong current. The Benué is said to rise nine days' journey from Yola in a south-easterly direction, and the Faro seven days' journey distant, in a rock called Labul. During the rainy season, the country is inundated to a great extent by the two rivers; which rise to their highest level towards the end of July, and remain at that level for forty days, namely, till the first days of September, when the waters begin to fall. Both rivers are full of crocodiles; and the Benué, I was told, contained gold. After having crossed the rivers, with some difficulty to the camels, we passed at first through some swampy ground; then through a very fine country thickly inhabited; and reached Yola, the capital, on the 22nd of June." In another communication of Dr. Barth he states that the river Benué rises during the rainy season to a height of 40 to 50 feet.

Sale of Coins.—The fine cabinet formed by the late Mr. Christopher Edmonds, comprising only 270 specimens, but these collected with great judgment and taste, and containing in the several series some choice examples in point of artistic merit and beauty of preservation, has been sold. The rare and more interesting examples brought large prices. A rare coin of Mithridates king of Pontus, 60*l.*; a beautiful coin of Syracuse, 13*l.* 15*s.*; another with the laureated head of Apollo, 14*l.* 5*s.*; a coin of Tarentum, 14*l.* 5*s.*; Athens, with galeated head of Minerva, in the finest state, 26*l.*; a Ptolemy Soter and Berenice, 13*l.* 13*s.*; Ptolemy Lathyrus, 13*l.* 13*s.*; Arsinoë, 11*l.* 5*s.*; Cunobeline, 10*l.*; Septimius Severus, with full-faced bust of Julia Domna, between the profile busts of her sons Caracalla and Geta, 15*l.*; Severus, Domna, and Caracalla, a rare coin struck in Syria, 14*l.*; a George noble of Henry VIII., 13*l.* 15*s.*; sovereign of Henry VII., 24*l.*; a double sovereign of Edward VI., 45*l.* 10*s.*; the 50-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, considered the finest known, 67*l.*; another specimen slightly inferior, 49*l.* 10*s.*; the 10-shilling piece of the same period, 30*l.*; pattern for a 60-shilling piece (Scotch) of James II., 7*l.*; pattern for guinea of Anne, 12*l.* 15*s.*; the rare pattern for a 5-guinea piece of George III., 16*l.* 5*s.*; Pistrucci's beautiful pattern for a £5 piece, 20*l.* 5*s.*; Wyon's pattern for the crown of George III. in gold, 11*l.* 5*s.*; Wyon's proof of the Victoria crown in gold, 21*l.*; a medallion of William IV., by Chantry

and Wyon, 25*l.* 10*s.*; the 20-shilling piece of Charles I., 10*l.* The 270 coins produced the large sum of 1204*l.* 9*s.*

7. Oxford University Election.—The venerated member for the University, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having resigned his seat, in consequence of increasing years and failing health having, in his own estimation, rendered him incapable of conscientiously discharging the duties of his trust, the vacant seat was filled up by the election of Sir William Heathcote, without opposition.

Sir Robert Inglis was elected by Convocation in 1829, when Mr. Peel, intent upon Catholic Emancipation, resigned his seat and proffered himself for re-election. The opponents of that measure, considering that his success would commit the University to the obnoxious Bill even more than if he had never resigned, took steps to obtain a more Protestant champion. This gentleman they found in Sir Robert Inglis, at that time M.P. for Ripon, a member of Christ Church, the steady opponent of the proposed concessions, and acceptable to all men, for his religious sentiments, his urbanity, his conscientiousness in discharge of his duties, and his scholarship. The utmost power of the Government and Court was exerted to obtain Mr. Peel's re-election; but Sir R. Inglis was returned by a majority of 146 votes. From that time Sir Robert has filled his important seat in the House of Commons, in a manner to secure the respect of all its members, and to give him no slight weight in the deliberations of that assembly. But during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since Sir Robert first took his seat as representative of the University, the policy to which he was opposed has succeeded, measure by measure, and the opinions he continued conscientiously to maintain had lost their power over the minds of men. As the weight of years gradually came upon him, Sir Robert sought to confine his Parliamentary efforts to matters connected with the University, or, which concerned religion and public morality; but the distinctions between these and other public affairs were oftentimes too fine; and feeling that, having undertaken the whole, he could not conscientiously confine himself to part, and perhaps feeling himself no longer equal to maintain the interests of the University in the measures of reform announced by the Government, he thankfully resigned his trust into younger hands.

8. Fatal Fire in Princes Street, Soho.—*Nine lives lost.*—A fatal fire occurred in Princes Street, Soho, at the back of St. Anne's Church, by which the lives of nine persons were lost. The house destroyed, No. 19, Princes Street, was let out in tenements. The shop and parlour were occupied by Mr. Reeve, a print and bookseller; in the first floor resided the landlord, James Auther, a painter and glazier, with his wife and daughter, and servant; the second floor was rented by an interpreter, named Pouget, who, with his wife and three young children, occupied the two small rooms of which it consisted; in the front and back attics lived an aged female, Sarah Mullins, and a journeyman tailor, of the name of Adams, with his wife.

The fire was first discovered by

a young woman, daughter to Mr. Auther's servant, who slept with her mother. She gave the alarm to the Pouget family, who slept on the same floor, and screamed at the window for the police. The officers instantly sent for the fire-engines and life-escapes; but before they could arrive, and almost before the inmates could be alarmed, the fire had reached the second and third floors, at the windows of which several persons were observed imploring assistance. No assistance could be rendered by the staircase or other means; and the house being old, with much timber, the flames spread rapidly. Within a very few minutes after the fire had been discovered, Pouget, who with his wife and three children had been observed at the windows imploring assistance, precipitated himself into the street, falling with great violence on the flag-stones, and sustaining such injuries that he died in the Charing Cross Hospital. In a very few minutes afterwards, and before the arrival of either the engines or the fire-escape, all the inmates previously seen at the windows had disappeared, and their terrible fate was too apparent. When the engines arrived the fire was speedily subdued, leaving the ground floor untouched, and a large portion of the first and second floor staircases standing. On examination of the ruins, the fatal extent of the calamity was discovered. In the second floor front room, and near the window from which Pouget had precipitated himself, were found the half-charred remains of his unfortunate wife and three children. In the back attic, the bodies of Adams and his wife, and of Mrs. Mullins, were found lying in a heap, as if they had fallen down and died together. The origin of the fire could not be discovered.

8. Departure of the Russian Ambassador. — The first overt symptom of the approaching war occurred in the departure of the Russian Ambassador from our Court. On the 4th of February, his Excellency Baron Brunow had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of formally announcing to him the close of diplomatic relations between the two Courts, and his own immediate departure. When a minister is recalled under circumstances such as the present, he has not an audience of leave of the Sovereign to whose Court he is accredited; but his departure does not amount to a declaration of war. Baron Brunow left London on the afternoon of the 8th of February, and passed over from Dover to Calais the following morning.

Baron Brunow first came to England in 1839, being sent on a special mission relating to the Turco-Egyptian question. At the end of the same year he was formally accredited to the Court of St. James's, at which he has represented his Sovereign ever since.

The British Minister at the Court of St. Petersburgh, Sir Hamilton Seymour, whose straightforward despatches have done so much to enlist the moral opinion of Europe on our side, being recalled from that Court, arrived at Dover on the 5th of March, *relictis impedimentis;* for the Emperor, or more probably some of his worshipping officers, put such obstacles in the way of the sailing of the ship in which his Excellency's baggage was embarked, that it was

some months before Sir Hamilton recovered his chattels.

8. Extensive Embezzlement. — *Marylebone Police Court.* — Thomas Goalen, a person who held the highly-respectable and valuable appointment of chief officer in the audit department of the London and North-Western Railway, was placed at the bar, charged with having defrauded the Company of many thousand pounds. The specific charges against the accused referred to two sums of 2184*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* and 1501*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

As the investigation proceeded further discoveries were made, and it came to light that, independent of the sums embezzled by means of false entries, the prisoner acted in collusion with William Caitcheou, the Company's cashier at Liverpool, by whose means he had defrauded their employers of large sums. Caitcheou also appeared to have plundered the Company independently of Goalen. In the whole, sums amounting to at least 10,000*l.* were discovered to have been abstracted by these two trusted servants. Goalen had a salary of 600*l.* a year, Caitcheou of 150*l.*

On trial, Goalen pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to 14 years transportation; Caitcheou, who appeared to have been led into temptation by his superior officer, to four years penal servitude.

13. Destruction of the Flax Mills at Bromley.—About half-past 5 in the evening a fire broke out at Claussen's Patent Flax, Hemp, and Jute Company's Mills, at Bromley, by which they were almost totally destroyed.

The premises covered a large extent of ground, and comprised the principal mill, machine-houses, devilling-rooms, drying-houses, and a large warehouse. In front of the premises were packed in the open yard, under marquees, several heaps of hemp, jute, and flax, each stack being as high as an ordinary dwelling-house.

The fire was first discovered by a boy employed in the mill, whose attention was attracted by a small body of fire in one of the front warehouses. At that time the fire was travelling along the ceiling, and appeared to be feeding upon the loose dust that had accumulated round the joistings. The alarm was given, and in a few minutes a strong body of police arrived. The police and the persons employed in the works succeeded in removing large quantities of goods from the warehouse to less endangered parts of the premises; but this labour ultimately proved useless, as the flames reached them and they were destroyed. The electric telegraph was employed to summon the engines; but notwithstanding the advantage of that wonderful instrument, before they could arrive the flames were issuing from every window in the warehouse and mills. When the roof fell in, a tremendous shower of sparks rose high into the air, and falling upon the stacks of jute and hemp in the yard, as well as the greater portion of the goods previously removed from the premises, set fire to the whole. The wind at the same time blew hard, and very few minutes elapsed before the various stacks of hemp and other articles were in flames. Throughout the night the whole neighbourhood was illuminated by the fierce light of the fire, which was not extinguished until the next night. The cording-rooms, drying-houses, store-rooms, and machine-rooms,

together with the immense stock of material in the yard, were totally consumed. The engine-rooms and bleaching-houses were saved.

16. Extensive Burglary in the City.—A very extensive burglary was discovered to have been effected on the premises, in Gresham Street, City, in the occupation of Messrs. Hargrave and Sons, shawl manufacturers. The discovery was made by one of the firm, who, on entering the lower warehouse in the morning, was amazed at finding it in the greatest possible confusion, bales of goods having been displaced and the most valuable articles abstracted, whilst rich and costly fabrics were strewed over the floor. When the inspector of police arrived a further search was instituted, when it was found that the counting-house had been entered, and cash, Bank of England and provincial bank-notes, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other documents to the amount of upwards of 5000*l.*, carried off; and on looking over the stock it was discovered that shawls and silk handkerchiefs, valued at upwards of 350*l.*, were missing. It remained a mystery whether the thieves got into the premises by means of false keys, or whether one of the gang had not concealed himself on the premises over-night.

— Bursting of a Canal.—The canal from Sheffield to Tinsley, a distance of about 4 miles, where it joins the River Dun Company's navigation, suddenly burst within half-a-mile of its Sheffield terminus, and caused extensive damage by the inundation of the extensive warehouses and works on its banks, and to a number of cottages and other buildings. The works of Messrs. Turton and Sons cover an area of about three acres, and find employment for about 800 workmen in the manufacture of steel, railway springs, files, edge tools, and cutlery. About 9·15 P.M., the night foreman of the mills was in the act of charging one of the furnaces with ingots of steel, to be heated ready for being passed through the ponderous rollers and formed into bars, when the square pitching stones which form the floor of the mill were suddenly thrown up for a space of several feet, and water spouted forth from the opening in such an immense volume that it was evident the place would be filled in a few minutes. He instantly gave an alarm to the workmen; but the mill was so speedily flooded, that they had not time to gather up their coats or any covering to protect them from the cold. They succeeded in escaping from the mill, and placing themselves on an elevated portion of the ground. It was immediately surmised that the inundation was connected with some casualty at the canal. The banks on inspection were, however, found entire; but a whirlpool in the centre, down which the water was gushing with fearful force, showed that the source of the mischief was the giving way of the bed of the channel. The water had then passed under ground through some old culvert or colliery working for a distance of about thirty yards, whence it forced its way into Messrs. Turton's works. The whole of the machinery within the rolling mill and tilt was speedily under water, the furnace fires extinguished, and the ware-

houses, file and edge tool workshops on the ground-floor, were flooded several feet deep.

18. Dreadful Colliery Explosion at Wigan. — *Eighty-nine Lives lost.*—An account is given in the Chronicle of last year (p. 43) of a dreadful explosion which occurred in March last at the Arley Mine, near Wigan, when 58 persons were killed. Another and still more frightful catastrophe has happened at the same fatal mine. The colliers proceeded to work on Saturday morning at the usual hour. Their number is not accurately known, as no register was kept, but it is supposed that about 220 were actually at work. The men were spread over the north and south levels, the greater number being in the north, which are of great extent, and are well known to be highly charged with carburetted hydrogen gas. The engine-driver and the banksmen in charge of the "pit-brow" had no suspicion of danger until the afternoon, when a loud report, as of an explosion underground, was heard, and was quickly succeeded by a second report of a similar character. Then came the sudden rush of air, smoke, and dust from the upcast shaft which follows these dreadful occurrences. This was sufficient intimation to those above of the catastrophe that had taken place, and they began to take immediate steps to rescue the sufferers below. A large body of colliers from the neighbouring villages came to aid. In the mean time a number of the men below signalled to be drawn up, and five cageloads (about 40 persons in all) were wound up the shaft. These had been at work in the south levels, and came to the top almost unscathed; but they reported that the north levels were on fire near the bottom of the shaft, thus cutting off the retreat of colliers who had escaped with life after the first burst of the explosion, or at least rendering their escape much more hazardous. The really appalling nature of the accident now became apparent. Nearly three hours elapsed before the fire could be extinguished so as to enable the searchers to enter into the levels; and when they could proceed, their progress was necessarily slow, on account of the destruction of brattices, doors, and stoppings by the explosion, some of which had to be replaced before sufficient ventilation could be restored to support life. The work was of a trying and revolting character, and heaps of the dead and mutilated remains of the colliers had to be passed, and left for a time, in order that the first attention might be given to the living. By their exertions a considerable number were released from their dreadful position, though some were much burned and injured by the explosion. When the mine had been searched and the living rescued, the dreadful task of conveying the dead to the surface was commenced. By Saturday night 40 corpses had been recovered; on Sunday morning 30 more, and by Sunday night 17 others; 2 more were found — making in all, 89 persons, who had perished in this frightful calamity. The scene presented at the mouth of the pit as each body was successively passed up, the anxiety of the widows and children, and their agony when they recognised the corpse, can scarcely be imagined; nor the melancholy spectacle as the corpses

were carried in long procession to the neighbouring church-yards for interment. After a lengthened inquiry, the coroner's jury were of opinion that the catastrophe occurred through a sudden outburst of gas at some point not far from the scene of the explosion, and caused probably by a fall of a portion of the roof. They were of opinion that the general management and ventilation of the mine, since the former melancholy accident, had been satisfactory, and the system of working uncensurable.

18. Accident to a Life-Boat. —During a terrific gale of wind which blew for two days on the north-west coasts of England, some serious disasters occurred; many vessels were driven ashore, and some came into collision, with much loss of life. The bark *Cherokee* got on to the East Hoyle Bank, and two steam-tugs, each towing a life-boat, went to her assistance. As they neared the breakers one of these was upset, and 10 of her 11 brave crew were drowned. Part of the crew of the *Cherokee* were taken off by the Hoylake life-boat; the rest were saved by the ship being blown off and drifted ashore. A large schooner was found floating bottom upwards, at the entrance to the Mersey. The whole of her crew are supposed to have been drowned.

22. Embarkation of the Guards for the War.—The actuality of the war has been revealed to the citizens of London by the disappearance, or rather the serious diminution, of the scarlet uniforms in their streets. The three regiments of Guards are the standing reserve of the British army, and are the first called upon for service in any emergency. The departure of these fine troops from London and its vicinity, where their more stationary character has given rise to many intimate connections, as well as the circumstance of their being the first regiments ordered to the seat of war, produced a very great sensation.

The 1st battalion of the Fusiliers, and the 3rd of the Grenadiers were inspected by Prince Albert, at the Wellington Barracks, amid throngs of carriages and spectators of all classes. On the 22nd the Grenadiers marched for Southampton to embark. The time of departure was fixed for 5 in the morning, but long before that hour the vicinity of the barracks was crowded with eager spectators.

"It was indeed a strange sight that London saw yesterday," says the *Times*, "scarcely imaginable by quiet citizens, and very different from what we picture to ourselves when we read of armies. We said 'yesterday,' but it was long before dawn; the stars still shone above, and the lamps flared below. For hours several thousand people of all ranks had occupied what Peel called the finest site in Europe, looking intently to an opening which most Londoners imagine to lead only to the ground-floor of the National Gallery, but which in fact is the south entrance of St. George's Barracks behind that building. For those hours all that could be seen was the gleam of a solitary bayonet passing to and fro, and all that could be heard was the clock striking quarters from the tower of the neighbouring church. The multitude were tolerably patient, but decidedly loyal; and, finding by repeated but desultory experiments, that it availed but little to call for the

Grenadiers before they chose to come, they sang the National Anthem and 'Rule Britannia,' not with much precision perhaps, but with a body of sound which must have filled the whole space down to Whitehall. The self-constituted orchestra found its own applause, and cheered long and lustily, with or without special reason. At length the darkness under the portal became faintly relieved by the glitter of brass instruments, indicating that the band had taken its place, and the regiment was formed within. Soon after 5, with a clash of music, the band emerged, to the immense delight of the multitude, and marched straight towards the Strand, where it took up its station. After the pause of a minute came the famous Grenadiers. If any one of the many thousand unwarlike spectators expected to see them emerge solemnly and slowly, with an unbroken column of bayonets and lofty fur caps, he must have been strangely disappointed, for they rushed forth without order from the narrow portal, and ran or rather bounded down the descent towards the pavement. It seemed as if every man, on reaching the street, was cheered afresh by the multitude which received him, and in which he was sure to see some friend. But, continuing their pace, they ran with a running escort of friends and noisy admirers to join the column in the Strand till the whole had emerged. When formed, the regiment, about a 1000 strong, and just showing their bayonets and black fur caps above the heads of a vast multitude which filled the Strand, marched over Waterloo Bridge to the station. The incessant cheering, the music, and occasionally the wild but hearty chorus of the mob, soon brought the sleepers to their windows; and many a strange figure was seen waving and shouting a farewell through the dusk. It was still dark; the light was still that of the lamps; and a stranger suddenly roused from his bed to look down on the scene might have dreamt of the French Revolution and its nocturnal horrors. As our reporters tell us, the Grenadiers marched, thus escorted, to the Waterloo station; and were there welcomed by fresh thousands."

At Southampton they were joined by the Coldstreams, who had unexpectedly been brought down from Chichester. Thousands of people watched the dock gates and rushed in with the soldiers; nor were their hearty cheers and handshakings terminated until the gigantic steam transports had swung from their moorings and steamed into the river.

The 28th Regiment embarked at Liverpool under similar demonstrations; and the 33rd and 50th from Dublin.

On the 28th the Fusiliers left, and the spectacle was even more remarkable than the departure of their comrades of the Grenadiers. The hour fixed for their march was 8 o'clock; but the Queen having desired to see them, the hour was altered. Assembling in the yard of the Wellington Barracks, they marched to Buckingham Palace, and there drew up in line; an immense crowd cheering vigorously. At $7\frac{1}{2}$, the Queen and the Royal Family appeared at the balcony. The troops presented arms, the colours were lowered, and the band struck up "God save the Queen." Her Majesty duly returned the salute; and the battalion shouldering arms, took off

their bear-skin caps and gave three tremendous huzzas. From Buckingham Palace they marched to the Waterloo station, cheered by the most striking manifestations of popular good-will. The ranks were invaded by women and friends; and the crowd which impeded the march had become so great when the soldiers reached the railway station, that they were compelled to enter in single file. When they reached Portsmouth, the men of two regiments, and the bands of three, forming a voluntary guard of honour, escorted them to the troop-ship.

The 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade embarked at Southampton on the 24th. The departure of this crack *corps* from Portsmouth was signalised by the whole of the garrison turning out, the bands of the regiments quartered there marching with them, playing warlike tunes, to the railway station.

The west of London has lost much of its brilliancy by the paucity of the scarlet regimentals. The men left are not sufficient for the different guards. Many buildings which heretofore were identified with the martial coats and bearskins oscillating before their entrance, have lost their distinction; where two sentinels used to parade one now suffices; the sentry boxes have been removed to commanding corners where the guard can obtain a double view. The scantiness of the regiments on the parade has deprived the London nurse-maids and country cousins of that dear spectacle; and the relief-guard as it goes its round attracts no attention. Even regiments of the line have occupied the Tilt-yard Guard, and watched the gates of the Royal Palaces.

22. Mdlle. Wagner.—*Lumley* v. *Gye*.—A law suit, which at its commencement had much of the interest of a *cause célèbre*, but which had almost fallen into oblivion by lapse of time, was brought to a conclusion after occupying the Court of Queen's Bench three days.

The cause of action alleged was, that Mr. Gye had wrongfully induced Miss Wagner to break her engagement with Mr. Lumley, whereby the plaintiff had lost divers large sums of money. Damages were laid at 30,000*l*. It would be difficult to find an exact path through the intricacies of the case; but the main facts appeared to be these.

In 1851, a Dr. Bacher, authorised by Mr. Lumley, concluded an engagement with Miss Wagner to sing at her Majesty's Theatre in the season of 1852. Mr. Lumley was to pay 300*l*. in advance on the 15th of March; but the term of payment was subsequently extended, as Miss Wagner had requested a postponement of her *début*. On the strength of this engagement, Mr. Lumley announced the name of Miss Wagner in his programme for the season. In the meantime, Mr. Gye had induced Miss Wagner, by larger offers, and, it was alleged, by representations injurious to the credit of Mr. Lumley, to sign an engagement with him, he knowing that Miss Wagner was under contract to sing at the rival house. On the part of Mr. Gye, it was shown by letter and by the evidence of Mr. Gye himself, that he had offered Miss Wagner an engagement to sing at his theatre as early as January 1851, which offer Miss Wagner could not then accept; that early in 1852 Mr. Gye saw Miss Wagner in Berlin, and she, then being engaged to sing at Mr. Lumley's theatre, accepted a

conditional engagement to sing at Covent Garden in 1853. Mr. Gye, meanwhile, found that Miss Wagner did not come to England, and he went to Hamburg, where she then was, to see whether there was anything that prevented Mr. Lumley from carrying out his contract. He saw Miss Wagner; found, on the 5th of April, that the stipulation in the contract for the payment of the 300*l.* by the 15th of March had not been fulfilled; and, considering the contract broken by that failure, offered Miss Wagner 2000*l*—1000*l.* down —to perform at Covent Garden for two months of the season of 1852. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Lumley lost his *prima donna*.

In the course of the trial several witnesses were called to show the damage sustained by Mr. Lumley through Miss Wagner's breach of contract. Dresses, costing several hundred pounds, had been prepared for the representation of the *Prophète* and the *Huguenots*, and expense was incurred in copying music. It was stated, that during the 39 nights of Jenny Lind's performance in 1847, the receipts were 45,924*l.*, whereas for the whole 56 nights in 1852 the takings were only 2800*l.* There was a "Lind fever," and there would have been a "Wagner fever." The loss was caused by the non-appearance of Miss Wagner; and Cruvelli and Lablache performed to empty boxes. In consequence of the disappointment, the payments of Mr. Allcroft for boxes sank from 5000*l.* to 150*l.*; and Mr. Mitchell, who had taken boxes and stalls for 66 nights, put an end to his contract at the end of the 47th night. Mr. Mitchell paid in all 10,600*l.*, and lost 5000*l.*; Mr. Lumley gave up 4800*l.* It was sought to be shown by cross-examination that the boxes were empty because Sontag, who had not been paid her last year's salary, would not come; that Fiorentini could not get paid, and went away; that Cruvelli only sang when she got paid; and that Cerito was not there.

The Lord Chief Justice helped the jury out of the maze in which they had been involved, by picking out the principal points on which they should come to a decision.

Upon the question whether the agreement between the plaintiff and Mdlle. Wagner remained in force on the 5th of April, when the agreement was signed between her and the defendant, the jury found for the plaintiff, in the affirmative. Upon the second question, of whether the defendant induced Mdlle. Wagner to break her agreement with the plaintiff, the jury also found for the plaintiff, in the affirmative. Upon the third question, of whether the defendant knew that the agreement between the plaintiff and Mdlle. Wagner remained a binding agreement when he entered into an agreement with her on the 5th of April, the jury found in the negative, for the defendant. This amounts to a verdict for the defendant.

Although several attempts were made to disturb this verdict, they failed; and the total ruin of Mr. Lumley, and the dispersion of the great establishment he had conducted with so much glory, put an end to the great case of *Tweedledum* v. *Tweedledee*.

24. Louth Election. — The election for the county of Louth was rendered of some importance by the circumstances that Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the late member, had vacated his seat by

accepting office under Lord Aberdeen's Government, and, it was alleged by some strong partisans, had betrayed his country by so doing; and that, on the other hand, the "Tenant League" had started in opposition Mr. Cantwell, a strong supporter of their opinions, and whom they deemed certain of success. In this, however, they were entirely mistaken, for the ministerial candidate succeeded by a considerable majority; the numbers being—

Fortescue	720
Cantwell	525
Majority . . .	195

24. Horrible Accident.—The coroner for South Derbyshire held an inquest at the Stanton ironworks, to inquire into the death of Henry Smith, the master bricklayer attached to that establishment. It appeared that, at half-past 8 o'clock on the previous morning, the unfortunate man had ascended the top of the middle furnace, which was being blown out for the purpose of effecting some repairs to the wall that had partially fallen in, and while standing upon the gas conductor, which he was preparing to remove, it gave way under his feet, and he was precipitated into the midst of a mass of molten metal, a depth of 15 feet below. The workmen immediately commenced pouring vast quantities of water upon the person of their unfortunate fellow workman, whom they could see stooping with his hands and feet in the red-hot metal. At 11 o'clock, after two and a-half hours' of great exertion, the heat of the furnace was so far subdued as to allow of the insertion of a rake, by which the body was drawn forth, when all that remained was some two or three feet of the shrivelled trunk of a man who, when alive, stood over six feet high. Deceased, who was 50 years of age, was beloved for his amiable disposition and for his sterling business habits by every individual about the works; who immediately subscribed 20*l.* for the relief of his widow and eight children. The strong nerves of these rough fellows were so unstrung by the appalling accident, that the strongest and coarsest were seen weeping like children.

Roman London.—In the course of the excavations now making in several parts of the City—in Cannon Street for the new street to London Bridge, and in Broad Street in forming the foundations for the houses to be built on the site of the old Excise Office — numerous interesting remains of London in the days of the Romans and in a later period have been discovered.

While the workmen were digging on the south side of Gerard's Hall (the discovery of the beautiful crypt of which has been noticed in a former volume), they came upon a very thick Roman wall, of rubble, with layers of red and yellow tiles. Near this was a floor of lime plaster, intermixed with considerable quantities of fragments of amphoræ, ampullæ, mortaria, and Samian ware, bearing the stamps of various manufacturers, clay lamps, and tiles. The most important relic, however, was a small bronze Hercules.

The discovery in Broad Street is much more interesting and valuable. Thirteen feet below the surface, and 18 inches below the foundation of the Excise Office,—one of its heaviest walls having been built across it,—the workmen came upon a tesselated pavement of considerable beauty.

It appears to have formed the floor of an apartment nearly 30 feet square. The pattern of the border is a bold representation of leaves and flowers in their natural colours. The principal subject appeared to be Ariadne seated on a panther; and all the accompanying designs were of a Bacchanalian character. From the fragments of Roman arches in the earth adjoining, the building appears to have been extensive; and indications of another pavement of superior excellence have been uncovered. Directions have been given to preserve these interesting remains, in order to their removal uninjured.

Various remains—fibulæ, armlets, and brooches—supposed to be Roman, have been found near Bucklersbury. In Watling Street, near Walbrook, have been found walls, fragments of pottery and glass, a tesselated pavement of large red tesseræ, and other articles, indicating a Roman villa. Above these remains, were others which were supposed to mark the site of the Tower Royal, the exact position of which, though celebrated as a stronghold of the Plantagenet times, is now an undecided question.

18. Excavations at Nineveh. —M. Place, a gentleman employed by the French Government to continue the excavations of M. Botta at Nineveh, has made a valuable discovery by penetrating a chamber in the ruins of Khorsabad. In the course of digging he arrived at the door of a hall which has received the name of the "Magazine of (water) Pitchers." No idea can be formed of the quantity of vases found in this locality; they were of all shapes and sizes — pitchers large and small, broad, narrow, compressed, and contracted at their orifice. Most of them had been broken by the weight of the earth which had fallen and rested upon them; still M. Place discovered some which were perfect, and which will form the nucleus of a collection of Assyrian ceramic art. They were filled with clay, which, however, had become so hard that it was impossible to remove it without breaking the vases. Some contained articles made of cast-copper, amongst which were some heads of gazelles, faithfully resembling those represented on the *bassi relievi*, and M. Place thinks that they were used for baling out the wine or oil contained in the pitchers. On the eastern side of the walls is another hall which M. Place excavated. It contained pitchers, 1·64 mètre high, and the red precipitates found at their bottom prove that these halls were the wine-cellars of the old monarchs of Assyria. M. Place examined all parts of the palace, and wherever he found the subterranean galleries, he perceived that the Assyrian architects had used both the pointed and round arch. M. Place next directed his attention to what M. Botta had called "the ruined building," but which he had left unexplored. He therefore opened his *tranchées* towards the front of one of these halls, but soon came to the conviction that, far from being what may be called a ruined building, this part of the palace was in the way of construction at the time the whole became a ruin. On inspecting the circumvallation of the city, M. Place remarked on the south-west side a pretty high hill, adapted to another unexplored mound of the same size, and equalling in extent of area that of the large palace. It would

appear, therefore, that it is not a single palace or palaces which await here further examination, but a whole Assyrian town may yet be discovered and exhumed.

27. Narrow Escape from Shipwreck.—*Twelve lives lost.*—The fine steam-ship *Edinburgh*, originally intended as a war-vessel for the German navy, left London for Hamburgh on the 24th, with 116 passengers and a large general cargo. The weather was very rough, and the wind adverse; the vessel, therefore, made slow progress, so that when they sighted a light which they thought was on Heligoland, they were, in fact, 54 miles short of it. The consequence was that the ship ran on Borkum reef, at the mouth of the Texel. So furious was the surf, that little hope of escape was entertained. While the crew were attempting to launch a boat, she was dashed to pieces by a heavy sea, and two men in her perished. Another boat, with three men, was more successfully launched; but while they were attempting to make fast a hawser, she was struck by a wave, and neither boat nor crew were seen more. A life-boat was launched to windward with three passengers and two seamen; but she had scarcely reached the water when she got under the ship's counter, and was instantly crushed to pieces. The other ship's boats were stove on the deck, and no hope of escape appeared save by forming a raft of small spars. By great exertions this was completed, and the surviving passengers and crew were about to commit themselves to this frail chance of escape, when the wind suddenly veered round, and drove the ship somewhat off the reef. The undaunted seamen managed to hoist a sail, by the effect of which the ship glided over the tail of the reef into a narrow channel at the back. Although the ship was battered almost to pieces, and half full of water, the crew navigated her to her destination, Hamburgh. Three of her passengers (one of whom was Mr. Mordan, of Finsbury), and nine of the seamen, were drowned.

The Steam Navy.—At the commencement of a war in which steam is probably destined to play an important part, it will be useful to know the position of Great Britain in respect to this great arm. It appears from the *Navy List* that we have now actually afloat and ready for service the following line-of-battle ships, all fitted with screw propellers:—

	Guns.	Horse-power.
Duke of Wellington	130	700
Royal George	120	400
St. Jean d'Acre	101	600
Agamemnon	90	600
Cæsar	90	400
Cressy	80	400
Hannibal	90	450
James Watt	90	600
Majestic	80	400
Nile	90	500
Princess Royal	90	400
Sanspareil	70	350
Ajax	58	450
Blenheim	60	450
Hogue	60	450
Edinburgh	58	450

—that we have building, and some of them ready for launching—

	Guns.	Horse-power.
Royal Albert	120	400
Marlborough	120	
Conqueror	100	
Orion	90	600
Repulse	90	600
Algiers	90	450
Exmouth	90	400
Hero	90	

In addition to this great force of

line-of-battle ships we have eight splendid screw frigates, mounting from 20 to 50 heavy guns—such as the *Imperieuse*, 50, or the *Dauntless*, 24; and nine paddle-wheel frigates, of from 16 to 28 guns. All these are mounted with cannon of large calibre, and some of them carry guns of tremendous power. There are, beside these, numerous steam sloops, despatch boats, gun vessels, steam transports, &c., which cannot but prove of the utmost value in the war.

The Russian Navy.—The following account of the Russian navy has been given by a writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, who appears to derive his information from good authority. The Baltic fleet consists of 2 ships-of-the-line of 120 guns; 2 of 112; 8 of 84; 18 of 74; in all 30 ships-of-the-line, carrying 2468 guns. But of these vessels 18 or 20 only are in condition for service—the rest are mere hulks. There are 9 frigates, mostly carrying 44 guns each, and 8 corvettes of 20; 3 paddle-wheel steam frigates, and 7 steam sloops. Three ships-of-the-line and several frigates, to be fitted with the screw propeller, are building; but as the machinery intended for them was contracted for in England, and has been seized by the British Government, these vessels will not count in the present war.

The Black Sea fleet consists of 6 ships-of-the-line of 120 guns; 12 of 84; 7 frigates; 7 corvettes; 3 steam corvettes of 8 guns (of which the famous *Vladimir* is one), and 9 small armed steamers. A screw steam ship of 120 has just been launched. Many of these line-of-battle ships are unseaworthy, either from decay or from the injury received in the action with the Turks at Sinope; so that when the Russian admiral sunk six of them at the mouth of Sebastopol harbour, he probably made the use of them for which they were most fit. The writer estimates the serviceable force of the Russians in the Baltic at 20 sail-of-the-line, and in the Black Sea at 15.

MARCH.

1. Destructive Fire at Manchester.—A fire broke out at a late hour which destroyed the extensive premises of Messrs. Ryland, with all their stock, and extended to many neighbouring warehouses, committing damage to an immense amount. Messrs. Ryland's warehouses were an extensive pile, 300 feet long and 42 feet wide. There was a stock of goods in the buildings worth rather more than 120,000*l*., the greater portion of which was destroyed. The flames reached the warehouse of Messrs. Hammond and Turner; then those of Messrs. Richard Guest and Co., and Mr. A. Eichholz. The total value of the property destroyed is estimated at 183,000*l*.

2. Conviction for Perjury.—Jeremiah Smith, an elderly man, at this time Mayor of Rye, surrendered to take his trial for wilful and corrupt perjury, committed by him upon examination before an election committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Montagu Chambers stated the case to the jury, and said that the inquiry was one of the very greatest importance as far as the defendant was concerned, in consequence of the position he filled in society, being at the present time mayor of the borough of Rye; whilst as far as the public was con-

cerned, it was quite impossible to over-estimate its importance, for if such conduct was to be passed over the laws of our country would be useless. The defendant had, it appeared, always been zealous in electioneering affairs, and took an active part in the election for the borough of Rye, in 1852, when Mr. Alexander Mackinnon was returned. Against that return a petition was presented, and a committee ordered by the House of Commons; before which, upon the 5th of March in the last year, defendant was examined touching a certain dinner which was given in a booth at the railway station to the electors. The dinner took place upon the 2nd of July. The defendant was asked who had paid for that dinner, and he said that he had, and that he had nothing to do with paying Mackinnon's bills—that he had never seen a shilling of Mr. Mackinnon's money, and that he looked to Mr. Curteis, the retiring member, to pay for it. That he, at the time of his examination, paid for it. He was not particular as to when Mr. Curteis paid him—that he had a running account with him (Curteis). That the dinner cost him, defendant, 226*l*. Sir John Pakington, the chairman, then asked the defendant how his account stood with Mr. Curteis, and he said that he, Curteis, owed him about 100*l*. That he had his authority for the dinner from Mr. Curteis. The election was admitted by the counsel opposed to the petition to be void, and the committee in their report to the House recommended an inquiry into the condition of the borough; it was upon this inquiry that the defendant was again examined, and having been under examination for four days, the notes of the evidence he had given upon the previous inquiry were read over to him, and he then said he was very sorry for what had taken place; that he had received the money from Mr. Mackinnon to pay for the dinner. He received 230*l*. from a Mr. Reeves, and he knew it came from Mr. Mackinnon, and that he received it the day after the dinner. He had no intention of saying what was not true, but that having made one false step he had made others; he had been very much troubled in his mind about it, and now felt relieved. That he had made the statement with a desire to screen Mr. Mackinnon from the transaction, and felt most happy to have had an opportunity of setting the matter right.

Sir F. Thesiger, who defended the prisoner, elicited, on cross-examination, the fact that previously to the examination of defendant, Mr. Edwin James, who appeared for Mr. Mackinnon, had informed the committee that he could not oppose the unseating of Mr. Mackinnon, as he was bound to admit that he had been guilty of treating through his agents; and thereon contended that, such having been the case, there was an end to the present proceedings, inasmuch as the purpose for which the committee had been formed being concluded, defendant was not under examination before any particular tribunal.

The objection was overruled.

The following singular example of electioneering manœuvres was extracted from the unseated candidate.

Mr. William Alexander Mackinnon examined.—I was candidate for the borough of Rye, in 1852. I recommended that the dinner should be given upon the 2nd of

July. Upon the 3rd, the day after, I drew 230*l.* in notes from the London and County Bank at Rye.

What did you do with that money?—Put it in a particular place, having been desired to do so.

Let us know where that particular place was?—It was behind a cushion on a sofa at the Red Lion.

Was there any one there at the time?—I did not see any one. I did not see any one come in. I do not know who took it. It was taken away—(roars of laughter).

Cross-examined.—I was not consulted about the dinner. There was not any feeling of rivalry about who should give the dinner. I only thought I had gone far enough—(laughter). I did not know what the money was wanted for. I only knew that I was to put it in the particular place—(laughter).

Mr. Lawrence Reeves, farmer of Rye, examined by Mr. Ballantine.—I do not know of any notes being given to defendant. I did give him a roll of paper.

Do you call notes paper at Rye?—It was like a bundle of notes.

Was it—where did you find it?—I found it upon the sofa. Buller was there, and said it was desirable it should be given to Smith.

That was very kind; where was Smith?—He was at the Red Lion.

Did he seem surprised?—No, not at all.

By the Recorder.—I swear I do not know what the bundle contained.

By Mr. Ballantine.—I cannot be supposed to know what was inside the bundle; I did not look.

By the Recorder.—I had not been told not to look.

Have you no belief as to what was there?—No, none.

After some hesitation, and being pressed very closely by the Recorder, he admitted that he believed the bundle was a roll of notes.

It was then proved that the defendant ordered the dinner, and paid 226*l.* in notes for it the following day. He said the dinner was for Mr. Curteis.

Sir F. Thesiger complained of the harshness of these proceedings in having been taken so long after the alleged offence was committed. It was clear he had authority from Mr. Curteis to give the dinner, and it was not at all clear that defendant knew from whom the money he received had come; and in point of fact the defendant might even now be unpaid. He could not have been influenced by any corrupt motive in his statement, as the inquiry, as far as Mr. Mackinnon was concerned, was over. The jury were not here to try a question of candour upon the part of the defendant—he might have acted with more; neither was the way he had corrected himself to be taken as an admission of guilt, but merely a wish to set matters right.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in Newgate. Much interest was used to obtain a remission of the sentence; but in vain, until it appeared that the prisoner was suffering in health from confinement, and a portion of the term was remitted on that ground. The mayor, on his return to Rye, was received by his fellow-citizens with an ovation, as a kind of martyr.

Antiquarian Discoveries at Canosa.—A letter from Naples gives an account of some discoveries of ancient Greek antiquities of great interest and value. The site of these exhumations of the relics

of times past is Canosa, the ancient Canusium, a city of Greek origin, some 20 miles from the shores of the Adriatic, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the necropolis of this once important city which now attracts much attention, from the interesting monuments of art there discovered.

M. Bonucci, already distinguished for his successful excavations at Herculaneum, was entrusted with the researches in the ancient Canusium. His first great triumph was in 1847, when a royal tomb was discovered, of singular magnificence, full of objects of Greek art. M. Bonucci has just made his first report, from which it appears that the necropolis of Canosa is some miles in extent. Three or four feet below the surface of the earth, at every pass, tombs are found, composed of one or more rooms, built of *tufo* rock. The more important are faced at the entrance with columns, painted in vivid colours, as we see the buildings of Pompeii. The masonry is so good and solid as in almost all instances to have kept out the earth and rain for so many hundred years.

Generally speaking, one or two skeletons are found in the principal apartment of each tomb, sometimes clad in armour. On other occasions, amongst the remains of the dead, are found gold, silver, and bronze ornaments; whilst in nearly all these funeral mansions are discovered vases of many forms and sizes, painted, or enriched with *bassi rilievi*, illustrative of that poetical faith so highly instrumental in the production of Greek art.

The interiors of the tombs are sometimes decorated with fresco paintings, which display warriors and battles; or are simply illuminated with borders and panel painting of a simple and pure style of decoration. In the tombs already opened, the complete furniture of a Greek death-chamber has been ascertained, but in no instance have any coins been found.

The most remarkable of the tombs recently discovered is situated at the north of Canosa, near the ancient gates of the city, on the river Organto. This tomb is formed of two rooms, and is the grave of a warrior clad in a complete suit of bronze armour. Scattered about were many *pattere* and *tazze*, amongst which occurred five vases of extraordinary dimensions (more than six feet high), with beautiful drawings. On one is represented the "Rape of Europa;" on another, "Medea extricating Jason;" on a third, the "Liberation of Andromeda;" on a fourth, the "Death of Patroclus," the friend of Achilles.

By far the most remarkable in this group of vases is one representing an historical event. Darius, king of Persia, is seen surrounded by his satraps. On either side is Greece and Asia, above whom the Genius of Discord waves a torch. A figure of Persia (the names of the personifications are written in Greek) is looking reproachfully on Darius. Round about are many female figures, offering tributes to a male personage of distinction. Such may represent the various States contributing to the war which was to have followed the defeat at Marathon, amid the preparations for which Darius died, B.C. 485. The art excellence of this vase is remarkable. The drawing of the figures displays a sculptural grandeur, and the border decorations

are admirably harmonious and simple.

The Prince of Syracuse is still carrying on his excavations at Cuma (where was found the magnificent suit of Greek armour, now in the Tower, see CHRON. 1853, p. 20), and has discovered some vases, remarkable for their elegant forms. Round the necks of these vessels are simple gold wreaths of flowers, which tell admirably on the black polished surface. The smaller objects consist of gold ornaments, carved ivory, and some curious Greek glass.

The same correspondence also relates the discovery of Hebrew catacombs at Venosa, with numerous inscriptions in that language.

4. MUTE BY THE VISITATION OF GOD.—A trial which was attended by some unusual circumstances took place at Hertford. Miguel Yzsquierdo, 24, a Spaniard, was charged with the wilful murder of George Scales. The deceased, who was the son of a labourer, in the month of July last was out in the fields near North Mimms, with a gun, for the purpose of shooting small birds, when he was attacked by the prisoner, who struck him a desperate blow on the back of the head, which caused his death very shortly afterwards. It appeared that upon this the prisoner took off the shoes of the deceased, who was a lad about 16, and also a handkerchief from his person; but the former he did not take away, and the handkerchief was found in his possession when he was taken into custody. The account the prisoner gave of the transaction when he was before the magistrate was, that he was going along the road when the deceased called out to him in a language he did not understand, and, upon his going up to him, he pointed his gun at him, and he thereupon struck deceased with a stick in order to protect himself. Since his committal to prison the accused had conducted himself in a most extraordinary manner, occasionally being very violent and talkative, and at other times remaining for days together without speaking a word; and, although Mr. Parker and the Spanish Consul visited him several times, he refused to answer any questions they put to him, and they were unable to get any information from him with a view to his defence.

Mr. Straight having read the indictment and called upon the prisoner to plead, the proceeding was explained to him by an interpreter. He, however, did not pay any attention or attempt to make any answer, but kept his eyes fixed upon the Court with a vacant stare.

Mr. Ballantine, after several fruitless attempts had been made to induce the prisoner to give some answer, addressed the Court, and said that, although he appeared for the prisoner at the instance of the Spanish Ambassador, yet he had no instructions whatever, and, in fact, it had been found impossible to obtain any information relating to the fatal occurrence from the prisoner. He believed, however, it would appear, if some inquiries were made of the persons who had been about him, that he was not at the present time in a fit state of mind to take his trial.

Baron Alderson said the course to be pursued was to empanel a jury to decide whether the prisoner stood mute of malice and wilfully, in order that his trial

might not take place, or whether he was mute by the visitation of God.

A jury was accordingly sworn to try that question.

The Rev. Mr. Dalmaine, the chaplain of the gaol, was sworn, and stated that he had seen the prisoner continually since he had been committed for trial, and had endeavoured to converse with him. He had spoken to the prisoner in French, and he answered witness in Spanish, which he did not understand, and he was therefore unable to say whether the prisoner understood him or not. At times he was very violent and excited.

Mr. Hatchard, the governor of the prison, said that he had also repeatedly spoken to the prisoner, who had referred to his food and his clothes, and such things, and appeared desirous to show that he was obtaining a knowledge of English. Witness, however, had seen similar conduct in persons confined in a lunatic asylum.

Baron Alderson inquired of the Governor if the prisoner had ever said anything to him in allusion to the offence with which he was charged.

Mr. Hatchard said that he did so upon one occasion, and the prisoner then spoke with great vehemence, and appeared to say that he was punished for something, and he put himself in an attitude to show that he was striking some one for what he had done to him. He would also frequently put his hand to his head, and say, "Mal, mal."

Mr. G. Steet, the interpreter, deposed that he had first seen the prisoner on the 17th of August, when he was under examination before the magistrates. He appeared very incoherent and talkative, and the language he made use of was a mixture of French, Italian, and Spanish. He saw the prisoner a second time four or five months afterwards, when he was accompanied by a professional gentleman named Parker, who had been deputed by the Spanish authorities to conduct his defence. He told the prisoner with what object they had come, and that they desired to obtain a statement from him which would be of service to him at his trial. The prisoner made no answer for some time, and then burst out speaking with such rapidity and violence that it was impossible to distinguish more than the words "blood" and "death." What he said did not appear to have any connected meaning, and he at length suddenly stopped, and they could not get a word more from him. Witness saw the prisoner several times after this, and he always acted in the same manner, and upon the last visit he said, in pure Spanish, that he would not speak any more, and he then threw himself flat upon his face on the floor of his cell.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Ballantine, the witness said that he distinctly explained to the prisoner that he and Mr. Parker had come to him by the request of the Spanish Ambassador solely for his benefit, and that it was for his interest that they asked him the questions they did. Mr. Parker, who spoke Spanish well, also told the prisoner the same thing; but he still refused to answer them, and they could not obtain any information from him.

The learned Judge explained to the jury the nature of the question they had to decide. He said that if they should be of opinion that the prisoner was wilfully mute, or,

as the law called it, mute of malice, in order that he might not be tried, he had the power to direct a plea of "not guilty" to be entered, and the trial would then proceed just as if the prisoner had himself pleaded; but if they should think that the prisoner was in such a condition of mind as to render him incompetent to understand what was going on, they would say that he was mute by the visitation of God, and the trial would then be postponed to a future occasion.

The jury returned a verdict that the prisoner was mute by the visitation of God, and not of malice. [See *post*, July 13.]

6. Explosion of a Fire-work Factory.—*Loss of Life.*—Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening the neighbourhood of the Westminster, Blackfriars, and Waterloo Roads was thrown into an indescribable state of alarm by a series of terrible explosions, by which lighted combustibles were scattered about in all directions. At the angle of Charles Street and Elizabeth Place, in the Westminster Road, was a large three-story building, occupied by Mr. Coton, the pyrotechnic artist to the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall. About 6 o'clock Mr. Coton with a boy proceeded to the top floor for the purpose of, it is stated, papering some fireworks, leaving his wife and children in the basement. A few minutes afterwards an explosion took place, which shook every house within a quarter of a mile, to the very foundation; horses drawing omnibuses and other vehicles in the three roads were frightened and galloped off, and foot passengers ran away with all speed. The house was reduced to a wreck. Mr. Coton's sister-in-law and two children were buried by the ruins in the basement, but escaped by the police breaking up the gratings. Soon, Mrs. Coton, the wife of the proprietor, rushed out into the street in a state of frenzy, begging of the bystanders to rescue her husband and three other persons, whom she stated were in the upper part of the premises. She had barely uttered the ejaculation, when the first-floor and the parlours took fire simultaneously, and explosions in succession, to the number of at least a dozen, ensued, causing the utmost excitement amongst the many thousand spectators who, in the course of a few minutes, had assembled on the spot. The police drove back the crowd to a safe distance; but the next house, in which were more than 20 persons, chiefly children, seemed in danger of demolition. The inmates rushed out in the greatest terror, and escaped without injury. The Roman candles and other fireworks were however shot out among the people, some of whom were knocked down or burnt. The fire-engines speedily arrived; and while the men were directing the water upon the burning premises, another and more fearful explosion than any of those previous took place, which blew the upper part of the house nearest Charles Street to the ground, to the danger of killing the firemen; and at the same time rockets, Catherine-wheels, signal and slow lights, in a state of combustion, were projected across the wide road, to the danger of setting on fire the opposite houses. The firemen kept to their posts, and threw columns of water upon the fearful element; but they were unable to get the mastery over it until the whole stock of composition had taken fire; when the scene which was presented was

novel and magnificent, for myriads of sparks, blue lights, Roman balloons, and other devices were falling in such numbers, that the whole locality was placed in jeopardy. Although 11 persons were in the house at the time of the explosion, only the proprietor, Coton, and the boy, lost their lives.

10. The Baltic Fleet.—The splendid fleet about to proceed to the Baltic, under Sir Charles Napier, having, with some weighty exceptions, assembled at Spithead, it was understood that Her Majesty would inspect it on her way to Osborne House. Unfortunately, the state of the weather prevented so fine a spectacle; but Her Majesty, with her wonted consideration, nevertheless ran in her yacht through the fleet, and cheered her gallant tars by her presence.

On her arrival at Portsmouth Her Majesty embarked in the *Fairy*, and shot out of the harbour under a thundering salute from the *Neptune*, 120 (which had been unable to join the squadron at the anchorage for want of water), the old *Victory*, 100, and the *Valorous*, 16. As the little *Fairy* run in and out the leviathans of the squadron, the whole manned yards, fired their guns, and the men cheered heartily. Her Majesty, contrary to her original intention, did not visit the Admiral's ship (the *St. Jean d'Acre*), but, after passing through the fleet, turned about and ran for Cowes.

The powerful squadron anchored at Spithead consisted of the

	Guns.	Horse-power.
Duke of Wellington	131	780
Royal George	120	560
St. Jean d'Acre	101	650
Princess Royal	91	400
Prince Regent	90	
Edinburgh	60	450
Boscawen	70	
Hogue	60	450
Blenheim	60	450
Ajax	60	450
Imperieuse	51	360
Arrogant	47	360
Amphion	34	300
Tribune	30	300
Dauntless	24	580
Frolic	16	
Leopard	16	560
Vulture	6	470
Dragon	6	560
Bulldog	6	500

The squadron sailed on the 11th, arrived in Wingo Sound on the 15th, and passed through the Great Belt on the 25th. The *Neptune*, which is a sailing ship, and the *Valorous*, her attendant steamer, are to follow as soon as the spring-tides allow the former to get out of harbour.

The French fleet did not arrive in the Baltic for some time after the British squadron. It then consisted of 4 ships-of-the-line of 100 guns each, 3 of 90 guns, and 2 of 80 guns; 2 frigates of 60 guns, 3 of 50 guns, and 1 of 40 guns; with numerous steam-sloops of from 14 to 4 guns each.

16. Funeral of the Marquess of Londonderry.—The remains of this distinguished nobleman were this day interred in the family vault of the Vanes (whose heiress he had married), at Long Newton. Although the deceased had given directions that his funeral should be conducted in an unostentatious manner, his high rank and personal qualities brought forth an expression of feeling which gave to his obsequies all the best characteristics of a state funeral.

The body lay in state in the private chapel of the mansion of Wynyard. The coffin, which was

enriched with crimson velvet, studded with gold nails, and had gold handles and ornaments, bore a gilt plate, with the following inscription :—

"Charles William Vane,
Third Marquess of Londonderry, Earl of Londonderry,
And Viscount Castlereagh, in the Peerage of Ireland,
Earl Vane, and Viscount Seaham, and Baron Stewart,
In the Peerage of the United Kingdom.
General, Colonel of 2nd Life Guards,
Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Durham,
Privy Councillor, K.G., G C.B., G.C.H., Knight of St. George of Russia,
Of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, The Sword of
Sweden, and the Tower and Sword of Portugal.
Born, May 18th, 1778.
Died, March 6th, 1854."

The lying-in-state was witnessed by some thousands of the people of the neighbourhood.

On Thursday, the day of the funeral, the inhabitants of the city of Durham, Sunderland, Stockton, and other towns, suspended business; the windows were closed, the flags on the steeples were hoisted half-mast high, the bells were tolled, and every other demonstration of mourning and respect adopted; the shipping, also, in the ports, carried their flags half-mast.

The funeral procession consisted only of the hearse and carriages containing the relatives and household of the deceased—the attendance of many persons of distinction, and the formality of empty carriages, having been declined; but a very numerous body of the mounted tenantry assembled in the park, and followed the *cortège*. The road along which the procession passed was lined by numerous spectators. At Stockton the houses were closely shut, the streets lined with persons in mourning, and the church bells tolled. The mayor and corporation awaited the procession on the bridge, where they joined in, and preceded it to Long Newton. At this humble village church, which holds the dust of so many generations of the Vanes, a very large crowd had assembled, consisting not merely of the humbler classes, but of the nobility and gentry of the bishopric of Durham. The pall-bearers, the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Hatherton, the Earl of Roden, Col. Sir Henry Browne, Col. McDowall, and Col. Williams, received the coffin at the churchyard gate. The little church could contain but few other than those who formed the following; but the church-yard was filled, and among the spectators were seen officers of the Life Guards who had come 300 miles to pay their last respects to their departed chief.

The service read over the remains of the departed nobleman was the simple form appointed by the Church for the peasant and the peer alike.

17. Attempted Murder by a Soldier.—At the Maidstone assizes, John Ardray, 27, a marine, was indicted for the capital offence of feloniously shooting at John Vines with intent to murder him.

The prisoner was on duty as sentry at the barracks at Walmer on the evening of the 5th of September, and the prosecutor, who is also a private in the marines, was

one of four men who were sent under the command of a sergeant as a relief guard, the prosecutor being the man who was to take the place of the prisoner. Upon the guard coming up, the prisoner deliberately levelled his musket, which was loaded with ball, at the prosecutor, and fired at him, and wounded him in the groin; and, according to the testimony of the surgeon, the life of the prosecutor would have been sacrificed, if the ball had not struck a button, which had the effect of diverting it, and it passed round his body, doing no further mischief than the infliction of a slight wound upon the ribs. It appeared that the prosecutor and the prisoner had never had any quarrel or dispute together, and the former stated that he had not the slightest idea that the prisoner intended to fire at him until he found that he was wounded. The prisoner, it seemed, had misconducted himself on two or three occasions since he had been in the regiment, and had been imprisoned, and it was stated that at times his proceedings had been very eccentric.

The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, said that at the time in question some prisoners were under his charge, and when the relief guard came up he did not know who they were, and he considered he was only doing his duty in discharging his piece. He had no intention to hurt his comrade, and he was very sorry for what he had done.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and Mr. Baron Alderson ordered sentence of death to be recorded, intimating at the same time that the prisoner was not in a state of mind to be criminally amenable for his actions.

17. Murder and Suicide at Birmingham. — A murder of a shocking character — that of a mother by her son—and the suicide of the murderer have occurred at Birmingham.

Mrs. Speak, the widow of a regimental band-master, with her son, a youth about 20 years of age, lived with her brothers in a small house in Lister Square. In the morning the youth Speak got up very early and went to his cousin, John Dodd, a pistol finisher. While there he produced a pistol which he had borrowed from a companion on the previous day while they were out shooting about Aston, and wished to cast some bullets in a mould. He found, however, that the mould would not fit the pistol —an ordinary pocket pistol—and thereupon he cut up some lead into slugs and went away, saying, "Now I 'll go and have a good shot; there 's some good waste ground near our house." Nothing particular was observed about him then, and shortly afterwards he arrived at home. There he had breakfast with his mother and others of the family as usual. After breakfast the parties went about their several occupations, leaving the mother and son. The last of them, Mary Dodd, had just withdrawn to the pantry, leaving the door of the sitting-room open, when she heard the report of a pistol; instantly the place was full of smoke, and when she rushed into the room, she saw her aunt falling from her chair, covered with blood. The youth Speak was standing close beside her. "Oh! Sam," she cried, "what are you doing?" but he made no reply. He merely turned and looked at her for a moment and ran upstairs. The girl found the poor woman lying on the

floor, with a stream of blood flowing from a wound in her head. The report of the pistol, and the scream of the girl, brought the family to her assistance; when a second report of firearms was heard, and on the bewildered relatives proceeding to the front bedroom on the second floor, they found the unhappy youth lying dead by the side of the bed, shot through the head by his own hand. The murderer was considered to be a steady, quiet lad, but somewhat deficient in intellect; and it is said that shortness of work had lately preyed much upon his mind, and that the fear of seeing his mother reduced to want had led to the commission of these fearful deeds.

24. Collision in the Channel. —*Eleven Lives lost.*—The American ship *Ann Kemble* entered the Sound in the afternoon, with five feet water in her hold, having been in contact at half-past 1 A.M. with the bark *Bonetta*, of Liverpool. The *Bonetta* was bound from Pernambuco with sugar for Hamburgh. When about 19 miles off the Start, the weather being hazy, the helmsman mistook the American's light for the Portland light, and did not port his helm until too late. The bark was struck on the bend of the port bow, and, being heavily laden, went down almost immediately, head foremost. Of her crew, eleven seamen were drowned, the master, mate, and second-mate, being the only persons saved.

— Murder at Ness-Cliff.— *Shrewsbury Assizes.*—John Lloyd, labourer, aged 27, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Gittins, at Ness-Cliff, on the 28th of February last.

The evidence in this case was entirely circumstantial, but the crime was so clearly brought home to the accused that he was convicted and executed. It appeared that the prisoner lodged with the deceased, and that they were on terms of friendship. Nevertheless the deceased entertained some jealousy towards him in regard to his wife, which exhibited itself when, on the 26th of January, the latter was delivered of a child. On the night of the 27th the deceased and prisoner slept together in a room adjoining the usual bedroom of the deceased. In the night the newborn infant cried much, and disturbed the deceased, who called out to his bed-fellow, "John Lloyd, you must get up and nurse your bastard." The prisoner said, "What do you say?" The deceased repeated the words; whereon the prisoner said, "Did you ever see anything between her and me?" These expressions probably led to a quarrel, for on the following day the prisoner packed up his clothes and left the house.

Mary Gittins, widow of the deceased, deposed: — On Tuesday, the 28th of February, I recollect my husband going down-stairs at half-past 5, by our time. My son went down before my husband. I heard a clap of a dish, or a jug, or something. I cried out, and was answered by my son. I went down, and saw my husband. He was getting off a chair. I did not see he was wounded. I saw a smoke in the kitchen. There was a smell like gunpowder. I was badly frightened. My husband told me he was not hurt, when I shrieked. I don't know whether there was a smell of gunpowder. I saw no blood. My husband came upstairs. I put a handkerchief on his head. He lay upon the bed. I saw nothing the matter with his head. I put the handkerchief on, from what my son told me. He lay on the

bed about 20 minutes. He then went downstairs, made a fire, and put the kettle on. I went down and saw some shots in the wall in the kitchen by the fireplace. I sent for the doctor as soon as I found my husband was hurt.

Henry Gittins, the son of the deceased, said:—I am in the service of Mr. Lewis, of Felton. I was at home on Tuesday, the 28th of February. I slept at home, and got up at half-past 5. I sat on the chair by the fireplace. My father came down after me. I got up off the chair, and he sat down on it. It was by the fireplace. The kitchen has a window looking out of the back part of the house. My father began to put his shoes on. He was sitting down. While he was doing that somewhat made a crash. It was in the house like. It sounded like a gun. I felt something going through my hair. I was standing close by the window. The window was shut; it would not open. It had small panes of glass, with lead across. I heard the glass on the floor. In the evening, I saw three little panes were broken. I saw some powder on the glass. It was smoke like, round where it was broke. When I heard the noise, my father was putting on his boots, stooping. He did not call out. I heard my mother shriek out upstairs. She shouted and asked what I was breaking. I said, "Nothing." She came downstairs. I saw my father go across the kitchen. I went out of the kitchen in front of the house. I did not see or hear anybody. I was frightened. I saw my father was hurt. I saw blood a little. It was here (on the forehead). I did not go to the back part of the house. I was too much frightened.

John Robert Humphreys: I am house-surgeon of the Salop Infirmary. About 12 or 1 o'clock of the 28th of February the deceased was brought to the Infirmary. He had been shot in the upper part of his head, and seemed in a very stupid state from the effects of the injury. He remained under my care some days. On the 6th of March he was very much worse. He died on the 10th. On the 6th he was more drowsy, and there was a good deal of bleeding from one of the shot-marks on the forehead. There were six or seven distinct shot-marks on the forehead. There were about 20 or upwards on the top of the head. I assisted at a *post-mortem* examination. One shot had gone through the skull. That was the cause of death. On removing the scalp there were upwards of 30 marks. I produce the shots that were taken out, upwards of 20 in number. They are of different sizes. This is the shot that was taken out of the brain.

John Dicken, a surgeon, of Shrewsbury, said he made the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. The shot taken from the brain had penetrated three inches. It was found in two pieces. There was but one hole in the brain. The shot might have been broken by the skull as it entered.

Part of the skull of the deceased was here produced; it showed the hole in the forehead by which the shot passed into the brain.

William Evans, a labourer, knew the prisoner. Met him the night before deceased was shot. He had with him what appeared to be a gun. I had met the prisoner before this at the New Inn, at Ness-Cliff. It was seven weeks last Saturday night (28th of January).

He was drinking. I did not drink with him. He pulled a cord out of his pocket and said, "This will be my doom before morning." He remained in the house a short time, and then went out. I went out and he was standing by the wall of the house crying. I said, "What are you doing here, Lloyd?" He said nothing, but ran down the road. I followed, and me and another man brought him back, and took the rope off him. This is the rope (about a yard and a half of cord). This jacket I have seen on John Lloyd, the prisoner. He appeared half-drunk and in a low sort of state.

Thomas Evans, superintendent of police: On the morning of the 28th of February last I went to the house of John Gittins. I saw he was wounded in the head. I examined the back window. I found three panes of glass broken, apparently from the muzzle of a gun being placed close and discharged. I made the examination outside. The powder was on the glass and on the lead. Taking the finger across would wipe it away. I afterwards examined the wall inside, near the fireplace. The wall bore marks of shot; part of one was taken out in my presence. I produce it. I afterwards went with constable May to the house of the prisoner's father at Lower Horton. May brought out this gun to me. It presented all the appearances which a gun does when it has been discharged. The outside of the barrel had been bright, but there was a little rust on it which might be easily removed by passing the hand over it. The rust was not of long standing; it might accumulate to that degree in half-a-dozen or eight hours. I arrested the prisoner in an out-building belonging to William Evans, at the Three Pigeons. I charged him with shooting at John Gittins, with intent to murder him. He said, "This is a —— calamity; there will be an end of me." There was a man named John Jacks working with him at the time. He (prisoner) observed to Jacks, "I suppose some of you Ness-Cliff gentlemen will come and see me when I am going to be hung." I almost immediately took off the boots he was wearing. I made a comparison with the boots. I gave the right boot to May, and kept this, the left, myself. I compared this boot with some footsteps which led from the Holyhead-road, over a hedge, in a direction across the garden, towards the back of the house of the deceased. I compared them with the boot I have (the left boot). As far as they could be compared, they appeared to correspond exactly. The length and breadth corresponded. The heel was very perfect. On the next day, the 1st of March, I went to the house of the prisoner's father. I there found this gun-rod. I showed the prisoner this gun on the 28th of February, immediately after he was taken into custody. I asked him if he knew the gun. He said it was not his, but he had had it for some time. He said the gun was Dick Richards'. I took the gun the same evening to Mr. Ebrall, in this town, to be examined.

Edward May, police-constable, confirmed the evidence of Evans: I found this jacket in the prisoner's bedroom. In the pocket I found this case, containing shot and the bowl of a tobacco pipe. I have seen such a bowl used for charging a gun, measuring out powder, &c. When I got to Gittins's house

Evans gave me this shoe. It was the right shoe. I saw tracks across a hedge into the garden. I traced them to within 20 yards of the house. I saw a gate close to where the foot-tracks struck off the road. I compared the marks with the shoe for about 20 steps from the hedge. I made an impression on the side of the tracks I saw. They corresponded exactly in length, width, and heel. Opposite the Pigeons the road forks. One road goes to Oswestry, one to Hopton, and the third to Shrewsbury. The barn where the prisoner was apprehended is between the Pigeons and the tracks. The bowl of the tobacco-pipe had been used for smoking. I found it in the pocket with the shots. I found no powder or caps. There were a few grains of powder in the bottom of a pocket. There were no marks connecting the tracks with the barn.

Samuel Ebrall: I am a gunmaker at Shrewsbury. This gun was brought to me about 4 or 5 in the evening of the 28th of February, by Superintendent Evans. I examined the hammer, and took out the breech. I should say the gun had recently been discharged. These shots are mixed of No. 3 and No. 4 (the shots found in a case in prisoner's coat-pocket). This shot (found by May in the kitchen) is No 3 or 4. These shots (taken from the head) are in my opinion of two sizes, No. 3 and No. 4; but I cannot say positively. I have no doubt they are of different sizes. This shot (the one taken from the brain) I should consider to be of the large size, No. 3. It is in two pieces. I assume them to be parts of one shot. There are some small particles with the shot taken from the head. Inferior powder will leave more residue. The powder in the breech was hard. Had it been long discharged, it would have been moist.

W. Humphreys, a police-constable, after confirming the evidence of the other officers, stated remarks of the prisoner after apprehension. "I can't think how the folks can think it was me that did it. I suppose it was owing to my leaving there. Gittins and me had some words one morning. Gittins told me to get up and nurse my bastard. I said, 'Whose bastard?' and Gittins said, 'Yours.' I called him a liar, and he (Gittins) then left the house, and didn't return till the following night. Then we were as good friends as ever."

A witness identified the ramrod found with the gun, as one he had lent the prisoner a few days before the murder. Another deposed to his having purchased some gun-caps for him. Some minor details were also given in evidence, which were capable of weighing for or against the prisoner's guilt.

The Jury, after no long deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death; and was executed.

25. MURDER IN CORNWALL.—*Bodmin.*—James Holman was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife Philippa Holman, at Crowan, on the 26th of December.

Mr. Stock, who conducted the prosecution, stated, that in 1847 the prisoner—he being then 26 years of age, and the young woman 18—had married Isabella Parkyn against the wish of her family, as he was in a lower condition of life. The issue of that marriage was a girl, now 6 years old, and a boy 4 years old. The prisoner was not prosperous, and he and his wife went to reside in another parish.

In 1851 he was in considerable difficulties, and left his home and went into Wales. He remained absent from the parish about two years and a half. He returned about a year and a half since, and took a small farm in the parish of Crowan; the house in which he lived had two rooms below and two above. The house was in a very retired spot. The prisoner had but two neighbours, Roberts and Williams; the nearest, Roberts, living about 50 yards from the prisoner's house. The prisoner was a man of retired and solitary habits, but the wife was an industrious, active, hard-working woman; and as they did not keep a servant or labourer, she had a great deal of work to do, both in and out of doors. The deceased was last seen alive about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th December She was engaged about her usual work, and appeared to be in good health and spirits. About 9 o'clock that evening two sons of Roberts were returning home, and came to a stile which led immediately to the premises occupied by the prisoner. At that stile they encountered the prisoner running; he asked them if their father was at home. They said he was, and they all three proceeded to the house of Roberts, who, with his wife, had gone to bed. The prisoner called out, "Oh, my dear Mr. Roberts, my dear Mr. Roberts, do come down, do come down! my wife is dead, and I believe she has been murdered!" Roberts was exceedingly alarmed, and got up immediately, and aroused Williams. When they arrived at the prisoner's house the poor wife was found lying dead in the ashes of the fire. There was some blood about the side of the chimney and about the sides of the walls of the room, and upon a stool which was under the table. Williams and Roberts raised up the body and carried it upstairs; they then found two dreadful wounds on the face, temple, and head; the front of her dress was partially burnt. The women of the two families had now arrived, and it was proposed that they should wash the body, but their terror was so great that they could not do it. The men went downstairs and looked about and observed the blood. Roberts said he did not see anything to account for the wounds, and the prisoner made no reply. Roberts several times during the night asked the prisoner if there was anything gone out of the house; but he said nothing had been touched. The prisoner was asked by Roberts, when he first saw him, how the blood came on his clothes; and he said it was by lifting his wife's body from the ashes; and he said he had come home at 9 o'clock, and found her lying dead in the ashes. The body was carefully examined by two surgeons, and the result was such as to satisfy them that the death of the woman had been occasioned by violent and repeated blows inflicted with some blunt instrument, and they were both of opinion that it was impossible such an injury could be produced by a fall, although the prisoner upon one occasion had suggested the idea that the poor woman had met with her death by falling down in the fireplace when intoxicated; the surgeons, however, said such a thing was impossible. The circumstances under which the body had been found would have made a strong case against the prisoner; but there were other indications of guilt First, with regard to the

conduct of the prisoner before his wife's death. He had been for several weeks making a constant statement that she was failing fast, and over and over again he foretold her speedy death, and denied her being pregnant, although she was in the seventh month of her pregnancy, and it was impossible to suppose that the prisoner was not well acquainted with the fact; but the wife was not at all ill or ailing. The deceased woman had a sister Eliza. On the 1st of December the prisoner went to Parkyn's house, and, the rest of the family being from home, he had a long conversation with Eliza, in the course of which he repeatedly informed her that his wife was ill and must die soon, and he then repeatedly proposed to this young woman to become his second wife after her sister's death. The prisoner said the blood came on his clothes by his lifting his wife's body; but had he done so he could not have replaced it as it was found. Moreover, he had shown the greatest repugnance to touch the corpse. When the deceased's brother called to see the body, the prisoner for some time refused to let him see it, saying it was not fit to be seen. The prisoner had varied in his accounts about his wife. To her mother he had said he had never lifted his hand against her, for she had never given him any cause. To others he had said she had habits of intoxication; but no one had ever seen her in the slightest degree affected by liquor. The surgeons having given it as their opinion that the deadly blows had been given by some blunt instrument, search was made for several days for some weapon by which it was possible the act might have been committed; and the prisoner was questioned whether he possessed any hatchet, or axe, or anything of the sort; but he denied having any such thing. There was a well a few yards from the house, and the prisoner appeared to have an objection to any one going there for water, telling persons not to go there, but to go to one much further off. This at length created suspicion, and on the 31st of December a constable, who had the prisoner in charge, went to the well and examined it, and about a foot below the surface of the water he found a hatchet. It was brought to the prisoner, who said he knew nothing about it. His little boy had been seen with this hatchet some time before the murder. On the Sunday after the prisoner had been taken into custody, a remarkable scene took place. The prisoner was in custody at the house of an innkeeper named Simmonds. About the middle of the night he fell into a state of great agitation and excitement, and uttered the most dreadful screams. He seemed to be seized with a horror which was quite overwhelming, saying he saw soldiers with glittering swords coming after him, and from that moment his disposition seemed changed, and he expressed a great desire to confess the whole truth. He then made the following statement:—

"On going to my house I asked 'Where are you, Philippa?' She made answer, and said, 'What is that to you?' She then rose up, and I saw what state she was in—that she was drunk, as I had often seen her before. We quarrelled; she threw a billhook at me, and I pushed her, and she fell down on the brandis, on her forehead. I went out and fed the beasts, and when I returned I found her in the

ashes. I found the hatchet; and, seeing blood upon the handle, I thought if it was found I should be accused of murder, and I threw it next morning into the well."

Many witnesses were called, who supported the case of the Crown.

The brother of the deceased stated that he had gone to the prisoner's house to see the body, and he then had a conversation with the prisoner, and told him that his sister had some time since stated to him that he (the prisoner) had told her he had had a dream that something very serious would happen to her about Christmas. She had asked him what the dream was, and he had refused to tell her, but that if nothing did happen he would tell her about that time. The brother also told him that he had heard that he (the prisoner) said he would beat her brains out if she did not bring home a sum of money equal to 7*d.* in the pound for some geese she had taken to Cambourne market for sale, and she had only brought home at the rate of 6½*d.* a pound. The prisoner denied it, and said he would make him prove his words. He then asked the prisoner to let him go upstairs and see the body, but the prisoner said she was "all a gore of blood, and not fit to be seen by any one." The witness said she was his sister, and he would see her by foul means if he could not by fair; and he went upstairs and saw the body, and when he came down he saw the prisoner, and said to him, "Well, James, you have carried your threats into execution; if a horse had kicked her she could not have been in a worse state."

The father of the deceased said, he called at the house the day after the death, and asked to see the body. The prisoner said he could go to see her, but he himself could not bear to look upon her. He went upstairs, and returned to the prisoner, and said, "James, she is murdered!" The prisoner said, "If she is, I have not done it." The witness said, "If she had fallen down 20 fathoms she could not have been more knocked to pieces."

One of the surgeons who had examined the body had died since he gave his evidence before the coroner. That evidence was now read, and it stated that the head of the unfortunate woman was almost battered to pieces, her hands and knees were burnt, she had bruises on many parts of her body, and her death was caused by the fracture of the skull.

Counsel for the prisoner attempted to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter; suggesting that the blow had been struck in a moment of passion, when the prisoner came home and found his wife intoxicated.

The learned Judge pointed out the law in respect of murder and manslaughter, and added, that he could see nothing in the statement of the prisoner, even if they could believe it to be true, which would reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty;" and he was executed in the presence of an immense assemblage.

26. Assassination of the Duke of Parma.—The Duke of Parma has been assassinated in his capital, under circumstances of so little repute that they have been intentionally confused or suppressed. It is certain that the assassin was a man of low condition, and that the deed was perpe-

trated either during a brawl in a pot-house or in the open street. One report is, that the murderer was actuated by motives of private revenge for a low intrigue; another, that he was a common soldier, who stabbed the Duke in a moment of anger. The wound was in the bowels, and the wounded man died the next day. [See "Obituary."]

27. Gallant Defence.—*Coventry Assizes.*—William Ford, aged 22, and Thomas Jeffcote, aged 19, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Thomas Perkins, at Coleshill, on the 14th of May last.

At the last Coventry Assizes a man named Lacey was convicted of this offence, and now appeared as a witness for the prosecution, and swore that the prisoners were two of the party of burglars who broke into Mr. Perkins's house on the night in question. This case was rendered remarkable by the courage exhibited on the occasion by Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, who were quite old people, and lived alone in the house. Hearing the noise of men attempting to break into the house, they immediately got up, went down stairs, and barricaded the door as well as they could, notwithstanding the violent threats of the men; but the burglars succeeded, after some time, in effecting an entrance by the window, and made their way to the stairs. By this time Perkins and his wife had retreated upstairs, and the former stood at the top with his loaded gun ready to receive them. As soon as the first man appeared he fired, and wounded Lacey so severely that his comrades took to flight, carrying off the wounded man. In addition to the testimony of Lacey, there was strong confirmatory evidence to show that the two prisoners formed part of the gang who broke into Mr. Perkins's house, and met with so warm a reception.

The jury found them both "Guilty," and they were sentenced to transportation for 20 years.

Mr. Justice Coleridge ordered a reward of 5*l.* to be given to Mrs. Perkins for her courageous conduct.

29. Declaration of War.—Her Majesty's Declaration of War against the Emperor of Russia having appeared in a supplemental Gazette, a final close was put to the expectations of those who yet hoped that peace might be preserved. As this result had been foreseen by the mercantile world, no especial effect was produced on the funds by the Declaration. The whole fall occasioned by the imminence of hostilities was about 3 per cent.; and consols, on the 29th of March, were 85⅜.

On the 31st of March, according to ancient custom, the Serjeant-at-Arms, with other officers of the City of London, proceeded to the Royal Exchange, from the steps of which he read her Majesty's Declaration of War. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony, and at the conclusion gave three cheers for the Queen.

— Murder and Suicide.—Another instance of those complicated tragedies which have been recorded so frequently of late took place at No. 47, Clarence Gardens, Regent's Park. The house was tenanted by James Martin, a shoemaker, about 57 years of age, who, with his wife, occupied the parlours, letting out the remainder in lodgings to various persons.

In one of the upper rooms lived his married daughter and her husband. Shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Whybrow, Martin's daughter, came down stairs; and not finding either her father or mother up as usual, knocked several times at the front parlour door occupied as their bed-room, but receiving no answer forced an entrance, and then to her horror discovered the place to be deluged with blood, and the bodies of her parents lying across each other on the bed. Her screams brought the other lodgers and neighbours to her assistance, and it was then discovered that both the unfortunate murderer and his victim were quite dead. A shoemaker's knife, covered with blood, was found on the bed, near the right hand of the former. Both were in their ordinary night dress; the head of the poor woman was severed from her body. From the position in which she was found, it is believed that Martin must have waited till she was asleep, and then, having cut her throat, he had sat up in the bed and cut his own. On searching the room a letter was found addressed to his landlord, which explains the motives which induced the wretched man to perpetrate the terrible crime.

"Mr. Carter,

"Sir,—I am extremely sorry that the settling of my rent tomorrow will be in a way that you little think of, which must be by your taking my goods, and I hope you will find sufficient to pay you. I find it is impossible for me any longer to work so as to be able to keep myself, and I have no wish to live on the labour of others. The asthma which I am troubled with precludes me from working to do any good more than the few warm months of summer. My eyes are likewise failing very fast, so that I have made up my mind to leave this world; and, as you know, Sir, the dreadful state of mind my wife is sure to be in if I leave her, I have made up my mind that she shall go with me.

"To my children,

"I dare say you will censure me for the rash act which I am about to commit; but if you think it over seriously you must know that your mother will be better off a great deal than being left behind me. Hoping you will get over the shock with as much firmness as you can,

"I remain, dear children,

"your affectionate father,

"James Martin.

"To Mr. Carter.—I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully, and sincerely thank you for all favours.—J. M.

"To my very particular friend, Mr. Reid, of William Street—Good bye.—J. M."

When the unhappy man had been seen and conversed with on the day preceding, he seemed in his usual spirits.

31. Destruction of Hungerford Hall.—This fine building, one of the speculative structures of the Exhibition year, was totally destroyed by a fire which broke out about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.

The hall had been hired for the exhibition of a diorama of the Duke of Wellington's funeral. The painting had been just finished, and had been exhibited during the afternoon; and at the period of the outbreak, the workmen employed were preparing for the evening exhibition, which would

have commenced at 8 o'clock. About half-past 7 a police constable on duty in the west avenue of the market, observed a bright reflection through the skylight roof, as if the central hall were on fire. The officer immediately ran round to the front door, and, finding no obstruction to his entrance, hastened up the stairs leading into the hall or theatre. Just as he had reached the top of the stairs he met two men employed on the diorama running out of the hall in great alarm, declaring the place was on fire and must inevitably be burnt down. The two men who had run away presently returned, and told the constable there were two boys in the building. The flames had now, however, spread so rapidly, that all their efforts to enter were unavailing. The engines now arrived, but before any of them could be got to work the flames had spread with frightful rapidity and shot through the roof, far above the surrounding buildings, causing the utmost consternation through the neighbourhood, and attracting many thousands of spectators to the spot. By great exertions of the firemen, the flames were prevented from spreading to the shops of the market, although the timbers of the roof which covers the whole were repeatedly on fire; but the hall was entirely destroyed. There was no truth in the report that two lads had lost their lives.

APRIL.

4. Seizure of Russian Ships of War.—It being known to Her Majesty's Government that Messrs. Pitcher, the eminent ship-builders of Northfleet, were building two steam-frigates for the Emperor of Russia, the vessels have been seized by order of the Treasury as "the property of an enemy." The vessels thus appropriated are two, of about 1300 tons burden each, intended to carry 20 guns, and to be propelled by screw, and are built upon the most improved principles of naval construction. The machinery, which was being made at Liverpool, was also seized. The vessels have since been launched, and added to Her Majesty's navy, in which they bear the names of the *Cossack* and the *Tartar*.

5. Ingratitude and attempted Murder.—*Central Criminal Court.*—James Tucker, 37, traveller, was indicted for feloniously, with a pistol, shooting at George William Umpleby, with intent to murder him.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to the indictment charging the attempt to murder, but "Guilty" to an indictment for embezzlement.

The prosecutor is a woollen-draper, living upon Holborn Hill. The prisoner had been in his employment, and about two months previous to this offence had absconded, having committed a series of robberies upon his master. The prosecutor was on the look-out for him for that offence, and upon the evening of the 7th of March met him in the Kingsland-road. The moment the prisoner found himself recognised, he drew a felt hat over his eyes, and ran up a court to avoid him. The prosecutor, however, followed and stopped him, and after some conversation called a constable and gave him into custody. The prisoner was taken to the Smithfield police-station, where he was placed in the bar. While Inspector Teague was taking down the par-

ticulars of the charge, the criminal drew a pistol and fired it at his late master. The ball passed through a glass window within the station, and, having partly penetrated the wainscot facing the window, fell upon the floor in an adjoining apartment. The shot was fired in a downward direction, and the prisoner, being in the dock of the station, was slightly above the prosecutor. It was quite evident he had deliberately aimed at the prosecutor's head. As soon as the prisoner found that the shot had not taken effect, he stared with the utmost astonishment, and, after being secured, said that he intended the shot for the prosecutor, and stood laughing. Mrs. Marshall, the housekeeper at the station, said, "It is no laughing matter to attempt to take a man's life." Teague and the prosecutor were standing close together at that time. The prisoner nodded his head towards them, and said, "I did not mean it for that gentleman, but the other one." When being locked up in the cell, he said to Inspector Teague, "I did not intend it for you." Upon the morning after the offence had been committed, the cabman who had brought the officer and his prisoner to the station produced two bullet-moulds, a large clasp-knife, and a tin can, which he had found in the cab. The prisoner had bought the pistol at the shop of a Mr. Davis, general dealer, Henrietta Street, Manchester Square, upon the same day the offence was committed. The pistol wanted a nipple, and that he had got supplied directly after by a jobbing gunsmith.

The prisoner, in his defence, said that during the day he had been at Lower East Smithfield, and, returning home, he saw the prosecutor, and turned up a court to avoid him. After he was taken to the station, he was taking the pistol from his pocket, when it went off by accident.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" of firing the pistol with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Mr. Ballantine said the prisoner had been before convicted in this court, and that the prosecutor, with a knowledge of this, had, from motives of humanity, taken him into his employment, and that he was warned against so doing by Mr. Lewis the attorney; but the prosecutor's answer was, "If I don't give him a chance nobody else will."

Mr. Baron Martin said that, had not the jury taken a most merciful view of the case, he should have left the prisoner for execution. In his mind the prisoner had made a most deliberate attempt to murder the man who had acted most kindly to him; and he should not be doing his duty if he did not pass upon him the most severe sentence he could—and that was, that he be transported for life.

6. Extensive Robbery of Gold and Notes.—*Central Criminal Court.*—Frederick Norris, 19, plasterer, Samuel Bacon, 21, labourer, Thomas Brunton, 28, labourer, Richard Hilton, 19, bricklayer, and Eliza Bacon, 17, spinster, were indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of James Harvey, and stealing 1650 sovereigns and 150*l.* in bank-notes, his property. The prisoners Brunton, Hilton, and Eliza Bacon were also charged with receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen.

The prosecutor, who is an elderly man, lived by himself at No. 11, Carter Street, Walworth, and had

the reputation of being a miser, and it was generally supposed that he always had a large sum of money in the house. The robbery was committed on the 4th of March. It appeared that on the previous day the prosecutor had gone out as usual in the middle of the day, locking up his house, and upon his return at night he observed that some one had been trying the lock, or tampering in some way with the street-door, during his absence. He, however, took no notice of the circumstance, although he ascertained that his money was then quite safe. On the following day he went out again, and upon his return discovered that the place had been forcibly entered, that his drawers and boxes had been broken open, and the large sum of money mentioned in the indictment taken from them. The inquiries of the police indicated that the prisoners were the guilty parties. The evidence against them was entirely circumstantial. It appeared that the girl Bacon had been in the habit of charing at the prosecutor's, and she thus probably became aware of the fact of his having money, and of his general habits; and there seemed very little doubt that she had given the necessary information to the persons by whom the robbery was afterwards committed. It was shown that on the 3rd of March, Norris, Hilton, and Brunton were seen close to the prosecutor's house, and that Norris went up to the door, and stood by it a minute or two; it is supposed that during this time he was trying to open the door; but being unsuccessful he rejoined his companions, and they went away. The next day Norris and Hilton were seen close to the premises, and it was also stated that Bacon accompanied them; on this occasion the house was entered and the property stolen. It was proved that on the following day Norris spent five sovereigns in purchasing new clothes, and that shortly afterwards he was at a public-house, where he was seen to pull out a handful of sovereigns. With regard to the other male prisoners, the additional fact was proved that they were in company with Norris about the time the robbery was committed; and it also appeared that Hilton had said to one of the witnesses that Norris had been into a house, and that if he did not give him some of the money he should tell Sergeant Quinnear all about it. It was likewise proved by another witness, that the girl Bacon said upon one occasion that she "had put Norris up to all the old man's money," and added that if the witness would meet them in the London-road, there would be a "rare lush." There were other facts in the case tending pretty clearly to bring the charge home to Norris and the girl, but the evidence against the other prisoners was of a much slighter character.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners.

The learned Judge said that the charge had been clearly made out against Norris and Eliza Bacon, and, as he believed the former had been the principal agent in the robbery, he should feel it his duty, under all the circumstances, to order him to be transported for life. With regard to the other male prisoners, it appeared to him that the evidence was not so conclusive, and, if they could lay any facts before the Secretary of State that would throw any doubt upon the propriety of the conviction, he would give them his most careful attention. At present he must

act upon the verdict of the jury, and he should sentence them to four years' penal servitude; and with regard to the girl, Eliza Bacon, the sentence upon her would be imprisonment and hard labour for 12 months.

6. MURDER BY A MADMAN.—*Central Criminal Court.*—George Vernon Hennan, 35, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Jane Hennan, by dashing out her brains with a hatchet.

The prisoner, who exhibited great distress of mind during the trial, was defended at the expense of the sheriffs.

Maria Hennan, the mother of the prisoner, deposed that she knew the deceased from the time the unfortunate woman and the prisoner had been married. On the 17th of March, in the evening, they were both at her house, and went away about 11 o'clock. They were always very affectionate, and were very friendly together. About six years ago the prisoner was under the care of a physician on account of his head, and he was like an idiot. For the last three months they had all been terrified by his manner. He used to make grimaces, and looked wild about the eyes. Witness wished him to be put into confinement, but his wife was so fond of him she objected to part with him. On the morning of the 18th of March the prisoner came to her house again He was wringing wet, as though he had been in the water, and he did not appear to have his senses. Shortly afterwards Inspector Brennan came and took him into custody. When he was a boy he had a severe hurt on the head, and he was four times affected in the manner witness had described.

Mr. Doubleday, a surgeon, deposed that he was called to the prisoner's room about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, and he found the body of the deceased lying on the bed in a position as though she was asleep. There was a frightful wound on the head, and the skull was completely battered in on the left side. The blow must have caused immediate death. There was a hatchet in the room, with which, no doubt, from its appearance, the wound had been inflicted. Besides the injury to the head, there was another violent blow on the neck, which had dislocated it. The prisoner was brought to him a short time before this by his wife, and she stated in his presence that she was afraid he would commit suicide, and the prisoner said that he had been tempted to it.

William Bryant, the brother-in-law of the prisoner, deposed that he met him on the morning after the fatal occurrence. He was very wet, and he made such grimaces and acted in such a manner that witness hardly knew him. He asked him where he had been, and at first he made no answer, and he then began to dance, and said he had been in the water.

The learned Judge here stopped the case, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

6. CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—*Singular Death of Colonel Gordon.*—At the Chester assizes, Francis Sandars was charged with the manslaughter of Charles Edward Gordon, on the 16th of March last.

The circumstances of the death of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, an officer who had seen much service, were singular.

Mr. James Russell, manager to Messrs. Laurie, shipbuilders, Glasgow, said that, on the night of the 15th of March last, he was travel-

ling between London and Aberdeen, on the North-Western Railway, in a third-class carriage, along with Colonel Gordon and Mr. Boyd. They were in the compartment next to the engine. In the next compartment were Mr. Gibbs and his family, and in a third two men and some women. At the station at Stafford, an attempt was made by the prisoner, who was the conductor of the train, to put a drunken man into the same compartment, he having been turned out of another. The witness, Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Boyd objected to this, on the ground that if the man was unfit to travel in the other compartment, he was equally unfit to travel in the one in which they wished to place him. The colonel then offered his card to the conductor of the train, got out of the carriage, desired his luggage to be taken off the train, and said he would not go any further, but would prosecute the company. The conductor refused to take the card, and the colonel was desired to take his seat, which he did, and the door was closed; but shortly after the door was again opened by the prisoner, who desired them to admit the drunken man. The colonel again insisted that they should take his card, and he refused to go further. The prisoner then got into the carriage and attempted to push Colonel Gordon out of it. The colonel put his hands on each side of the door to prevent this. The prisoner knocked his left hand down, and he hung partly out by the right hand. The colonel then said, in a low tone, "Let the man in," and sat down. The man was admitted, followed by the conductor, who sat next to the colonel. The conductor left the carriage at Whitmore, and almost immediately after it was discovered that the colonel was dead.

On cross-examination the witness said the colonel was very much excited before the prisoner laid hands upon him, in consequence of the conductor refusing to take his card.

Sir J. Liddell, principal medical officer to Greenwich Hospital, said he had known Colonel Gordon about three years. His general health was not much impaired. Witness saw him in the afternoon of the 15th of March walking on Blackheath with his nieces. He was then in his ordinary state of rather impaired health. Witness made a *post mortem* examination of his body, and found the heart extensively ossified and the aorta covered with plates of bone. The disease might have existed for a considerable time. Had heard the evidence of Mr. Russell, and considered the altercation and scuffle that took place quite sufficient to account for death. If he had followed a tranquil life, and had kept free from great corporeal disturbance or mental excitement, he might have gone on for years.

Cross-examined.—His life was at all times in great peril. His death might have arisen from the excitement which took place previous to the prisoner laying hands upon him. It might have followed in the course of half an hour.

The Judge.—Can the jury, after that, say that the death was caused by the violence of the prisoner?

Mr. M'Intyre said, after that intimation he would not press the case; and

A verdict of "Acquittal" was recorded.

His Lordship said, he could not say that the conductor had any right to turn Colonel Gordon out

of the carriage or to put in a drunken man; but these were questions which they could not decide, not having heard the other side of the case. But it struck him that the conduct of the railway officials was not justifiable.

9. The Murderers of Mr. Bateson.—*Shocking Scene at their Execution.*—The murder of Mr. Thomas Bateson, in 1851, caused so great a sensation that the efforts of the Executive to detect and punish the assassins have been unceasing. Terrible as is known to be the state of things in Ireland, these efforts have disclosed a condition of morality even more shocking, if that be possible. In 1852 Francis and Owen Kelly were twice tried for the murder, and the crime was clearly brought home to them by the witnesses—approvers. On both occasions, however, some of the jury were obstinate in refusing to convict, and they were discharged; and the prisoners were finally released. As time passed away, the Crown officers found reason to believe that the Kellys were perfectly innocent; and obtained some information of the real criminals In 1853, Bryan Grant was indicted as principal, and Patrick Coomey as the instigator of this atrocious crime. The evidence against them was perfectly conclusive, supposing that the witnesses were to be believed (*see* Chronicle, *for* 1853, p. 96). But again the jury refused to convict. In consequence of disclosures in the evidence in the course of the trial, Neal Quin was arrested and indicted with Grant as principals, and with Coomey as accessary before the fact. Either the jury gave faith to the witnesses, or —as is not improbable, considering the social condition of Ireland—they now knew that the parties really guilty were at length before them; they found all three *Guilty*, and sentence of death was passed.

Circumstances attended the execution of these unhappy men which produced a sensation of horror in all thinking minds.

"One of the most extraordinary features which characterised the unfortunate men and their relatives is, that since the passing of the sentence of death, with one single exception, the slightest exhibition of grief did not take place, either on their part or on that of their friends, during the numerous interviews which passed between them. The interviews of Quin and his wife, to whom he had been married only eight months, were such as would only lead the spectator to think that it was for some trifling larceny the husband was incarcerated, all symptoms of grief being absent on both sides. Grant's friends had not visited him for some time past, his wife being the last who parted from him; and his conduct at that time was of a character similar to that of his fellow prisoners.

"Yesterday morning I was permitted to see the three prisoners. In company with some others, I found them walking in one of the yards of the prison, after having largely partaken of an excellent breakfast. Quin and Grant were smoking, and the three appeared to be in the best of spirits. I expressed, as did several of the party with me, my regret at seeing them in their unfortunate position, and Quin and Coomey both replied, in the strongest terms, that they were fully prepared for the fate that awaited them; that, thanks to the attention which had been paid to them by their clergymen, they were

ready to meet their God. In the course of the conversation which ensued, Coomey particularly entered into religious topics, remarking that he never, in the whole course of his life, felt so happy as he did at that moment, with the confidence before him of, in a brief time, meeting his Saviour. Quin said that if a reprieve should come, he would not accept it, as he should never be better prepared to die than he was at that time. They both expressed their forgiveness of their prosecutors, and that they had no complaint to make as to the treatment they had received from the officers of the prison. Coomey said, he had eaten and drunk at the table of the best society, but, thank God, he never was in better health in his life than at that time. Grant spoke little, nor did he seem to have a wish to share in the conversation. On our leaving, the unfortunate men shook each of the party warmly by the hand, and expressed a hope that when we were about to die we would be as fully prepared for it as they then were. Throughout the entire conversation Grant and Coomey spoke with a spirit and freedom which were perfectly astonishing, looking at their approaching end as a merchant might be supposed to do on entering on a prosperous enterprise, which would reap for him rich and glorious results. Mr. Swanzy, the sub-sheriff, called upon them in the morning, and, on going up to them, said he was sorry to see three men in their position. 'Sorry!' said one of them, in a tone of surprise, 'why, it is glad you should be, Sir!' He then asked them if they had any statement to make to him in relation to the offence for which they were to die? 'No,' said Coomey, 'our Saviour said nothing when he was executed!'

"About half-past 10 o'clock large crowds of persons assembled in front of the gaol, on the approaches to it, and on many of the surrounding eminences which commanded a view of the place of execution. The drop being only capable of executing two of the unfortunate men at a time, it was arranged that Quin and Grant, whose bodies were to be buried within the precincts of the gaol, should be first brought out. The last rites of the Church having been administered to them in the chapel of the gaol by the Rev. Messrs. Hughes and Smith, the procession was formed to the press-room. In passing from the yard to the press-room an incident occurred which, though trifling in itself, tended to show Quin's state of mind. Clothed in their dead dress, the two men passed through the yard, each in company with his spiritual adviser, and, during the time they were shaking hands with some of the officers of the prison, the Rev. Mr. Smith had passed some distance in advance of Quin, when the latter came skipping after him, like a school girl, threw his arm round his neck, and drew him on with a lightsome hurried pace for a short distance. The action to be understood must have been witnessed, and showed a spirit which no fate could overawe. When they arrived in the press-room, the rev. gentlemen read some prayers, and

"Quin said, 'Hell cannot now scare us.' (When the hangman pinioned his arms), 'He's doing the best job ever was done for us.' (To the rev. gentlemen), 'We return you many thanks, gentlemen. Will you not give us your blessing before you go?'

"Both rev. gentlemen then blessed them.

"The Rev. Mr. Smith: Remember the penitent thief on the cross. In one moment you'll be in Heaven. You have eternal happiness within your reach.

"Quin: Mary, mother of God, receive us! Prepare Heaven for us!

"Grant did not say anything audible, but appeared to be repeating prayers in an under tone.

"The rope was then adjusted round their necks, the miserable men stepped out on the drop, there was a burst of sensation from the crowd below, the hangman pulled the caps over their faces, the bolts were drawn, and they were both launched into eternity. After remaining suspended for three-quarters of an hour, the bodies were cut down and buried within the gaol.

"At 1 o'clock Coomey was brought from the chapel. He carried in his hand a small crucifix, and passed to the press-room, and appeared to be devoutly engaged in prayer. He was heard to say audibly, 'I am quite content; I am going to my God.' Before he was pinioned he twice fell on his knees, and received a blessing from each of the rev. gentlemen. The executioner having pinioned him, some prayers having been repeated, and the rope placed round his neck, he said, 'May I now go, gentlemen?' A silence ensued, during which the executioner, amid loud cries from the crowd below, placed him on the drop. He then said, 'Lord Jesus, receive my soul;' the executioner drew the bolt, the drop fell, and the wretched culprit died without a struggle. The death of Coomey appeared to excite much greater sensation among the crowd than that of the others; there was a considerable shouting, or rather yelling, and one woman in the vicinity of the drop fainted the instant he fell."

11. Gallant Enterprise in the Black Sea.—An enterprise—on a small scale certainly, and attended with no results, but highly characteristic o British seamen—has been reported from the Black Sea. Her Majesty's steam sloop *Fury*, 6 guns, approaching the mouth of Sebastopol harbour, observed two merchantmen which had just sailed out. Regardless of the line-of-battle ships, frigates, and steamers which were visible just within the harbour, Captain Tatham audaciously boarded one of the vessels, took out her men, and towed her off. Instantly two Russian brigs-of-war, which were lying ready, dropped their sails and started in chase; two 48-gun frigates followed immediately, and a steam frigate was observed getting up her steam. The little *Fury* soon distanced the brigs; but the frigates proved very fast, were beautifully handled, and were well to windward. The *Fury*, seeing that she was likely to be hard run, dropped her prize, put on her full steam, and edged to windward as much as prudent. As the sloop and the frigates approached the point where their courses would intersect, the interest became breathless. As soon as the vessels came within gun-shot, the *Fury* opened a fire from her heavy gun, in order to disable her antagonists. There was just time for her to weather the foremost of her pursuers, and she escaped unharmed with her prisoners.

12. Piracy and Murder in the Mediterranean. — It has been

officially reported that the disturbed state of affairs in the East, and in particular the determination of the Greek people, secretly backed by the Greek Government, to turn these disturbances to their own advantage, have brought forward the piratical inhabitants of the Greek islands; these marauders have committed many atrocities; and there is no doubt that the schooner *Harriet*, of London, has been attacked and plundered and her crew murdered by these ruffians. It appears that the authorities of the island of Andros observed a vessel under sail, which, from her repeated changes of course, appeared to be under no guidance; and that she finally ran upon a reef off the island. The authorities got her off and took her into their own port, and afterwards delivered her to Her Majesty's ship *Triton*. On boarding the vessel it was found that the ship's boats were still on board; that the deck and bulwarks of the vessel were marked with blood; that the captain's cabin was in the greatest confusion, and that the vessel had been stripped of everything that could be carried away. The last entry of the log was dated on the 12th April, 12 p.m., and merely recorded the vessel's position. It is therefore probable that the vessel was attacked, and the crew, which consisted of the master and six seamen, murdered on that night.

It was of too much consequence to the allies, whose armies were engaged in the Crimea, that their merchant vessels carrying troops, stores, and supplies, should find the seas safe, that they should overlook such acts. Their cruisers, therefore, established a vigilant, and it is said a very summary police, and made short work with such of the pirates as they caught. The French and English Government, moreover, took such a peremptory course with the perfidious Court of Greece, as proved to their partisans that their marauding excursions would be put down with a strong hand. This vigour and vigilance put an effectual check upon the piratical tastes of the Greek islanders. Many of the ruffians who perpetrated the massacre of the *Harriet's* crew were caught, and executed by the Turkish authorities. The pirate chief was captured by the French steam corvette *Chaptal*. The statement made by this Conrad of practical life, will show that the massacre was perpetrated by an organised band of pirates, and that their proceedings were instigated and protected by the very officers charged with the repression of crime.

The ruffian says:—"On our arrival at Syra, the under-Commissary of Police, Angerinos, advised me, as well as another Samian, to go to Athens. The next day the *Commissary of Police Strati* ordered me to come to his house. I told him I had no money, and that I wished to serve as a sailor on board a merchant vessel. He replied that there was then no work for sailors, but that if I would come and see him again in five days he should have an important affair to propose to me—that he should send me to Chalcis to make an arrangement with Colonel Stamati, who had written to me to consult with the *Commissary of Police Strati*.

"One day when I was with Strati he showed me a letter he had received from Stamati. The first page of this letter was addressed to Strati, but the other

side was directed to me. Stamati advised me to do whatever Strati told me, and he added that I should one day become great, and my children also. *Strati* forbade me to reveal anything he told me. He advised me to go and make war in Thessaly, and to visit Chalcis. *He recommended me to go in the direction of Cape Douro, and to seize and sink all the French and English vessels, as those two nations were opposed to the enterprise of the Greeks.*

"Strati hired a schooner, manned by five men, in which I embarked with 28 persons, of whom 25 were Samians.

"Four or five miles from Gabrios we were becalmed till midnight. A breeze then sprang up, and at three hours before daybreak we perceived an English brig. I ordered my 28 men to follow me, and I went with them towards the English vessel, which we all boarded. On hailing the vessel, we discovered that she was English, and that her crew belonged to the same nation. When we got on board we forced the men to go down to the captain's cabin, and then demanded the money they had on board. We then forced the sailors upon deck, where we murdered them all with knives, and threw them into the sea.

"I did not give any order to assassinate these men, and I did not kill any of them. We wished to sink the brig, but we abandoned this idea, from the fear of being seen by other vessels. After the massacre we sailed towards Chalcis, where I landed with my 28 companions, and we went to the house of our countryman, Colonel Stamati Giorgiades, but he was not at home. The next day we went to Bourgi, where we found Stamati, his son, and another person. On the same day we returned to Chalcis with Stamati, in a barque belonging to the latter. We remained a month with Stamati, to whom we related the murder of the English sailors. *He approved of our conduct.*"

13. Receptacle for Stolen Goods.—A depôt for the reception of stolen goods, of a magnitude which has no parallel, has been broken up by the vigilance of the police, and the proprietor brought to justice.

Moses Moses was placed at the bar of the Mansion House Police Court charged with having received certain goods knowing them to be stolen.

A quantity of wool had been stolen from the premises of Mr. Bateman in Carey Lane, which the officers traced to a warehouseman named Chadwick, in Monkwell Street; and from him to the prisoner, a general dealer, in Gravel Lane, Houndsditch. The discoveries made by the officers on these premises induced them to take its proprietor into custody; and further examination brought to light that he was a dealer to an unexampled extent in stolen property. The goods found on the premises were of unimaginable variety, and much of them was identified as produce of recent extensive robberies; for instance, of three burglaries of leather, of three of plush articles, one of cloth, one of jewellery, &c. A complete waggon-load of articles—pieces of scarlet damask, black and crimson cloth, doeskin, silver articles, shawls, upwards of 50 gold rings, with the stones for the crest or initials taken out—was brought to the Police Court, and piled up on the floor for identification. Many

of the articles, to the value of 300*l.*, stolen from the brougham of Mr. Pyke, while waiting for him in the Strand, were found among the prisoner's stores. When the prisoner was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court he pleaded Guilty to 13 indictments! His counsel attempted to get a lenient sentence, on the ground that he had only recently taken to these criminal courses, and had been led astray by another man who had escaped. The Recorder, however, refused to believe that he was the victim of seduction or any novice in his trade, and sentenced him to be transported for 14 years.

15. Dreadful Wreck of the Powhattan.—*Two Hundred and Fifty Lives lost.*—A dreadful wreck has occurred on the coast of the United States, by which upwards of 250 persons, men, women, and children, perished; and although the wreck occurred within a stone's throw of the land, on which were officers charged with the apparatus for rescue, and numerous bold men ready to risk their lives to aid, so complete was the catastrophe that not one individual of her living freight escaped.

The American ship *Powhattan*, Captain Meyers, from Havre, made the coast of America in a disabled state on the morning of the 15th of April, during one of the most fearful storms in the memory of man, and after baffling about for hours under bare poles, the captain at last found himself irretrievably entangled in the shoals about 12 miles below Barnegat. It was observed by the anxious eye-witnesses on shore that directly the ship struck she "hauled to the wind," from which circumstance it was impossible for any of her passengers to leave without certain death being the result. During the long night of Saturday and the whole of Sunday the unfortunates—it is supposed some 250 in number—were seen clinging to the leeward bulwarks of the ship, with the sea continually washing over them, and expecting death at the rise of every succeeding wave. No assistance could be offered to them, for the sea then ran so high that a boat (if any had been at hand) would have been instantly swamped. Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the ship's bulwarks burst, and about 50 persons were washed overboard at the same moment. The wreck-master, with others, made great efforts to save some of those who were in the water, but in vain. The captain, too, was heard to cry from the ship, "For God's sake save some of those who are drowning." Every exertion was made, but it was of no use; and in all the six bodies which the wreck-master succeeded in rescuing from the water life was extinct. Immediately after this the ship began to break up. About 5 o'clock the vessel was completely in pieces; most of her passengers and crew were drowned, but a few still survived, clinging to pieces of the wreck. The shrieks of the dying rose even above the roaring of the storm, which seemed to be increasing rather than subsiding in fury. At this moment a huge wave was noticed rolling inwards; the dead and the dying were alike engulfed within it; and when it had passed over them there was not one left alive:—even the ship itself was splintered into minute fragments, so that scarcely a trace of her existence remained, with the exception of the few pieces of

the rigging that were washed ashore.

Almost as distressing even as such a sight as this to those on shore was the sight of the beach next morning. The storm had increased during the night, and the waves cast up their dead far and near; 26 men and 2 women were discovered near the scene of the shipwreck, and from Absecom (20 miles below) it is stated that about 40 bodies—men, women, and children—were washed ashore on that and on Brigantine beach, about a quarter of a mile across the channel. They appeared to have been Germans.

17. Alleged Murder at Sea.—Another instance of the dreadful cruelty practised in our merchant service, and especially towards seamen natives of the East, has been brought to notice; and points forcibly to the necessity for legislative interference.

At the Liverpool Police Court, William Henderson Horner, captain, and Thomas Chadderton and John Barth, first and second mates of the bark *Mangosteen*, of London, were charged with having caused the death of three Manilla seamen, part of the crew of that vessel, while on her voyage from Singapore to Liverpool. The *Mangosteen* arrived in Liverpool on the 1st instant, and a few days afterwards the carpenter of the ship made a statement to a magistrate, who granted a summons for the apprehension of the prisoners, and they were taken into custody. The names of the deceased were Emmanuel Valparaiso, Henry Foster, and — Pedro. They were all coloured men. It appeared that they had been repeatedly and cruelly flogged and ill-treated by all the prisoners, and had been on short allowance for two months previous to their deaths, which took place respectively on the 4th, 23rd, and 30th of March, shortly before the vessel reached England. Two of the crew were examined in support of the charge. The case of Emmanuel Valparaiso was gone into first. The principal witness was Daniel Gilman Low, the carpenter of the bark *Mangosteen*, who deposed that the captain first began to ill-treat Valparaiso and the other men about the latter end of January. He flogged them at the wheel with a "rope's end" and with a "cat-o'-nine-tails," a weapon which consisted of a teak-wood stick 26 inches long and 5 inches in circumference, with four holes bored at one end, having four pieces of log line sewed through the holes and knotted at each end. This weapon had been made by the witness on a Sabbath morning, at the order of the captain. Witness deposed that the captain frequently ill-treated Valparaiso before the 4th of March, but on that morning he said he was going to "give him fits," and twice that day he flogged Valparaiso with the butt end of the stick. The blows were given on the head and shoulders, and knocked the seaman down. The captain then ordered him to get up and go to the wheel; and while Valparaiso was attempting to do so, the captain knocked him down again, striking him several times while he was down. The captain called the second mate, who took the man on to the poop and placed him at the wheel, but he fell down from exhaustion. The captain then ordered him to walk the deck for the remainder of the watch, but the man fell again on the deck, after taking a few steps. Upon this the captain be-

came enraged, and shook him while lying on the deck. Two hours after this the man died, and was buried next day. The witness deposed that there were several marks of violence on the dead body. Speaking of the general treatment of the Manilla men, the witness swore that they had frequently less than half-allowance of rations. The captain said he was going to "starve them to make them work better." He (the witness) saw the cat-o'-nine-tails on board the ship the day after the last man died, but missed it next day, and he believed the captain had thrown it overboard. The only circumstances offered in excuse for these barbarous acts were that one of the Manilla men had been found guilty of stealing, but not Valparaiso; that they sometimes cut each other with knives, and that they were generally filthy in their habits.

The master and mate were indicted at the Summer Assizes for the murder of Valparaiso, but they were acquitted on defect of medical testimony, that the death of the deceased was directly caused by the ill-treatment he had received, without reference to the state of his health or freedom from disease.

21. Day of Fast and Humiliation.—The following Proclamation appeared in the *Supplement to the London Gazette* of the 21st April:—

By the QUEEN.

A Proclamation for a Day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer.

Victoria R.

We, taking into Our most serious consideration the just and necessary War in which We are engaged, and putting Our trust in Almighty God that He will graciously bless Our arms both by sea and land, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer be observed throughout those parts of Our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of April instant, that so both We and Our people may humble Ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of Our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up Our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring His Blessing and Assistance on Our arms for the Restoration of Peace to Us and Our dominions; and We do strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently and devoutly observed by all Our loving Subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid His Wrath and Indignation: and, for the better and more orderly solemnising the same, We have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all Churches, Chapels, and Places of Public Worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1854, and in the seventeenth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

A Proclamation to the same purport was addressed to Scotland.

21. The First Prize. — Considerable interest was excited by the following announcement, reviving in the minds of the seniors the recollections of the last war:—

"Portsmouth, Friday night.

"This evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, no little commotion was caused in this port by the appearance in the roadstead of one of Her Majesty's steam-vessels, having a sailing ship in tow, and making for the harbour with all speed. The ramparts were quickly thronged with the inhabitants, who, as soon as the vessel approached near enough for the colours of the sailing craft to be made out as Russian, loudly cheered her fortunate captors. On boarding the vessel, we found that Her Majesty's revenue steam cruiser *Argus*, Commander Grandy, which left Southead yesterday, fell in with the *Froya*, for Abo, 440 tons, 15 men, Wickmann, master, to-day about noon, between the Owers and Beechy Head (about 18 miles from the latter point), and boarded her, ultimately making prize of her. She is a fine ship, four years old, and apparently in good condition. She left Lisbon on the 28th ultimo, with about 600 tons of salt as cargo, and was bound for Abo, although her master (who speaks very good English) says Elsinore. No opposition was offered to her detention, and Commander Grandy accordingly took her in tow, and brought her in here. She carries two nine-pound carronades, together with small arms for her crew, and a little ammunition. The revenue authorities who have boarded her consider her a lawful prize, and the capture has been duly reported to the Port-Admiral, and by him to the Admiralty."

The Hours most fatal to Life.—In a recent number of the *London Quarterly Review*, there are some curious statistics relative to the hours of the day at which the breath of man has been observed to quit its mortal tenement. "We have ascertained the hour of death in 2880 instances of all ages, and have arrived at interesting conclusions. We may remark that the population from which the *data* are derived is a mixed population in every respect, and that the deaths occurred during a period of several years. If the deaths of the 2880 persons had occurred indifferently at any hour during the 24 hours, 120 would have occurred at each hour. But this was by no means the case. There are two hours in which the proportion was remarkably below this, two *minima* in fact—namely, from midnight to 1 o'clock, when the deaths were 83 per cent. below the average, and from noon to 1 o'clock, when they were $20\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. below. From 3 to 6 o'clock A.M. inclusive, and from 3 to 7 o'clock P.M., there is a gradual increase, in the former of $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the average, in the latter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The *maximum* of death is from 5 to 6 o'clock A.M., when it is 40 per cent. above the average; the next, during the hour before midnight, when it is 25 per cent. in excess; a third hour of excess is that from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning, being $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above. From 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. the deaths are less numerous, being $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the average, the hour before noon being the most fatal. From 3 o'clock P.M. to 7 P.M. the deaths rise to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the average, and then fall from that

hour to 11 P.M., averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the mean. During the hours from 9 to 11 o'clock in the evening there is a *minimum* of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the average. Thus the least mortality is during the midday hours—namely, from 10 to 3 o'clock; the greatest during early morning hours, from 3 to 6 o'clock. About one-third of the total deaths were children under five years of age, and they show the influence of the latter still more strikingly. At all hours, from 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight, the deaths are at or below the mean; the hours from 10 to 11 A.M., from 4 to 5 P.M., and 9 to 10 P.M., being *minima*, but the hour after midnight being the lowest *maximum;* at all the hours from 2 to 10 A.M. the deaths are above the mean, attaining their *maximum* at from 5 to 6 A.M., when it is $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above."

Mistress Quickly, in narrating the death of the witty knight—"'a parted even just between 12 and 1, e'en at turning o' the tide"—expressed the common belief of her time; and Dr. Mead seemed to give credit to the opinion that nobody dies but in the ebb of tide. Half the deaths in London, observes Johnson, confute the notion. These figures show conclusively that the hour of death depends upon some other condition than one which varies daily; and Shakspeare in fixing the precise hour of Falstaff's departure, has taken that in which, in fact, there was the least probability of its taking place; but he, no doubt, had a feeling of the desolation of the old roisterer's death-bed at the still hour which he had so often made noisy by his merriment.

21. EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—Another forgery, committed by a person of good standing in the mercantile world, similar to those which have already excited so much distrust, has been detected at Liverpool. Mr. John Thomas Haselden, a tea-broker, carrying on business in Temple Court, Liverpool, was placed before the stipendiary magistrate, charged with having obtained advances from the Liverpool Borough Bank to the amount of 2000*l.* by means of a forged order for the delivery of goods. From the position and standing of the prisoner, the case excited intense interest among the mercantile portion of the community. The mode in which the prisoner had proceeded appeared to be this. He had deposited with the Borough Bank, with which he had an account, several securities for sums drawn, amounting in all to upwards of 4000*l.*, and among these was an order for the delivery of 200 chests of tea, *ex Panic*, held by Messrs. Fry and Sons, tea-brokers, purporting to be signed by Messrs. Fry, but which signature was proved to be a forgery. He then opened a loan account with the bank; and on the 25th of February, 1853, applied to the bank for a loan of 1000*l.*, which was advanced to him on depositing securities for a cargo of teas. On the 8th of March he made an application for another loan, and on this occasion he deposited with the bank a delivery order for 411 chests of tea from Messrs. Fry. In May the prisoner obtained a still further advance, and the balance against him kept increasing. Some time in June, the bank, not being satisfied with the nature of the delivery orders,

applied to him for some further security upon the goods than the one they held, which seemed merely to be an understanding between himself and the Messrs. Fry. This application gave rise to the forgery of which the bank now complained, for it had been discovered that at the time the prisoner deposited the security for the 411 chests of tea 200 of them had actually been already transferred to Messrs. Littledale. The prisoner therefore obtained from Messrs. Fry and Sons a genuine delivery order to the bank for the 211 chests really belonging to him, and this order, which was forwarded to the bank, was accompanied by another order for the delivery of 200 chests, also bearing the signature of Messrs. Fry, but which teas, as has already been shown, were not in the possession of the prisoner at all. The charge against the prisoner was having uttered this order, knowing it to be a forgery. A communication was ultimately made to Messrs. Fry and Sons, and the result was that those gentlemen stated that they did not hold the 200 chests at all, but that they had been transferred and delivered to Messrs. Littledale. These facts having been proved, the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial.

24. Loss of the "Ercolano." —*Great loss of Life.*—A lamentable catastrophe, by which many persons lost their lives, including some English travellers of distinction, occurred off the coast of Genoa. The *Ercolano*, a passenger steamboat, left Genoa in the afternoon of the 24th, having on board a large number of passengers, among whom were Sir Robert Peel and suite, Mr. Charles Halsey, M.P. for Hertfordshire, and family, and some other English families and gentlemen, and numerous French and Italians, some of them of rank. An English gentleman, Mr. Sansom, went on deck about midnight to smoke a cigar. He was startled to observe that no one of the crew was on deck, except the man at the helm; that not the slightest attempt was made to set a watch or keep a look-out. The weather was moderate, but the night was dark, and the sea rather rough. He was about to remonstrate on this negligence, when he observed lights at a short distance, and apparently approaching; he gave a hurried warning to the steersman, who took no notice. Almost immediately afterwards the *Ercolano* was struck by the approaching vessel, cut down to the water's edge, and sank in five minutes. The few minutes of suspense was a period of agony and confusion. The passengers rushed on deck, and filled the air with their shrieks. Sir Robert Peel, who was in his carriage on deck, threw off his clothes, and cast himself into the sea; others floated on pieces of wreck, or supported themselves by swimming. The vessel which caused this direful catastrophe, the *Sicilia*, lowered her boats and picked up the survivors—fourteen passengers and twenty-two of the crew. It is not stated how many persons perished by this terrible disaster; but among them were Mr. Halsey, his wife, their son, and two domestics; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, and their niece; Mrs. Knight, her three children, and two waiting-women (Mr. Knight was saved, with his hand crushed);

Sir Robert Peel's secretary and two servants. The list also gives names of foreign families who perished together: the Princess Cattaneo, and three persons; Mme. Fasano, and four persons; Mme. Flagontier and sister; and others. Only one female, a servant-girl, was saved.

24. Marriage of the Emperor of Austria. — The marriage of the Emperor with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, daughter of the Duke Maximilian, was celebrated with great pomp in the Imperial Church of St. Augustine, at Vienna. The bride, who is only sixteen years of age, arrived at Nassdorff on the 22nd, and had been lodged in the palace of Schönbrunn with her mother, in order that she might enter the city of Vienna in state on the following day. About 2 o'clock on that day, the bride went to the Theresianum, and there, in accordance with an old custom, completed her bridal toilet, assuming the wreath and diadem. From the Theresianum, preceded and followed by a splendid cavalcade of troops and nobles, she was conducted through streets crowded with people, and decked out with triumphal arches, flags, and numberless devices, to the Imperial Burg. Here the glittering procession was met by the Emperor, who assisted his spouse from the carriage, embraced her with genuine affection, and conducted her to the palace of his ancestors.

The marriage ceremony was extremely magnificent. The church was ornamented with crimson silk velvet hangings, and lighted with 10,000 wax candles. Around the high altar were disposed three cardinals and eleven archbishops. A splendid company of nobles, ladies, diplomatists, and state functionaries, occupied the body of the church; and among the foreign visitors of distinction were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein Glücksburg. The bride was arrayed in a robe of white embroidered with silver and gold, on her head was a diadem of brilliants, and a lace veil fell over her shoulders. She was led to the altar by her mother, the Duchess Louisa of Bavaria, and the mother of the Emperor, the Archduchess Sophia.

26. The Fast Day.—This being the day appointed by her Majesty's proclamation for general humiliation and prayer before Almighty God, it was observed throughout the United Kingdom with the deepest feeling and devotion. All denominations of religionists prostrated themselves with one accord before the Throne of Grace, imploring the Divine assistance and blessing on our arms, and the speedy restoration of peace. After Divine service, collections were made for the benefit of the wives and children of the soldiers serving in the East, which amounted to many thousand pounds.

The Form of Prayer prepared for the Church of England on this occasion consisted of an appropriate selection of passages from Scripture, with an especial collect for the day, and prayers suited for special circumstances of a time of war. These services are of considerable length.

Among the many signs of sympathy exhibited by the colonies of Great Britain in the great struggle in which she has embarked, not the least remarkable is the manner in which they have joined in our prayer and humiliation, and

in imploring God's blessing on our efforts. In the North-American colonies the day was kept with great solemnity; and in the West Indies a day was appointed for special observance. In India, the inhabitants, of all origins, European and Native, joined in appointing the 16th of July for this observance; and on this day Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahometans, according to their respective forms of worship, besought the Supreme Ruler for the success of our undertaking. It is presumed that the form of prayer prepared for the Church at home was that used by its communicants abroad; the hierarchy of the Parsees and Brahmins prepared for their sects special prayers, which seem to possess great fervency and beauty. The day was observed with such general unanimity and fervour, that the Indian Government issued a public document notifying their satisfaction and gratification for the general manifestation of loyalty and attachment.

28. Collision in the Channel. —200 *Lives Lost.*—A dreadful catastrophe occurred in the British Channel, off the Start, at an early hour of the morning of the 28th, by which the Bremen ship *Favourite* was sunk with more than 200 of her passengers and crew. The *Favourite* was a bark of 500 tons, manned by a crew of 14 men; she left that port about the 18th ultimo for Baltimore, with 191 emigrants on board. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Friday morning she made the Start Light. The captain had continued on deck almost to this period, and, on retiring for a few hours to rest, left the mate and the usual watch in charge of the ship. The weather was very unfavourable, the night being dark and the rain falling, which, with a heavy sea and a strong wind from the westward, rendered the progress of the vessel slow. About 2 o'clock A.M., a ship was observed standing towards her, and close to her. Before either ship could change her course, the *Favourite* was struck on the starboard side by the approaching vessel, which came stem on, carrying away her foremast, yards, rigging, and, indeed, cutting her down to the water's edge. The captain sprang upon deck, and, with his mate and four men, who were down below asleep at the moment of the ships coming in contact, caught hold of the gear attached to the bow of the vessel that had run into them, and thus escaped. They found her to be the American ship *Hesper*, Captain Jones, bound to Antwerp from Charleston. Almost directly afterwards the ships parted from each other. The emigrants could be just seen to be rushing on deck in the most frantic confusion; but the heavy sea and wind which prevailed entirely prevented those on board the *Hesper* from rendering any prompt aid towards rescuing the unhappy creatures. The *Favourite* was observed to have been cut down below the water-line, and was fast settling forward. The watch on deck were noticed lowering one of the boats, but either without success, or it was instantly swamped. About 10 minutes afterwards a light was observed in the direction of the spot where the collision occurred; the light, however, soon disappeared, and all was dark. The *Hesper* sustained much damage: she lost her jib-boom, foretopgallant-mast, and had injury to bows and cutwater. She

lay-to for several hours, in the hope that either the *Favourite* would float, or that some of the unfortunate creatures might be picked up in the boat; at daybreak, however, not a vestige of the ship could be seen. The *Hesper* then bore up channel, and on the following morning speaking with the *Agenoria* pilot-boat, Captain Hoegman, with his mate and four men, left the American and proceeded to Portsmouth. Nothing more is known of the unfortunate emigrants; but some chests, passengers' luggage, and stores, were picked up the following day off the Start: 201 persons perished by this terrible catastrophe.

29. Dreadful Fire and Loss of Life.—At 3 o'clock in the morning a policeman discovered flames issuing from the windows of a house in Colchester Street, Whitechapel, occupied by Mr. Brossette, as a beer-shop and lodging-house for the lowest class of foreigners. The inmates at the time of the disaster were Brossette, his wife, three children, and nine lodgers. The inmates were roused, but before they could make their escape the flames had spread over the premises. A lodger, named Frost, was observed standing at an upper window, surrounded by the flames. He leaped from the window, and fell heavily on the pavement; his hair, neck, and chest, were much burnt, and he was so much injured that he died a few days after. The fire-escape arrived, and was placed against a window. The attendant Wood ascended, and found the Brossette family on the first floor almost suffocated by the smoke. Holding one child by its clothes in his teeth, another and the mother under each arm, he brought them down the ladder; and ascending again, rescued Brossette: but ere he could ascend the third time, the fire had ignited the ladder. The fire-engines arrived and played upon the flames, when suddenly the whole upper part of the premises, which were old and decayed, gave way, nearly killing two of the firemen, and the other inmates were buried in the smoking ruins. When the premises were searched, the charred remains of eight persons were discovered.

At the same time a fire occurred under one of the arches of the South Eastern Railway, occupied by a cab master. The arch formed a stable, in which were six horses and a large quantity of hay and straw. By some means this provender caught fire. The disaster was first made known by the terrific groans of the poor animals. When the door was forced, two of them rushed out, their coats, manes, and tails in flames, and sank down exhausted. The other four fell in the flames and were burnt to death.

Disasters in America.—Some noticeable disasters have occurred in America.

A frightful catastrophe occurred at Ravenswood, on Long Island, off New York. A small wooden building, used as a cartridge-manufactory, was shivered to atoms by an explosion, and nearly all the workpeople perished—fifteen or twenty, mostly boys or females. Some of the sufferers were literally torn to pieces, and the mangled fragments hurled to a great distance.

Fifty people perished by the explosion of the steamer *Reindeer*, in the Ohio River; forty persons were burned or drowned by the burning of the steamer *Caroline*, on the Tennessee River; twenty-four pas-

sengers returning from California to the Atlantic States perished in Lake Nicaragua by the upsetting of a boat which had been excessively loaded.

From 60 to 70 persons were drowned by the sinking of the *J. Avery* steamer, which struck on a snag in the Mississippi.

The steamer *Georgia*, of Mobile, has been burnt at sea, with the loss of upwards of 60 lives. The vessel and cargo were valued at 108,000 dollars; but that does not represent all the "property" lost, for most of the 60 unfortunates who perished were slaves.

MAY.

1. Bombardment of Odessa.—Intelligence was received in London of the bombardment of Odessa, the principal mercantile port on the Russian coast of the Black Sea, by the allied squadrons.

"Vienna, Sunday Evening.

"It is officially stated that the only practicable harbour of Odessa was attacked on the 23rd by nine steamers, when a battery of four guns was destroyed, and one Austrian and eight Russian ships were burnt.

"The city was bombarded with shells and rockets for 10 hours."

The following is a portion of the report of General Osten-Sacken, the commandant of the town; by comparing which with the despatches of the British admiral, the reader will be able to judge of the veracious statements made by the Russian officers at the commencement of the war.

"On the 21st of April the English and French squadron cast anchor at a distance of three *verstes* from Odessa. The squadron was composed of six first-class vessels, 13 two-decked vessels, and nine steamers. Towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon Admirals Dundas and Hamelin sent a flag of truce with a summons to surrender the Russian, English and French vessels lying in the quarantine port. To this summons no answer was given.

"Yesterday, Saturday, April 22, at half-past 6 o'clock in the morning, nine steam-vessels of the enemy, one of which carried 54 guns, and almost all the others 34, after stationing themselves beyond reach of the battery No. 1, situated on the right of the roadstead, advanced successively to the whole extent of the batteries Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, which they attacked, throwing occasionally shells into the town itself, and finishing by directing their concentrated fire upon battery No. 6, situated at the extremity of the quarantine port. Our batteries were armed with 48-pounders. The enemy profited by the large calibre of his pieces, and kept at a distance, which circumstance did not allow the batteries Nos. 3 and 5 to take an active part in the engagement, although exposed to the enemy's fire. The battery No. 6, under the command of Cornet of Artillery Schogoleff, kept up a well-sustained fire from its four pieces; but one of the latter having been destroyed, and the enemy having placed himself beyond the reach of the third gun, only the two guns of the left could be brought into play, and with these two pieces the battery No. 6 held out during six hours against the steamers of the enemy, and to the end against eight steamers and a screw steamer of 84 guns, which had come up as a reinforcement. Even then the battery was not silenced, and Cornet

Schogoleff did not quit his position until the vessels stationed in the port behind the battery itself took fire.

"In consequence of the fire from this battery three of the enemy's vessels were, towards the end of the action, forced to be towed by the others.

"Thanks to their small draught of water, the iron vessels of the enemy succeeded in surrounding the port of free pratique, and in approaching the faubourg of Perissep, from whence, by the aid of boats, they were enabled to throw congreve rockets, which set fire to the vessels in the port, and to a few houses in the faubourg. They even attempted a landing, but the grapeshot from four pieces of light artillery, covered by six companies of infantry, prevented the execution of that enterprise. The boats were met by our balls, and experienced considerable loss.

"We had on our side a few dead and wounded, and two gun-carriages were destroyed."

Exaggerated as is this report to the Emperor, that potentate returns it with interest to his victorious commander.

"On the day when the inhabitants of Odessa, united in their orthodox temples, were celebrating the death of the Son of God, crucified for the redemption of mankind, the allies of the enemies of His holy name attempted a crime against that city of peace and commerce, against that city where all Europe in her years of dearth has always found open granaries. The fleets of France and England bombarded for twelve hours *our batteries and the habitations of our peaceful citizens, as well as the merchant-shipping in the harbour.* But our brave troops, led by you in person, and penetrated by a profound faith in the Supreme Protector of justice, gloriously repelled the attack of the enemy against the soil which, in Apostolic times, received the saintly precursor of the Christian religion in our holy country.

"The heroic firmness and devotion of our troops, inspired by your example, have been crowned with complete success; the city has been saved from destruction, and the enemy's fleets have disappeared. As a worthy recompense for so brilliant an action, we grant you the order of St. Andrew.

NICHOLAS."

"St. Petersburg,
April 21" (May 3).

2. FATAL ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING AT LEEDS.—Three men were killed, and several others dangerously hurt by lightning at Leeds. The Roman Catholics are erecting a very large church at a place called Mount St. Mary, on Richmond Hill, Leeds. At half-past 1 in the afternoon, whilst a large number of masons and others were at work at various parts of the church, a heavy storm of rain came on, and six or eight men hastened down the scaffolding, and took refuge beneath an arch rising from a buttress in the north transept. They had scarcely reached the spot ere a flash of lightning illumined the heavens, and a heavy roll of thunder followed instantaneously. The electric fluid struck the buttress, and scattered it to pieces, throwing the fragments to a distance of 150 yards. One of the men who had sought shelter beneath it, was struck dead, the lightning tearing his clothes to shreds; four men were flung to the ground, and three of them dangerously injured; two men a

few yards off, and working, one at the top and another at the bottom of a new well, were frightfully injured, the man at the top having his thigh fractured, and the one at the bottom being crushed almost to a shapeless mass by stones and timber, which fell into the well from the demolished buttress. Two men working at some houses 200 or 300 yards distant, were flung from the roof, and a saw, which one held in his hand, was severed in two by the electric fluid. The unfortunate men were removed to the Leeds Infirmary, two of them mortally injured.

2. Wreck of the Emigrant Ship Winchester.—An emigrant ship which carried, crew and passengers, 447 persons, has been wrecked at sea under circumstances which had nearly caused the sacrifice of that enormous number of human beings.

The *Winchester* was one of a regular line of packets sailing between Liverpool and Boston, and belonging to a firm extensively engaged as emigration agents. On the 9th she left Liverpool; on the 17th she lost her masts, and drifted about for 16 days in a disabled condition, and making water fast. Fortunately at the end of this period she drifted into the track of vessels, the crews of which exerted themselves with the most praiseworthy humanity in the rescue of the unfortunate people, especially the steam-ship *Washington*. The scene presented on board the *Winchester* was, as may well be imagined, most distressing. The passengers were in the agony of terror, and starving; and by the rolling of the vessel many of the hapless creatures had had their arms, legs, or ribs fractured; many had been killed or drowned. About 20 minutes after the *Washington* had completed her deed of humanity, the *Winchester* foundered, carrying with her 25 of her late passengers, but it is believed none then alive.

It may well be doubted whether ships should be permitted to carry such immense numbers of passengers, notwithstanding the consideration that number has a material effect upon the price of the passenger-money, and by reducing it to a very small sum, allows the poor man to carry his labour to the best market. For, independent of the consideration that the loss of an emigrant vessel is generally accompanied by such slaughter as makes humanity shudder, the crowded state of these vessels engenders pestilences which sometimes sweep off hundreds of the emigrants, and leaves more permanently disabled. At this time the journals record the existence of cholera on board emigrant vessels, by which in one case 40, and in another 35 persons died.

5. Extraordinary Will Case. —*Bennett* v. *Nash*.—A very singular case, with not less singular results, was tried at the sittings at *nisi prius* at Westminster.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants as administratrixes of Jane Wheatley, who died intestate, and the declaration stated that in the lifetime of the deceased the plaintiff promised her if she, the plaintiff, should die first, she would give and bequeath to the deceased all her personal estate and effects, and that the deceased had made a like promise to her if she should die first; and it further averred that Jane Wheatley did die first, possessed of personal estate and effects of considerable value, but made no

will, contrary to her promise. There was also a count for money had and received, money lent for interest, and on an account stated. The pleas were, that the deceased did not promise, never indebted, the statute of limitations, and satisfaction and discharge by deceased.

It appeared from the statement of the plaintiff's counsel, that she claimed the personal property of the deceased on an alleged agreement entered into between them that the survivor should enjoy the property of the one who should decease first. The connection between the parties commenced in 1813, the plaintiff then being 20 years of age, and the deceased being one year older. In 1819, Miss Wheatley's parents being dead, she came to reside with the parents of the plaintiff in London, where she continued up to 1841. After the death of the plaintiff's parents, the two ladies resided together in a cottage at Walham Green, which was taken by the deceased, and furnished by the plaintiff. Miss Wheatley was possessed of an income of about 80*l.* a year, derived from freehold property at Amberley in Sussex, and money lent on mortgage and otherwise. The plaintiff was possessed of property to the amount of 600*l.* It was arranged between them that they should make a will in each other's favour, and in 1845 the plaintiff signed a document purporting to be a will in favour of the deceased. On the 14th of July, 1853, the day before Miss Wheatley's decease, she executed a document which, though not formally a will, was relied on to prove her intention in favour of the plaintiff. The defendants having administered to the deceased as heirs-at-law and next of kin, the present action was brought against them by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was examined, and stated the fact of the agreement, and that she had in 1845 executed a will in favour of the deceased, which she (deceased) kept in her own possession. On the day before Miss Wheatley's death she executed a will on which plaintiff relied as proving her claim to the personalty. It was as follows:—

"July 14, 1853.

"I, Jane Wheatley, will and testimony. I leave all my money in the Bank to Maria Bennett, my dear friend.

"Jane Wheatley.

"The land to my sister's daughters.

"Jane Wheatley."

Evidence tending to corroborate the plaintiff's statement was given.

Mr. Bramwell addressed the jury for the defendant, and was contending that the conversations between the deceased and the plaintiff did not amount to a bargain, when

The jury said that they had made up their minds on this branch of the case.

Mr. Chambers (plaintiff's counsel) would not give up the case, and he should like to address the jury.

Mr. Baron Alderson thought the case could not be made out; if the promise were good for the personal property, it was good for the land.

Mr. Chambers suggested that the case should be tried in the usual way, it was not yet ripe for the decision of the jury.

Mr. Bramwell then proceeded

with his address, stating that the defendants would have paid the 200*l.* to the plaintiff if she could have given any probable account of what Miss Wheatley had done with such a sum; but her story was as improbable on this point as on the other.

The learned Judge left it to the jury to say whether any agreement was entered into between the parties; but even if they thought there was, he should hold it was not binding in point of law. As to the other part of the case involving the claim for 200*l.* lent by the deceased on the plaintiff's behalf to Mr. Braby, and repaid by him to the deceased, it would be their duty to say whether it had ever been returned to the plaintiff, and if they thought it had not, they would find a verdict for that amount with interest.

The jury, after a short consultation, said they found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Baron Alderson: On what count, gentlemen?

The Foreman: We find that there was an intention that the survivor should have the property.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Then you really say that they agreed to this—that there was an absolute agreement between them that one should leave her money to the other?

The Foreman: We do.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Then I think your finding is bad in law.

The Foreman: That is our opinion.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Then God forbid I should have such an opinion. Well, what as to the count of money lent and the interest?

The Foreman: We also find for the plaintiff for the 200*l.* and interest.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Is your verdict for the whole property of the deceased?

The Foreman: No; only for the personalty.

Mr. Baron Alderson: If it is good for that it is good for the whole. Then take care, gentlemen, as you go home, that none of you say to a person, Sweep the street, and I will leave you my estate; for that, according to your finding, would be a bargain. I am entirely dissatisfied with this verdict. If such a principle were admitted, nobody's property would be safe. I declare—I protest—that it is the most dangerous verdict I ever heard of in all my life.

A juryman here rose and said: It is our unanimous opinion that we have given a conscientious verdict.

Mr. Baron Alderson: I should have summed up much more elaborately if I had entertained the least opinion that you would have given such a verdict.

The learned Judge then entered the verdict for the plaintiff, adding—"Mr. Bramwell being at liberty to move that this finding is against all the evidence, which I am of opinion it is."

6. Funeral of the Marquess of Anglesey.—The remains of the late gallant and respected Marquess were buried in the family vault in Lichfield cathedral, with much ceremonial. The houses and shops in the city were closed, and the streets lined by the Staffordshire yeomanry, and the line of procession was crowded by the inhabitants of the city and of the surrounding district. The funeral procession was headed by a detachment of the Staffordshire yeomanry; who were followed by the mayor and corporation of Lich-

field. A large number of the family of the deceased Marquess and many noblemen and gentlemen followed the hearse.

The following is the inscription on the coffin plate:—

"The Most Noble Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, Earl of Uxbridge, Baron Paget of Beaudesert, Field-Marshal, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Stafford and Anglesey, Governor of Carnarvon Castle, Ranger of Snowdon Forest, Vice-Admiral of the coast of North Wales and Camarthenshire, Captain of Cowes Castle, Privy Councillor, K.G., G.C.B., Knight of St. Patrick, G.C.H., Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, Knight of St. George of Russia, &c. Born May, 1768. Died April 29, 1854."

8. A MAN BURIED ALIVE. — *Singular Preservation.*—A singular case of preservation of life, under very unlikely circumstances, has occurred in France. Two men named Giraud and Jalla were engaged, at Lyons, in digging a well through a loose soil, when the earth of the sides fell in, and they were buried alive. This occurred on the 14th of April. Jalla was either smothered by the earth or died soon afterwards: but Giraud, though his lower limbs were encased, was left free as to his head and chest. The authorities immediately set to work to ascertain the fate of the unfortunate men, and to release them if yet living. This was, of course, a difficult task, and some days elapsed before sufficient progress had been made to ascertain that Giraud was still living. Fortunately the earth in its fall had left an irregular aperture, by which he could be communicated with, and by which liquids and small articles of food could be passed down to him. Unfortunately, during the progress of the work, another earth-slip took place, and the poor man was again entombed. But the details of the man's condition had now become of intense interest, and the most skilful engineers addressed themselves to the task; the earth was shored up, and a small communication opened, through which food was passed. Marshal de Castellane went occasionally to the spot and gave him encouragement; the parish priest frequently attended with his spiritual consolations, and receiving from his mouth an assurance of his fit frame of mind, administered absolution; and even the Procureur Imperial visited him and took a procés of the circumstances from his mouth. Giraud appears to have conducted himself with heroic fortitude; expressed no impatience of his situation, and his perfect reliance on the zeal of his liberators. One frightful circumstance rendered Giraud's situation most horrible—the corpse of his dead companion pressed upon him, and became corrupted in a few days. In this frightful situation Giraud remained *nineteen* days! when the workmen succeeded in extricating him from his entombment. The poor fellow was then insensible, and nearly killed by the poisonous exhalation from the dead body of his comrade. In a few days he seemed quite recovered.

10. THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—*Termination of the Preston Strike.*—In the CHRONICLE of 1853, p. 56, will be found a short account of the general movement of the operative classes to obtain an advance of wages—an attempt which originated in the extraordinary extension of manufactures and the export trade, and the high price of provisions. The plan of the leaders of the movement was avowedly

to select a particular town for their operations, and particular firms in that town; by compelling the firms to succumb individually, to accomplish their aim in that particular district, and then to enforce the same move in another; by this means also the great mass of the workmen would always be employed and able to support such portion of them as might be "out on strike." The employers, on the other hand, were fully aware of the nature of the blow designed for them, and determined to meet the attack by a correspondent movement; and refusing to be plucked leaf by leaf, whenever a strike took place in one factory, the other firms in the same district instantly closed their works.

The contest was conducted on the part of the working classes with astonishing endurance. Preston and Burnley were the places chosen for their first operations, and in consequence the whole mass of workmen in those towns were thrown out of employment, and were supported by general contributions. In many other places there were partial strikes; but for the most part they were soon terminated, either by concession on the part of the employers, or by the people being persuaded that they would hurt the general cause by persevering. The great interest of the movement centred in Preston, where between 15,000 and 16,000 idle hands were supported by weekly contributions from the employed. The committee had a thorough organisation for collecting the funds, which were so successful, that upwards of 3000*l.* was thus distributed weekly; equal to about 5*s.* a-head. The amount of misery entailed by this course of proceeding is fearful to contemplate. Of course, each person did not receive this sum—the skilled operative received more, the girl or boy less; and on such miserable pittances did they support life, in utter idleness, for thirty-seven weeks. The savings of the careful man, the deposits of the provident, the sums insured for age and sickness, melted away in support of the struggle. Their clothes and personal ornaments were sold for trifles, where there were none to purchase; their food became scanty, their habits sordid, their intercourse morose—still they struggled on with surprising endurance. Nor were the evils confined to their own class. The retail trades of the towns fell to nothing, and the shop-keepers were ruined; numerous poor persons who, though not operatives, lived by the requirements induced by active business, were reduced to utter extremity, while the sources of charity were cut off. The numerous trades, which in all parts of the kingdom are urged into activity by the demands of the factories, languished, and the effects were thus indirectly felt in all quarters. Again, though the operatives in other seats of manufacture did not share in the strike, yet they maintained the large number who did; and their contributions were so much deducted from their own earnings, and abstracted from their own sustenance; if they could part with this and not feel it, the condition of the working class is not that of oppression that they represent; if they did feel it, the privation induced by the subtraction of a small percentage from a scanty income is very severe. Thus, the suffering produced by the struggle they had entered into must have been great and widely extended. But

they bore it not with patience merely, but with enthusiasm. "Ten per cent. and no surrender!" was the general cry. The passion produced by this abstract idea is one of the singular phenomena of the human mind. It seemed to have possessed the minds of the working classes, in some districts, *as a religious faith; nay, in one place, the people assembled in a chapel and sung a hymn to Ten per Cent.!*

An incident occurred in March which showed the perfect control under which the operatives kept themselves, and their complete submission to their leaders. The employers of Preston, whose mills had been idle all this time, sought labour in markets where it was to be had, and introduced into the town some hundreds of Irish and others. These persons the native workmen, by a watchful obstruction, and, perhaps, by a little bribery, prevented from fulfilling their engagements. The employers then ventured on the dangerous step of arresting the leaders, Cowell and others, on a charge of conspiracy, and the magistrates committed them for trial. But this proceeding produced no disturbance, and the workmen persevered in their plan of impoverishing the mill-owners into submission. But this contest between capital and labour never, save under very exceptional circumstances, can terminate in favour of the latter. The capitalist loses his gains, and some of his principal; he knows, too, that if he yields he is but postponing the loss of both for a short term, when it will come upon him with accumulated ruin; he therefore holds on in diminished splendour — in anxiety, perhaps, but free from physical suffering. With the day-labourer it is different: his misery is instant and personal, and destitution is heaped upon him in his wife, his children, in every one who approaches him. The contest can terminate but one way. In the course of April it became evident that matters were tending to this result. Nearly 8000 hands were found to be employed; and although still more than 12,000 persons were relieved, their allowances were reduced to a miserable pittance—the card-room hands received but 1*s.* a week. The subscriptions also from other towns began to fall off; and although large sums were contributed to their fund in a very mysterious manner, they could go but a small way in the support of so many. The movement was brought to an abrupt close by a departure from the plan of campaign laid down. The operatives of Stockport threw themselves out of work to the number of 18,000; and although this movement was speedily terminated by an advance of wages, the additional burden thrown on the industrious, and the withdrawal of the large sum contributed by Stockport to the Preston fund (200*l.* weekly), proved fatal to the strike at that place, in the 37th week of the struggle. On the 1st of May the Committee announced that the employers had succeeded in "their unholy crusade." They denounced the most bitter reproaches on the operatives generally, for deserting them "at a time when they more than ever needed their friendly counsel and assistance to conduct them with honour to the end;" and they admitted that the large donations said to have been found in their box were in fact loans, which required to be instantly repaid.

The men could not, of course, restore themselves instantly to the position they had voluntarily abandoned, and several thousands remained unemployed and in the utmost destitution for a long period after the termination of this misguided movement.

The sums expended in maintaining the idle workmen in Preston alone amounted to 100,000*l.*; the amount of earnings they forewent was certainly not less than thrice that sum; and it has been computed, on good grounds, that the abortive Preston strike cost the working classes, in direct losses, not less than 500,000*l.*

Cowell, the leader of the workmen, was soon after thrown into gaol, for debts incurred by him in promoting the strike.

11. Murder in Scotland.—William Cunningham, convicted at Ayr of the wilful murder of his wife at Girvan, in December last, was this day executed.

The circumstances of the crime for which Cunningham suffered were these: Janet M'Culloch, or Cunningham, his wife, from whom he had been living apart in consequence of his repeated violence, was sitting weaving in the house of a man named Hamilton, in Piedmont Road, Girvan, about 7 o'clock in the evening of Thursday, the 22nd of December last, when a rattling noise was suddenly heard upon the window next which she sat, as if gravel had been thrown at it. She was at the moment talking to a man named Miller, a fellow-weaver, and turning towards the window, attracted by the noise, exclaimed, "What 's that?" when instantly a shot was fired. She turned to Miller, and cried, "Tom, Tom," who sprang towards her, and caught her while falling, when she almost instantly expired, having been shot directly through the heart. Another weaver, named Thomson, rushed out, but the night being very dark, no one was seen. From the well-known desperate character of her husband, and the terms on which they had lived, suspicion at once attached to him, and the report was instantaneously spread through the town that the woman had been shot, and that the murderer was her husband. Shortly after, a girl named M'Millan, who lived in the ground-floor of Cunningham's house, rushed into her mother's, crying that Janet Cunningham was shot. The murderer had overheard her, but came down as coolly as if he were quite ignorant of what had occurred. On being told, he expressed great surprise, and went directly to the house where the deed had been done. On entering the room he was immediately secured. After conviction he acknowledged his guilt.

12. Bal Costume at the French Ambassador's. — Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, and his Countess, gave a ball, by far the most splendid of the season, and which, besides its splendour and taste, was marked by circumstances which gave it a political significancy.

The mansion now occupied by the French Embassy is the eastern of the two vast tower-like buildings which flank the Albert Gate of Hyde Park, at Knightsbridge. This noble mansion had been finished in the highest and best French taste, and had been decorated for this occasion with peculiar splendour.

Contrary to custom, and almost contrary to etiquette, Her Majesty, and her Royal Consort, and the

Court, honoured the representative of Louis Napoleon with their presence. The Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Lord Steward, in full state costume, preceded the arrival of the Royal family, and with the diplomatic personages, the Ministers, and ex-Ministers of State, in their official dresses, prepared to receive her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at 10 o'clock; their *cortège* consisting of four state carriages, with an escort of Life Guards. On alighting, her Majesty was received by the French Ambassador, and entered the mansion leaning on his Excellency's arm; and was conducted through the vestibule, which was decorated with a profusion of roses and violets, and brilliantly illuminated by a flood of light from concealed sources in the staircase tower, into the ball-room, where the distinguished persons already assembled formed a magnificent tableau. The Queen, her Mistress of the Robes, the Maids of Honour, and ladies composing the Court circle, were dressed in the ordinary ball costume, but of surpassing richness and taste; the rest of the company wore fancy costumes, chiefly illustrative of the Court of Louis XV.; but the brilliant scene was varied by the gorgeous apparel of the times of the Field of Cloth of Gold, and of great personages of England, Poland, Russia, India, and other countries.

The company having defiled before her Majesty's seat, the dancing commenced by a succession of quadrilles *en costume;* the Countess of Wilton's Spanish, the Countess of Waldegrave's Court of Marguerite of Navarre, Lady Stanley's Mousquetaires de la Reine, and Viscountess Barrington's quadrille. At midnight the royal party were conducted to the supper-room, which, amongst other decorations, was ornamented by a piece of statuary, representing England and France grasping their hands in token of amity. After supper the dancing was resumed. At half-past 1, his Excellency conducted his illustrious guest to her carriage.

12. Loss of the Steam-Frigate "Tiger." — Her Majesty's ship *Tiger*, a steam-frigate of 16 guns, was wrecked and destroyed on a shoal off Odessa. The *Tiger* left the entrance of Sebastopol on the 11th, in company with the *Vesuvius* and *Niger*. Soon after, a dense fog came on, which continued throughout the night. About 6 o'clock on the following morning she ran on a bank or shoal about six miles from Odessa, and within cannon-shot of the shore. The guns which were fired to draw her consorts to her assistance informed the enemy of her position, and they brought guns to the heights and to the shore, with which they commenced a close fire upon her. The ship heeled over in such a manner that only one gun could be brought to bear on the enemy's batteries; the rest were therefore thrown overboard, and every attempt was made to lighten her and get her off. The accurate fire of the enemy, however, rendered this impracticable. Captain Giffard had both his legs shot away; a young midshipman, his nephew, also lost both legs; and others of the crew were killed or wounded. The enemy's shot (by some reported to be red-hot) set the *Tiger* on fire in two places. Under these circumstances further resistance would have been unavailing; the colours were hauled down, and the crew, consisting of

24 officers and warrant officers, and 201 seamen, surrendered themselves prisoners. Young Gerrard, a seaman, and boy, died soon after they were landed. Captain Giffard lingered some time, with fair hopes of recovery, but died about a fortnight afterwards.

Soon after the surrender of the *Tiger*, the *Vesuvius* and *Niger* came up, upon which the Russians set fire to the prize and withdrew. The two vessels opened a heavy fire on the enemy on shore, and finding that the *Tiger* was quite a wreck they discharged their guns into her machinery so as to destroy it utterly.

The Russians treated their prisoners with the greatest humanity; the kindness and generosity of General and Madame Osten-Sacken are beyond praise.

13. Launch of the "Royal Albert," 121.—This magnificent ship—the largest in the Royal Navy, with the exception of the *Duke of Wellington*—was launched at Woolwich Dockyard, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Kent, the First Lord of the Admiralty, many of the nobility and foreign ministers, and nearly 60,000 of the people. Her Majesty christened the noble ship, and the shores being knocked away, she glided into the water with an indescribably easy and stately motion.

The *Royal Albert* was designed by Mr. Oliver Lang, the late master-shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard. Originally intended for a sailing ship, she was subsequently lengthened 30 feet, when it was resolved she should be a screw-steamer. Her extreme length is 272 feet 2½ inches; length between the perpendiculars, 232 feet 9 inches; length of keel, 193 feet 6 inches. Her extreme breadth is 61 feet 6 inches; breath for tonnage, 60 feet 2 inches; moulded breadth, 59 feet 4 inches. Her extreme depth is 66 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 2 inches. She is of 3726 tons burden, and her screw-propeller will be driven by trunk engines of 500-horse power. She is pierced for 121 guns: on the lower deck there will be 10 8-inch guns for firing shells or hollow shot, and 26 long 32-pounder guns; on the middle deck, 6 8-inch guns, and 30 32-pounders; on the main deck, 38 32-pounders; on the upper deck, 20 32-pounders. On the forecastle there will be a 68-pounder gun, weighing 5 tons, and capable of throwing round shot a distance of three miles.

15. Extensive Robbery.—*Mansion House.*—Charles Roberts was charged with having stolen, in the London Joint Stock Bank, two Bank of England notes for 1000*l.* each, two for 300*l.* each, two for 20*l.* each, one for 50*l.*, one for 10*l.*, and two for 5*l.* each, and a draft on the Bank of England for 31,000*l.*, the property of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., the bankers, of Lombard Street.

Mr. H. Tasker, clerk in the house of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., said:—On Saturday last I was at the London Joint Stock Bank at a few minutes after 4 o'clock, and had in my hand my leather note case. When I went in there were in it a cheque for 31,000*l.* odd, drawn on the Bank of England by the London and Westminster Bank, and several Bank of England notes, the whole amount of which was 2710*l.* While I was there a great many other persons were present. My case

was open, and I was holding it in my left hand. I heard something said, which attracted my attention, in the presence of the prisoner, who stood near me. Some one called out, "Barnett, this man has got your notes." I immediately turned round and saw my parcel of notes on the ground. The cheque for the 31,000*l.* was with them, and they were all crumpled up together. I picked them up. The prisoner was the nearest person to me. I took the prisoner into the private room of the bank. There were about ten or twelve persons near the prisoner, but he was the nearest person to the notes.

Mr. H. L. Whitelock, clerk to Messrs. Sapte and Co., bankers, said:—I was in the London Joint Stock Bank at the time specified, and saw Mr. Tasker there. I saw his leather case in his left hand, open. The prisoner was there. He was at first standing by the counter doing nothing. He walked from the counter when the amount of Barnett's charge was asked for, and stood by the side of Mr. Tasker. He put his hat over Mr. Tasker's case, and with his left hand he took the parcel out of the case. I directly called out, "He has got Barnett's notes," and I took hold of his wrist. I did not see the notes drop; but immediately afterwards I saw Mr. Tasker pick up a parcel from the ground.

Cross-examined: I am quite sure that they were not upset by the hat. I saw the prisoner's hand in the case, and was about three yards from him.

Other clerks, who were standing by, also corroborated these statements; and the prisoner, who exclaimed, "I am not guilty!" was committed for trial.

15. Explosion of a Gun-Boat.—As the steam gun-boat *Jasper* was proceeding from Portsmouth to the Baltic, in which vessels of her class are very much required, while off Beachy Head it was discovered that she was on fire. The *Jasper* had on board upwards of two tons of gunpowder, and a large supply of munitions of war. Notwithstanding the fearful nature of this cargo, the crew made great exertions to extinguish the flames, and it was not until their efforts were evidently vain, and the flames were approaching the magazine, that Lieutenant Crawley ordered the men to take to the boats. The boats lay at a distance watching the vessel, and it appearing that the flames were subsiding, the men approached the vessel. Suddenly a loud explosion took place, and the ship was blown to atoms. The cause of the fire was the proximity of the bulk-head to the boilers; for although a space of about 18 inches had been left, this, by an act of gross folly, had been filled up with empty shot-lockers.

15. Sale of Engravings.—The collection of engravings of M. de Bammeville, containing specimens of the works of the most famous engravers of the Italian and German Schools in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, has been sold in London. Although the prints were not always in the best condition, the prices were worthy of the best days of chalcographimania. Among the most interesting lots were, "Judith and her Attendants," 15*l.* 15*s.*; "Design of a Fountain," 10*l.*, by Zoun Andria; a satirical print respecting the principal Governments of Europe, 15*l.* 15*s.*, by Baldini; "The Holy Family with St. Elizabeth," 18*l.*; "St. John the Baptist," by Campagnola, 16*l.* 16*s.*; "The Young

Shepherd," a beautiful print, by the same, 17*l.*; a Ruined Temple in the first state, by Claude, 10*l.* 15*s.*; a large landscape, in the first state, also by Claude, 11*l.*; "An Assembly of Five Saints," by Francia, 17*l.* 17*s.*; "The Death of the Virgin," by Glockenton, 13*l.*; "A Young Man playing the Guitar," by Du Hamell, 20*l.*; "The Flagellation of Christ," by Mantegna, 24*l.*; "The Madonna and Child," by the same, 30*l.*; "The Madonna and Child seated in a cavern," by the same, 72*l.*; "The Balcony," by Mair, 55*l.* 10*s.*; "The Temptation in the Wilderness," 21*l.* 10*s.*; "History of Lucretia," 21*l.*; "Judith with the Head of Holofernes," 30*l.* 9*s.*; "The Knight of Death," by Albert Durer, 32*l.*; "Hercules Combating the Giants," by Pollajuolo, of which only one other example is said to exist, 89*l.*; "The Last Supper," by Marc Antonio, 21*l.* 10*s.*; "The Descent from the Cross," by the same, 19*l.* 10*s.*; "The Five Saints," 27*l.*; "Lucretia," by the same, 20*l.* 10*s.*; "Mount Parnassus," by Marc Antonio, one of the most beautiful of his works, 33*l.* 10*s.*: "Christ bearing the Cross," by Martin Schoengauer, 27*l.*; "The Virgin seated on the ground," 18*l.*; "Mars, Venus, and Cupid," by Marc Antonio, 28*l.* 7*s.*; "A group of three figures from the cartoon at Pisa," 32*l.*; "St. James the Elder fighting against the Saracens," one of Martin Schoengauer's chief works, 30*l.* The 743 lots produced 2,351*l.* 4*s.*

21. MURDER BY AN OLD MAN.—A murder, and acts of violence almost amounting to another murder, have been perpetrated at Manchester by a man aged upwards of 75 years. The prisoner, Michael Cosgrove, when placed at the bar of the Police Court, required the assistance of a police-officer before he could totter to the front of the dock, and his whole appearance would have excited a feeling of pity for one who, having sunk into a state of second childhood, was scarcely responsible for his actions, had not the evidence of those who knew him before he committed the crime with which he was charged, led to the belief that he was cunningly putting on more of the aspect of old age than the state of his faculties, physical and mental, warranted.

It appeared that Mrs. Morres, who lodged in the prisoner's house, hearing a disturbance in his room, entered and found him attempting to throttle his wife. Her interference was rewarded by the prisoner hurling an iron at her, which, had it struck her, would probably have killed her. Later in the day the same person a second time prevented him from murdering his wife. Cosgrove followed Mrs. Morres into her room, which she occupied jointly with Elizabeth Hamilton and a woman named Margaret Moran. Mrs. Hamilton, who was a cripple and 65 years old, had risen, and was seated upon the side of her bed dressing herself; from feelings of decency she desired him to leave the room, which he did, and returning down stairs proceeded again to ill-use his wife, and again Morres interfered to prevent him. He then went into the deceased's room a second time, before Mrs. Hamilton had finished dressing, and charged her with having said a good deal, and made mischief between him and his "old woman." She ordered him out of the room, upon which he hit her, and she

retaliated by aiming an ineffectual blow at him with one of her two crutches. He then seized the crutch to strike her with it; but she held to it, and he dragged her across the bed she had occupied, and also across that of Margaret Moran, by the side of which she relinquished her hold, and he then struck her on the head with the crutch, and she fell upon the floor. He did not repeat the blow, but seized a lath of hard wood, that formed a portion of Moran's bed, and, grasping it with both hands, he proceeded to beat the prostrate old woman upon the head, never ceasing until he had frightfully fractured her skull, and left little life in the unfortunate object of his fury. She, rendered insensible by the first blow, never moved nor spoke, the blood flowing profusely from the lacerations which the sharp edge of the lath left almost every time it descended. While this horrible tragedy was being enacted, Margaret Moran was in bed, panic-stricken, intent only upon saving her child from the random blows which the murderer dealt out, and fearing to make any alarm, lest his rage should be directed upon her. Morres, hearing the old woman fall, left Mrs. Cosgrove in the kitchen, and ran to the door of the bed-room; but the sight of the murderer at his work took away all the power which she had so successfully exerted when he was ill-treating his wife, and she could do no more than run out of the house and give an alarm. Assistance was soon obtained, and the unfortunate woman removed to the Infirmary, where she died the same night. The prisoner made a sham attempt to destroy himself by cutting his throat; and while under examination pretended to be deaf, and unable to give a distinct answer to any question; but witnesses who knew him well declared that they had no reason to believe he was in any degree insane.

This ancient ruffian was tried at the Summer Assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to death; but this punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life.

22. Murder by a Step-Mother.—*Thames Police Office.*—An appalling instance of the proverbial cruelty of step-mothers has been brought before the police.

Mary Ann Seago, 32 years of age, was charged with the murder of William Seago, her step-son, a child six years of age. The woman is the wife of a bricklayer, having two children, William and Ann Cooper, by a former wife; while she herself is the mother of three children by a former marriage. Her own children she treated well; not so her husband's children. These she beat and half-starved; and on Sunday night she carried one, the boy William, a corpse to the London Hospital. The surgeon saw that it was dreadfully bruised and emaciated; and pronounced that it died of concussion of the brain from blows. There was a cut on the forehead two inches and a half long. This led to the arrest of the woman.

The evidence against her revealed a terrible state of things. Ernest Henman, a tailor, and his wife, lodged in the same house; and they heard Mrs. Seago come home on Sunday. Immediately afterwards a noise of blows was heard, and a screaming of children. Seago came in, and almost instantly went out. The noise was renewed; screaming, cries and moans, and "a noise as if a board

was thrown about the room." Then all was quiet. Brandy was then sent for; and Henman heard Mrs. Seago say, "My darling boy, speak to me! Oh, speak to me! What shall I do? Why should I ill-use these children?"

But there was more direct evidence, that of Annie Cooper Seago, a little girl nine years of age, who witnessed all the horrors of the tragedy. She wore only a ragged frock; she looked half-starved, and was much cut and bruised. Her evidence so much affected the magistrate that he burst into tears. She pointed to but did not look at her step-mother while giving her evidence. She said her two brothers, Tommy and Billy, were in the room; and Tommy, apparently in a childish way, complained of Billy for having told tales to the husband; whereupon the mother began to beat Billy, and put him to bed. He got up and sat on a box; the mother knocked him off; "strapped him" [hit him with a strap]; "put him into a tub of water" naked, and "hit him several times in the tub." His nose poured with blood; he could not get out of the water, and was lifted out. "My brother Tommy wiped him and put him to bed. Willie got up again, and mother told him to rub a tea-tray a little while. Then my mother took him up by his feet, and shook him a long time. Then my mother took him up again, I think it was by his hair, and threw him across the room. He fell upon the boards. She took him up again, and threw him on a box and kicked him. I don't know on what part of his body she kicked him. She took him up and threw him on the chair on his back, and his head was hanging down; and she said to me, 'Now, you crafty ——, you may take and do what you like.' I said, 'Willie, get up from the chair, and let me wash you;' and he could not get up. Then my mother hit me. Then my mother threw me down and kicked me over the eye, and made this wound and kicked my face. Then my father knocked at the door. I did not go down, because I was wiping up the blood and water." The father came in, while the little girl, bleeding from her wounds, remained outside for fear he should see her face, should notice her wounds, and that she should afterwards "catch it" from the wife. She thus narrates the climax of horrors,—"My brother Willie was in bed then. My mother told him to get up and wipe his forehead; but he could not get up. Because he could not get up my mother kicked him down. He was sitting up in bed and could not move: and because he couldn't, she took him out of bed and kicked him, and made a great lump on his forehead as big as a walnut. She did that with her foot. She kicked him about half a dozen times. She kicked him once on the forehead, once on the chest, and once on the side; I don't know anywhere else. She took him by his hair and threw him right across the room; and he fell down on the floor and couldn't move, sir. My eldest brother, Tommy, said, 'Oh, mother, don't hit him; oh, mother, don't hit that poor little fellow, or else you will kill him and be hung.' My mother took up the pepper-box, and was going to throw it at Tommy because he said that. My mother took Billy up from off the floor, and was going to throw him down again; but he was dead then, and she said, 'Oh, Billy, I do love you.'" Tommy again told his

mother she would be hung; and she told them to be quiet, for "the people in the house were listening."

At the hospital the woman gave out that the child died of disease of the heart. In her defence she only alleged that not one-third of Annie's tale was true.

The jury who tried the woman at the Central Criminal Court thought her guilty of *manslaughter* only; and she was sentenced to be transported for life.

22. Mysterious and Fatal Accident.—Mr. David Barnett, of the firm of Newstadt and Barnett, extensive general merchants at Birmingham, has met his death on the London and North-Western Railway under the following somewhat mysterious circumstances:—Mr. Barnett left Birmingham for London by the mail-train at a quarter past 12 o'clock, being the sole occupant of a compartment in a first-class carriage. His carpet-bag was placed in the same carriage, and before leaving the Curzon Street station he was observed to arrange the cushions of the compartment, as if for the purpose of constructing a bed for a night's repose. He was in his usual spirits, and had, to all appearance, made up his mind for rest during the journey. The train proceeded at its customary rate, but on going through the tunnel between Docker's Gate and Coventry, the guard was alarmed by the jumping or jerking of the carriages, as if they had passed over some obstruction on the rails. The driver was immediately signalled and the train stopped. The first thing observed was the door of one of the first-class carriages wide open; and on further examination the body of Mr. Barnett was found lying on the rails in a dreadfully mangled state. A cotton night-cap and a cloth cap were lying by his side; his carpet-bag was found on the railway, a short distance from the entrance to the tunnel. No time was lost by the railway officials in conveying Mr. Barnett to the hospital at Coventry; but before or immediately after he arrived at that institution the unfortunate gentleman expired. The wonder is that he lived so long. Both legs were cut off at the thigh, and he was otherwise severely injured about the body. When taken from the ground the deceased was sensible, and said "Oh! I'm dying! I'm dying! My name is Barnett"—but he gave no account of the manner in which the accident occurred. The evidence seemed very conclusive that the guard had properly shut and secured the door of the carriage before the train started. No conclusion could be arrived at as to the cause of so melancholy an accident.

30. Epsom Races.—Although the weather on the first day of the great popular meeting was very fine and the attendance immense, it is, nevertheless, believed that the number fell far short of those present on previous occasions. The Oaks day, now that selected by the fashionable company, was wretchedly wet and cold, and the course was well-nigh deserted by all but professionals. Carriages with the hoods down, their fair inmates muffled in shawls and canopied by umbrellas, and gentlemen plashing about in macintoshes and waterproofs, present a doleful spectacle in a scene devoted to gaiety.

The Derby was won by Mr. Gully's "Andover;" value of the

stakes 5950*l.*; 27 horses started: the Queen's Plate by Mr. Greville's "Adine:" the Oaks by Mr. Cookson's "Mincemeat;" value of the stakes 4125*l.*; 15 fillies started.

Singular Deposit of Antiquities in Cambridgeshire.—In the course of the researches of the hon. Mr. Neville, an enthusiastic antiquarian, he has made a most singular discovery of a hoard of articles of common use, in excellent preservation, and in a situation which baffles conjecture as to their origin. In the course of his excavations at Chesterford, at a spot just outside the supposed limits of the Roman station there, he discovered several deep pits, excavated in Roman times in the gravel and natural soil, and containing a remarkable number of curious reliques, pottery, glass, objects of bronze and other metals. In the course of these researches Mr. Neville found in one of these remarkable depositories a large hoard of implements and objects of iron in very perfect preservation; the mouth of the cavity having been closed over with a thick layer of chalk, by which means the iron had been protected from decay. The reliques discovered comprise massive chains of most skilful workmanship, but of which the use has not been ascertained—anvils, hammers, and other implements of the forge, manacles and shackle-bolts, a great number of scythes, considerably curved, of much longer proportions than modern scythes, padlocks of very ingenious and complicated construction, and a large pair of shears, of unknown use, measuring not less than 4 feet 6 inches in length. The metal retained its elasticity and temper in a remarkable degree. With these interesting illustrations of the mechanical arts and usages of Roman times were found a large iron spear and some blades, apparently reliques of military weapons. It is supposed that this assemblage of objects had been deposited for concealment and security, possibly on the occasion of some sudden danger to which the station had been exposed. The perfect condition of the objects seemed to show beyond doubt that they were not old metal laid aside for the purposes of the smith's shop: the work, as well as the metal, has been inspected with surprise and admiration by the artificers of the craft, who came from all the country round to see the reported discovery.

Advance of Wages. — In consequence of the continued dearness of provisions and of all the necessaries of life, a very general advance of wages has taken place, in most instances—particularly where the contract of payment is by weekly sums, and not by piece-work—by the voluntary agreement of the parties; but in many the result of "strikes." In the Government dockyards and the police the addition has been from 2*s.* to 3*s.* a-week; railway porters (not without disturbances) 2*s.* a-week. The ship-builders of the Tyne and Wear, where the trade is extremely brisk, demanded and obtained an advance from 30*s.* to 36*s.* a-week. The sawyers of those places, who already earned 4*l.* a-week, demanded, though in vain, the additional sum of 10*s.* weekly. In strong contrast to this aristocracy of labour are the unfortunate *prolétaires* of Dorchester, who requested—and it is to be hoped obtained — that their pittance of 8*s.* 6*d.* weekly should

be increased to 12*s*. The sailors who man our coasting trade from the northern ports, induced by the great demand for seamen, attempted a very large addition to their voyage contracts. The shipowners resisted, and the men went "on strike;" and in this condition were picked up in large numbers for our Baltic and Black Sea fleets now fitting out—an addition of no small value. The rest obtained a large part of their demands.

Loss of the City of Glasgow Steamer.—A great calamity has beyond question occurred in the loss of the *City of Glasgow* steamer, though at what precise time, and under what circumstances, will probably never be known.

The *City of Glasgow* was built in the Clyde in 1850, and was of 1087 tons burden, with engines of 350-horse power working a screw propeller. She had been engaged in running between Liverpool and Philadelphia. She left the former port for America on the 1st of March, having on board 111 cabin passengers, 293 steerage passengers, and a crew of 76 men; in all 480 persons. She has never since been heard of, nor have any fragments which could be identified as part of the unfortunate ship been found. It is supposed that she run upon one of the numerous icebergs or fields of ice which frequently come down from the north and intercept the track of vessels bound to the northern ports of the United States.

Gallant Actions in the Baltic.—As preludes to the expected attack on Cronstadt or Sweaborg, several gallant little affairs have taken place which have given satisfaction to the public.

On the 19th of May, Captain Yelverton, of the *Arrogant*, 47, and Captain Hall (known by his exploits in the China rivers in a small steamer as *Nemesis* Hall), of the *Hecla*, 6, got intelligence of three merchantmen lying at Eckness, a small place 12 miles up a narrow inlet on the coast of Finland. They immediately resolved on carrying them off.

The two ships proceeded up a narrow river, and on anchoring on the evening of the 19th ult. the enemy, from behind a high sandbank, in a thickly-wooded place, unexpectedly opened a fire upon them. Both ships beat to quarters, cast loose their guns, and poured shot and shell into the wood and against the sand barricade, whence the enemy was quickly dislodged. The vessels were not further molested that evening.

At 2 in the morning both ships again weighed, the *Hecla* leading, both ships' companies standing by their guns. After about three hours, quietly feeling their way along the intricate navigation of the river, both ships came suddenly within range of an enemy's battery. The *Hecla* opened fire, which was quickly answered from the fort; the promontory upon which stood the battery was crowded with soldiers, fine stalwart looking fellows, with long grey coats, and spiked steel helmets glittering in the sun. While the battery was firing upon the *Hecla*, the *Arrogant* let fly a whole broadside amongst the soldiery. When the smoke cleared off, a troop of horse artillery was observed scampering away. A prolonged and heavy fire of musketry now ensued from the wood, and rifle-balls fell thick on board both ships. The *Arrogant* now got aground within 20 yards of the battery. However, before attempting to haul the ship off, the enemy's guns were dismounted by a tremendous broadside, and the

ship was then got off in safety. On passing the fort where the guns had been dismounted, a terrible sight was witnessed—gun-carriages blown to fragments, guns dismounted, helmets and knapsacks strewed about without owners.

The town of Eckness now opened, and there lay the ships, the objects of the expedition. The *Arrogant* was obliged to anchor here, as the water was shallow; the *Hecla* proceeded alone; but another battery now opened fire upon her. The *Arrogant*, swung broadside on, kept up a cannonade, while the *Hecla* passed, firing shells on the enemy as she did so. When the *Hecla* reached the town, she found two of the merchantmen aground; but she boarded a fine bark, took her in tow, and steamed away with her, to the horror of the inhabitants. On their return Captain Hall resolved upon having some further trophy of the fight. When, therefore, they were passing the battery, he landed with his marines, threw them out in skirmishing order, while the seamen under their protection carried off three of the enemy's dismounted guns, a helmet, and other accoutrements. Captain Hall was slightly wounded; Lieut. Crewe Read was wounded in the cheek and eye; three men were killed, and six wounded. Both vessels were studded all over with the enemy's rifle-balls, which were conical, and terminating in a long point; this penetrated the wood-work, and the bullets stuck fast. The funnel of the *Hecla* was perforated in all parts, and presented a singular object. The Russians fought well, twice manned their guns after they had been cleared by the ships' broadsides, and in fact only quitted the batteries when the guns were destroyed. A flying brigade of horse artillery, and a large body of cavalry and infantry, kept abreast of the ships as they moved, and maintained a continual fire; and as the ships poured their shot and shell upon them in return, it is supposed that their loss was very considerable.

On the 22nd the steam-frigates of the squadron tried their long guns on the enemy's fort of Gustav's Varn, a strong place on a rock in the sea, but covered on the land side by numerous batteries. The *Dragon* and *Magicienne* took up positions where the enemy could point but few guns on them, and beyond effective range of their heaviest pieces. From this secure distance they kept up a deliberate fire of shot and shell on the fort, doing great damage; not altogether with impunity, for the enemy's guns were well aimed, and both ships were struck by their shot. Other vessels also tried their guns by occasional shot.

These experiments proved that the works could at any time be bombarded with impunity; and, therefore, after the capture of Bomarsund, the Russians blew them up.

A flying squadron, under the command of Admiral Plumridge, having been despatched to alarm the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, and destroy the Government stores in the towns there, great devastation was committed. Immense stores belonging to the Government, and applicable to the purposes of war, were committed to the flames at Brahested and Uleaborg; at Tornea, it is said, the inhabitants of the Russian half of the town voluntarily destroyed the stores, paying the value to the Russian Government, by which they escaped the hostile proceedings of the squadron. On this cruise 46 vessels were burnt, be-

sides from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of pitch and tar, 60,000 square yards of rough pitch, and an immense quantity of sails, ropes, and naval stores.

Admiral Plumridge's proceedings were not altogether fortunate; for, in attempting to pay a similar visit to Gamla Karleby, the boats were fired on from an ambuscade. Numerous officers and men fell killed or wounded. In the *Odin's* boat, 11 out of 18 men were killed at once; in the *Vulture's* paddle-box boat the crew were shot down almost to a man, and the boat, which carried a gun, drifted on shore and was captured. Fifty-four officers and men were killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 16th of May, a very cool proceeding took place at the large town of Libau, in the Gulf of Finland. The harbour of this place is *within* the town, and the approach is by a narrow passage or canal, lined on either side by lofty houses. Off this place the *Amphion*, Captain Key, and the *Conflict*, appeared, on the morning of the 16th, and demanded the surrender of all the merchant-vessels within the harbour, on pain of the bombardment of the town. The place was without a regular garrison, and the citizens submitted. Six boats, therefore, armed with cannon, moved up the passage, and brought away 18 vessels. A few spirited men, placed in the houses bordering the canal, might have shot down the intruders with perfect impunity.

31. Burning of the Europa—*Dreadful loss of Life.*—Intelligence has been received of the destruction at sea, by fire, of the troop-ship *Europa*, while on her voyage to the East. By this catastrophe the army loses an officer of tried experienced, who perished in the courageous discharge of his duty, and some brave soldiers. The following are the official particulars of the disaster:—

"Horse Guards, June 17.

"My Lord,—I have received the directions of the General Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint your lordship with the lamentable loss of the troop-ship *Europa* by fire, on the night of the 31st ult., about 200 miles from Plymouth, in which were embarked the head-quarters of the 6th Dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Moore, and a detachment of that regiment, the strength of which is stated below. [1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 staff, 5 sergeants, 54 rank and file, 2 women, 13 officers' horses, 44 troop horses.]

"It is with the deepest concern that Lord Hardinge has to inform your lordship that Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Veterinary-Surgeon Kelly, four sergeants, 12 rank and file, and one woman, perished on this occasion; and the whole of the horses, baggage, and equipment of the troops on board were lost.

"The conduct of the officers and men in the trying situation in which they suddenly found themselves is represented to have been most praiseworthy.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Moore remained on board the burning vessel to the last, making the best arrangements in his power for removing the men, and is stated to have been at last driven into the mizzen-chains by the violence of the flames, and to have there perished.

"His noble conduct on this occasion must add to the sorrow which the loss of such an officer would at any time have excited, and

Viscount Hardinge is anxious to record his sense of it. The attention of this excellent officer was at all times devoted to the performance of his duties, and the universal regret which his death has occasioned will afford to the regiment the strongest proof that their late leader, in every act of his life, was always ready to set an example, in his own person, of that high sense of duty and of discipline which he enforced upon every officer and soldier under his command.

"The surviving officers and men were saved in the boats, and picked up by three different vessels, whence they were removed to Her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, which met them at sea, and has, it is understood, conveyed them to Gibraltar or Malta.

"I have only to add that Viscount Hardinge will not fail to recommend to Her Majesty that the major of the regiment be promoted to the second lieutenant-colonelcy, and that the promotion consequent on this sad event should be given in the regiment.

"I have, &c.,
"C. YORKE.

"General Lord Raglan,
G.C.B., &c."

More minute details are supplied by the affidavits sworn by some of the survivors before the magistrates at Gibraltar.

The master, William Gardiner, deposes, that he was sitting in his cabin at ten P.M. on the night of the 31st of May, with Colonel Moore, when the alarm of fire was given. He ran below, and, aided by the Dragoons, threw water on the fire; but soon found that it had complete hold of the ship. Finding he could not put out the fire, he went on deck, and bore up for a barque and brig in the distance. The soldiers seemed disposed to get into the boats, but refrained on the order of himself and their colonel. He went below again, and on his return found both the quarter-boats had been lowered. Seeing the wheel deserted, he took it; and while there, heard the Admiralty agent's gig let go by the run. He called for the mate and crew; the second mate and two men only answered. With great exertion, the spare quarter-boat was launched, with Mr. Black, the Admiralty agent, and Cornet Trurrion. The second mate said this was the last opportunity, and asked and obtained permission to go. Mr. Gardiner pointed out to Colonel Moore that this was the last opportunity; but Colonel Moore said he would do as the Master did, and stick by him to the last. The soldiers urged him to go, as he was an old man; but he refused. There were then none of the crew on board besides the carpenter and an ordinary seaman. They tried to launch the horse-boat, but the fire prevented them from getting at the proper tackles. He saw a light, and put the helm down for the vessel to come up; but it disappeared. While the ship had been to the wind, the flames had so increased that they were driven to the poop: the main-mast fell overboard, then the fore-mast; they were driven to the mizzen-channels, and remained there until the mizzen-mast fell over the stern. Some men were sitting on the rim of the top of the main-mast, and Mr. Gardiner urged Colonel Moore to go with him to that place, but he said he could not; afterwards he urged him to go forward, and

told the soldiers to follow him if they were able; one soldier attempted the passage, but failed, and only Mr. Gardiner and the carpenter reached the fore-channels; whence they were taken by the boat of the brig *Clemanthe*.

Lieut. Weir stated that the soldiers behaved well until the crew lowered the boats, and then they tried to get away. Lieutenant Black, however, stated that the soldiers and sailors were under no control whatever. The boat he got into was launched without oars. The master refused to give them any, saying they would leave the ship if he did. They were cut adrift without oars, and were picked up by the chief mate, and towed to the *Kenneth Kingsford* schooner. Nugent, a private, deposed that he helped to extinguish a fire that broke out in the seamen's berth on the morning or morning before the fire. This fire consisted of the burning of a pair of woollen stockings. The investigation threw no light on the direct origin of the calamity; but it was sufficiently evident that the soldiers and crew, suddenly packed close in a sailing-vessel, were not subjected to those restraints and regulations which are essential to avoid accidents of this kind.

JUNE.

2. Visit of the King of Portugal.—The youthful King of Portugal and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, arrived at Southampton on a visit to Her Majesty. These Princes are stated to have undertaken this voyage at the express injunction of their mother, the late Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, who desired that some portion of their minority should be spent in visiting the Courts of England, France, Belgium, and other states, in order that they might acquire some knowledge of the Sovereigns and people of Europe before the elder should receive the reins of government from the hands of his father the King Regent.

The Princes left Lisbon on the 28th ult., with a squadron of three steam-frigates, arrived at Southampton on the 2nd inst., and proceeded to London on the following day. Her Majesty, who was much attached to their mother during her residence in England, received the Princes at Buckingham Palace. While enjoying the hospitality of Her Majesty they accompanied her to those spectacles and amusements in which Her Majesty took part—the Opera, the French plays, Ascot races, the opening of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; went with Prince Albert to the Eton speeches, and reviewed the Horse Guards; visited the ex-Royal Family of France, and some of the English nobility; went over the Tower, the British Museum, and the Houses of Parliament. On the 19th they were received by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in state at the Mansion House, and received an address of welcome; and after visiting the Bank, the Royal Exchange and Stock Exchange, lunched with his lordship. On the 26th they proceeded on a rapid tour through the manufacturing districts. On the 30th they returned to Buckingham Palace; took leave of Her Majesty on the 3rd of July, and embarked at Woolwich for Ostend.

10. Awful Tragedy at Esher.—A tragedy of the most horrifying description has been perpetrated at Esher—a woman murdered her six children, and then

attempted to destroy herself by cutting her own throat.

George Brough, formerly in the service of Prince Leopold, and now keeper of the ponds and park at Claremont, lived at West End with his wife and six children. They had been married many years; but latterly Mr. Brough suspected that his wife made assignations in London, and at last, by means of detection which he adopted, traced her to a public-house with a male companion. Under the feelings which this discovery induced, he resolved to separate from his faithless wife, and left his home. On the morning of Saturday the 10th, Henry Woolgar, a labourer in Claremont Gardens, passing Mr. Brough's cottage, saw a pillow stained with blood hanging out of the window. Thomas Beasley came up, and they rang the bell violently; no one answered it, but they thought some one moved, and presently a woman waved a towel. Seeing this, Woolgar got a ladder and mounted to the window, and saw Mrs. Brough coming up the staircase with "her hair hanging down and her body all over blood." "As she reached the top," said the witness at the inquest on the bodies, "she turned towards the window, and I saw a wound in her throat, and she made a whistling noise." Woolgar slipped down the ladder and went for a surgeon, while a neighbour, Thomas Crossley, entered the house by the window.

Crossley said, that on Saturday morning last he was in his own garden, when his attention was called to some persons in front of Mr. Brough's house, which induced him to go to the house. He there saw Mr. Thomas Beasley in the yard, when he saw the pillow spoken of by Woolgar. Witness ascended the ladder and looked into the room, when he saw a woman lying on her right side. He went into the room and found that it was Mrs. Brough. He also saw a little child lying in bed with its throat cut. He did not know the child. The child was dead. He passed on into another room in the front, where Mrs. Brough was lying. Two other children were at the foot of the bed with their throats cut also. He then left the house. When he came out he saw two men, and he informed them that some children had been murdered. He returned to the house, and in another room he found three other children with their throats also cut. They were lying on a bed, one with his head almost off the bed, another was on the pillow, and the third in the middle of the bed, the feet towards the foot. They appeared to be dead. The only person he saw alive in the house was Mrs. Brough, who waved her hand when he got in. The rooms in the house were all over blood.

Mr. Bedser, parish constable, gave a similar description of the horrifying spectacle, adding that at the side of the bed he found a razor, which he now produced. It was open and stained with blood. The blood was quite dry.

Mr. Biddlecombe, chief superintendent of the Surrey constabulary, said that from information he received he went to the house of Mr. Brough. On entering the back door, and going into a room, he found under a table a pair of woman's boots and a pair of bloody stockings. He went to the door, and found that the bolt on the inside was all over blood, as if handled with a bloody hand. There

were no other marks of blood below. He went upstairs, and found a boy, aged seven years, on the bed, covered with blood. He was dead, and his throat was cut. The wound was extensive and incised. He saw no other wound. There was lying on the foot of the bed Harriet and George. They were both dead. Each had received an incised wound in the throat. The girl had received a superficial wound on the left shoulder. He passed into another room, and found three other children. They were dead, and had extensive wounds in their throats; those were two girls and a boy—the latter had also a wound on the chin, and one on the forefinger. In a third bedroom he saw Mrs. Brough, the mother of the children. She was in bed, and had been attended to by a medical man. He gave instructions to the nurse and the police. When he asked her if she had anything to say to him, she replied that she could not then speak to him. On Sunday he understood that Mrs. Brough had inquired for him, and he went to the house, saw her, and asked if she wanted Biddlecombe? She replied, "Yes, I have been relating to an officer all about it, thinking I had been talking to you." She then said, "I should like to tell you all about it." She went on to say, "On Friday last I was bad all day, and wanted to see Mr. Izod, and waited all day. I wanted him to give me some medicine. In the evening I walked about, and afterwards put the children to bed, and wanted to go to sleep in a chair. That was about nine o'clock. Georgy (meaning Georgiana) kept calling to me to come to bed. I came up to bed, and they kept calling me to bring them some barley-water, and kept calling to near twelve o'clock. I had a candle on the chair. I went and got another, but could not see, there was something like a cloud, and I thought I would go down and get a knife and cut my own throat, but could not see. I groped about in master's room for a razor. I could not find one. At last I found his key, and then found his razor. I went to Georgy and cut her first. I did not look at her. I then came to Carry, and cut her. Then to Henry. He said, 'Don't, mother.' I said, 'I must,' and did cut him. Then I went to Bill. He was fast asleep. I turned him over. He never woke. I served him the same. I nearly tumbled into this room. The two children here, Harriet and George, were awake. They made no resistance at all. Harriet struggled very much and gurgled. I then laid down, and did myself. I cannot state what occurred for some time after that, as I found myself weak and lying on the floor. That nasty great black cloud was gone then. I was thirsty, and got the water-bottle and drank. I fell in a sitting position, got up, and saw the children, and it all came to me again. I wanted to call, but could not speak. I went to the window, and put something out to call attention. I went to bed, and remained there till the bell rung. They made such a noise. I crawled on my hands and knees, but could not make him hear. It was Henry Watson. I went to unbolt the door. There was only one bolt fastened, and that I undid. That is all I know—they can tell the rest. It was not quite daylight when I put the signal out. It is possible I might have said something more to the other of-

ficer; if I have he can tell you." This statement was signed by the miserable woman.

James Martell, inspector of the Surrey constabulary, said, that on Sunday morning last he was sitting by the bed-side of Mrs. Brough, he having her in charge. She began to cry. He said, "Don't cry, it will hurt you." She said, "See what I have done." He asked her what she had done, when she replied, "You know all about it." She then made a statement precisely similar to that made to Mr. Biddlecombe, with this addition, "If there had been forty there I should have served them all the same; but what a pity it was that I did not do myself first." She requested that what she had stated might be taken down in writing.

The jury returned their verdict, that the deceased children were wilfully murdered by Mary Ann Brough, their mother.

As may be imagined, so horrible a tragedy excited intense interest, and the funeral of the unfortunate children was attended by immense crowds of persons. The murderess (as she was declared to be by the coroner's jury) had inflicted no very great injury upon herself; and recovered sufficiently to be put on her trial at Guildford, on the 9th of August, when the terrible facts were proved.

Mr. James, for the defence, urged that the unhappy mother had killed her children and attempted to kill herself while in a state of frenzy. Mr. Izod, a surgeon who attended Mrs. Brough, was called to prove the alteration in her mind after a fit: he had observed symptoms of a disordered brain; he had counselled her to avoid excitement; three days before the murders he had so cautioned her. Dr. Forbes Winslow, Dr. Daniel, and Dr. Engledue, all expressed a belief that the murders had been committed while the prisoner was suffering from a temporary insanity—a homicidal and suicidal impulse beyond her control. At the present moment she was suffering from disease of the brain.

In summing up, Mr. Justice Erle cautioned the jury, that the plea of "uncontrollable impulse" in bar of conviction was a dangerous one, and required to be well weighed, for every crime was committed under some impulse. If the jury should be of opinion that, owing to the unfortunate relation in which she stood with her husband at the time, the prisoner was induced to meditate the commission of some act of violence either towards herself or others, and that this created an excited condition, which, operating upon her brain in its diseased condition, drove her to a state of temporary insanity, during which she committed the act with which she was charged, he was bound to tell them that this would not excuse her from the consequences, and it would be their duty to find her guilty of the crime of wilful murder.

The jury consulted for two hours, and then returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, on the ground of insanity.

Mrs. Brough had formerly been in the establishment at Claremont, and being thereby known to her Majesty, was selected (with that recollection of her early dependants which is so amiable a trait in the character of our Queen) to be one of the nurses of the Prince of Wales. From this service she was dismissed for some disobe-

dience of orders, but with large presents, and dresses above her station. She then married Brough. Her husband had too good grounds for his suspicion of her conduct; she is said to have been of loose life. The person who was the immediate cause of her detection was an inhabitant of the village, from which he was chased by the indignant inhabitants. Upon obtaining proofs of her guilt, her husband refused to see her again, and had made preparations for separating from her. It is supposed that the shame of her known guilt, the terror of the future, and resentment of her husband's indignation, produced that paroxysm of mind—whether insanity or passion merely—which induced the perpetration of her fearful crime.

A strange notion appeared to pervade the minds of the vulgar that the crimes of this wretched woman would be some stain upon the future of the Prince of Wales, whom she had nursed, and *that she never could be found guilty of murder*, because it would attach an imputation on the Prince for ever. The verdict of the jury caused therefore little surprise, notwithstanding that the evidence of insanity was of the most trivial character.

10. The Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—The glass palace of the Great Exhibition of All Nations having been irrevocably doomed by the Commissioners of Woods and Works, the structure was purchased by a private Company, with a view to its removal to another site, where it was destined to be a memorial to future ages of the great gathering of nations in Hyde Park in 1851. The position selected for its re-erection is one of the most magnificent in the neighbourhood of London, and is excelled by few—fitness being taken into consideration—in the world. It is the summit of a gently-rising ground, about five miles to the south of London, commanding a splendid view over the great metropolis, whence the eye runs along the line of the Thames, indicated by the White Tower of London and the innumerable masts of shipping, to Greenwich Hospital, and thence over large reaches of water, on which the ships form an ever-moving panorama. On the east and south there is an immense and very rich prospect over the valleys of Kent and Surrey.

The plan of the new building is a great improvement upon that in Hyde Park, and presents many points of beauty which that novel erection did not possess. The principle of construction is the same, and the materials—so far as they sufficed—those used in the latter. But the ground-plan and elevations are different. The old palace had but one transept; the new has three, of which the centre one is 120 feet wide and 168 feet high, or from the garden-front 208 feet. In the old building, the nave or main avenue was covered by a flat roof, the glass being arranged "ridge and furrow," which gave the building a shed-like character; in the new structure the whole nave is covered in with an arched roof, which makes it 44 feet higher than its predecessor. To these differences of form is to be added an entire difference of principle in the colouring; the exceedingly pale neutral tint of the old palace, which rendered it difficult to say where the space of the building mingled with the external atmosphere, gave place to a

much richer tint of neutral red, which suggests to the spectator the idea of enclosure within a limited though vast space. The building stands in grounds of great beauty, which are to be laid out, under the superintendence of Sir Joseph Paxton, upon a plan which will throw Versailles into insignificance; and with statuary, fountains, waterfalls, lakes, and grottoes, to which that palace—the building and laying out of which destroyed the greatest monarchy in modern history—made but a faint aspiration. In the design of these gardens it has been borne in mind that the primary object of the building is educational; and therefore large portions of the grounds have been rendered at once instructive and picturesque by being constructed as representations of the geological strata of the earth: and in these and on the margins of the lakes are to be found casts of the extinct animals, and the fossil remains of the animal and vegetable worlds; of everything that can illustrate the science of the palæontologists.

Within the palace, the principal features are the reproductions of different buildings illustrative of the architecture of different ages; the colossal Egyptian figures of Aboo Simboul (sitting figures 65 feet high), led up to by an avenue of lions; a reconstruction of an Egyptian palace; a reconstruction of an Assyrian palace, according to the discoveries at Nineveh; of a Grecian building, filled with Greek statuary of exquisite beauty; a Pompeian house. Of more modern times, notice may be taken of the superb Byzantine court; the matchless court of the Alhambra; the German, French, English, and Italian mediæval courts; the Elizabethan, Renaissance, and Italian courts. All these buildings (excepting the Egyptian) are reproduced on the scale of their originals, and, from the vast size of the building, seem no more than beautiful closets. The nave and transepts are filled with statues of the greatest celebrity, and offer by far the finest collection of casts of the great master-pieces ever brought together. The general aspect of the building and its contents is softened and harmonised by a large collection of plants, native and exotic, which will, in a short time, give the place the aspect of a covered garden.

The palace was opened by the Queen, with great ceremony, in the presence of 40,000 spectators. Around the dais in the centre transept were gathered the magnates of the land. The Ministers of State and the Primate were on the left of the throne; on the right sat the Diplomatic body; in front were the Directors and others in court dresses, the Lord Mayor of London, with his brothers of Dublin and York, on either hand, provincial magnates, &c. On the west, the great curve of the orchestra reared itself, filled with singers and instrumental performers; the lower galleries of the great transept held the Members of Parliament and their families. The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at 3 o'clock, and entered the palace preceded by Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Laing. With her Majesty were the King of Portugal and his brother the Duke of Oporto, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge. The

National Anthem having been performed with very grand effect, Mr. Laing, the chairman of the Company, presented an address to her Majesty, to which a most gracious answer was returned. The designers of the building, and the scientific gentlemen who had undertaken the formation of the different departments, were then presented. This ceremony gone through, a procession was formed to perambulate the palace, the Queen in her circuit being warmly welcomed as she passed. This done, Her Majesty and her immediate circle returned to the elevated platform, the Ministers of State and other public functionaries surrounding the dais as before. Then the Hundredth Psalm, in all its simple grandeur of harmony, was pealed by the thousand voices and accompanying instruments of the choir. This led by a natural transition to the Archbishop of Canterbury's dedicatory prayer. The prayer was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus — a triumph of music; and the Queen, through the Lord Chamberlain, pronounced the Crystal Palace open. Once more the national anthem rose and swelled under the lofty vaults; and the Queen departed.

Of a structure so vast, and comprehending such a multiplicity of details, space will not permit (especially when the large portion of this volume which must be appropriated to national affairs is considered) that any minute account should be given. But the building itself will, it is hoped, remain to gratify the eyes of a remote posterity; and the admirable handbooks are at once most instructive and amusing. Some details, however, of the proportions of the building will be of permanent value.

The Crystal Palace stands nearly north and south, on the summit of the Penge Hill; its length being 1608 feet, its greatest breadth at the central transept 384, and at the smaller transepts 336 feet. The general width of the body of the building between the transepts, including the glazed and open corridors, is 312 feet. The length of the Palace in Hyde Park was 1848 feet; its greatest width 456 feet, and at the transept 408 feet. The nave consists of a grand avenue, nearly double the width of the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral, being 72 feet wide. At the height of 68 feet from the floor there springs a semi-cylindrical vault, 44 feet in the spring, which forms the roof. The central transept has a vaulted roof of 120 feet span. The span of this noble arch is about 20 feet larger than that of St. Peter's at Rome, and nearly 40 feet greater than that of St. Paul's in London. The space covered by this colossal vault is considerably larger than the whole Minster at York. At a distance of 528 feet on each side of the central transept, the nave is intersected by the two smaller transepts, each of the same dimensions as the *one* celebrated transept in Hyde Park. Three aisles run parallel to the nave on each side. The inner columns support three tiers of galleries, which are reached by a series of eight staircases. The view from the upper gallery, whether of the busy scene far down below in the nave of the building, or through the glazed windows over the surrounding country, or of the gradual diminution of the size of the hoops of

the girders as they fade away in the long perspective of the gallery, are of great grandeur.

At each end of the main building is a wing 574 feet long; and from the south wing, a colonnade 720 feet long leads to the railway station. In cubic contents the new structure exceeds its predecessor by one-half. Nor are all the wonders above ground. The basement is a vast labyrinth of passages, tunnels, hot-water pipes, boilers, and machinery.

13. Ascot Races.—This fashionable meeting was held amidst most unpropitious weather, which greatly thinned the company, and spoiled the enjoyment of those who ventured.

For the Queen's Gold Vase only two horses started; it was won by Mr. Gully's "Hermit." Twenty-two started for the Royal Hunt Cup, which was won by Mr. Way's "Brocket." On Thursday Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, honoured the course with their presence. The plate usually given by the Emperor of Russia, "The Emperor's Plate," was this year refused by the stewards, who substituted the "Ascot Cup," of the value of 300 guineas; it was won by Mr. Bowes' celebrated horse "West Australian." During the race for the Great Western Stakes two of the horses came into contact and fell into a ditch by the side of the course, by which J. Rogers, the jockey, was much injured.

18. Highway Robbery and Murder.—On the night of the 17-18th a respectable young farmer was murdered on the Leicester and Hinckley turnpike-road, about three miles from the former town. The body was discovered by two drovers who were passing at an early hour, lying on its face in a grip between the footpath and the hedge of an adjoining field. From the circumstances, it was evident that a murder had been committed, and that in a most deliberate manner. The instrument of murder was a pistol, which had been fired at a small distance from the head of the deceased, inflicting a fatal wound in the base of the skull, at the back of the right ear; and as deceased was a tall man, nearly 6 feet high, from the direction of the wound it would appear that the murderer was a man of smaller stature. The bullet had passed through the brain, and had lodged between the skull and the scalp. The murder had been committed on the middle of the road, for a pool of blood was lying there, and the body was then, as marks indicated, carried across the footpath and laid in the grip, where more blood flowed from the wound. The hat and neckerchief of the unfortunate man were missing, and the pocket on the left side of his trousers was turned inside out, two receipt stamps lying near it. All his money was gone.

The body was recognised as that of Mr. Samuel Adcock, of Ashby Shrubs, Enderby Lane, about five miles from Leicester. Mr. Adcock, who was 26 years of age, left home on Saturday morning to attend Leicester market, and was seen in the town late in the evening. Before leaving home he obtained four receipt stamps from his sister, in the expectation of receiving several sums of money at Leicester; and from the fact of only two being found lying by his pocket, there is no doubt he had received two sums.

An itinerant lecturer was arrested on suspicion; but the evidence against him was so insufficient, that the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

20. Collision between the "Trade-wind" and the "Olympus."—A dreadful collision between two merchant-vessels took place on the open seas, attended with the destruction of both ships, and the deaths of 24 of their crews and passengers. The *Trade-wind*, of New York, a vessel of more than 2000 tons burthen, was on her voyage from Mobile to Liverpool with cotton, when, in lat. 41° 50′, long. 57°2′, she came into collision with the *Olympus*, a large ship, bound from Liverpool to Boston, with a cargo of iron and hardware. So direct and so forcible was the blow, that the *Olympus* sunk in about an hour, and the *Trade-wind* about half an hour after her antagonist.

The commander of the *Trade-wind* states that they saw the light of the *Olympus* at some distance on the weather bow, and afterwards thought they saw the ship passing near them to windward. Suddenly, however, the light appeared again, and they found she was bearing straight down upon them. Every effort was made to change the ship's course, or to lessen her speed; but the wind was blowing hard and squally. "The *Trade-wind* was going at an immense speed, and the *Olympus* was under a press of canvas, forging ahead directly across our bow. She was struck between her main and foremast with an effect that can only be conceived. Our starboard bow was stove in, the cutwater and stem were crushed, bowsprit and foremast were broken, and the ship was wrecked from stem to stern with the shock. The wood-ends opened, as I suppose, from keel to deck. The main and mizzen mast of the *Olympus* were struck with such force as to knock them clear of the ship altogether. She then swung round fore and aft along our port side, swinging her bow over our quarter-boat, crushing it to atoms, after which she dropped astern clear of us, when I found the captain, officers, and crew, and some of the passengers, on board the *Trade-wind*, having jumped on board at the collision." As, however, the *Olympus* continued to float, her captain and crew returned to recover her, as a refuge for themselves and the crew and passengers of the *Trade-wind*, which was evidently sinking. The boat had, however, scarcely reached her and taken the remaining passengers off, before she went down. A portion of the crew and passengers of the *Trade-wind* had taken to the boats, the rest had fled to the tops and bowsprit; but the cotton in her hold swelled with the water and burst the ship; she went down, carrying with her many of the unhappy men; those who rose to the surface constructed rafts of floating wreck, or clung to the fore-mast, which did not sink with the vessel. After being 10 hours in the boats or on the rafts, they were rescued by a Belgian barque. The *Trade-wind*, which was valued, with her cargo and freight, at 400,000 dollars, lost 18 of her crew; the *Olympus*, valued at 265,000 dollars, lost 3 of her crew and 3 passengers.

21. Fire in St. George's-in-the-East.—A fire involving a de-

struction of property valued at upwards of 20,000*l.* sterling, broke out at an early hour of the morning, and continued burning throughout the day.

The scene of this misfortune was the New Road, St. George's-in-the-East, in premises occupied by Messrs. Pinchin and Johnson, oil and colour warehousemen. Engines arrived very shortly after the fire was seen by the police; but, owing to the inflammable character of the goods in the building, consisting of oils, turpentine, saltpetre, brimstone, and colours, the flames continued to make fearful progress, penetrating the different floors until the building presented one tremendous sheet of fire. In spite of the most strenuous exertions of the fire brigade, the flames continued to spread; and at length the flooring of one of the warehouses gave way, when an iron tank filled with turpentine, almost as large as an ordinary room, canted, the spirits ran into the midst of the fire, the turpentine instantaneously became ignited, and the spirits, in a thorough state of combustion, rushed out of the building and down the streets, like sheets of liquid flame, until they fell into the common sewer. Several other iron tanks, filled with oils and turpentine, also took fire. The whole of the premises, consisting of the oil warehouse, colour-grinding works, and oil and turpentine cisterns, were destroyed. The cooperage and other stores were under arches of the Blackwall Railway; they also were destroyed; and the flames interrupted the traffic on the line, so that the trains were all stopped at distant stations. The brick and cement work of the arches was calcined by the action of fire; but one line of rails was shored up and repaired, so that the trains could pass on the following day.

21. The War.—*Reconnaissance of Bomarsund.*—It having become known to the commanders of the allied fleets in the Baltic, that the Russians had erected on the Aland Islands a fortress of which nothing was known — the Russians are bound by treaty to erect no fortification on these islands—a steam squadron was sent to reconnoitre. They found the fortress of most formidable dimensions, consisting of a very large work facing the harbour, and four immense round towers on small hills adjacent, communicating with the main work. They were all built of granite, with double tiers of embrasures, mounting very heavy guns, and the roofs also heavily armed—making in all three tiers of heavy ordnance. This fortress commanded a very beautiful harbour, so guarded that with the presence of a fleet it would become impregnable. The squadron cannonaded the works from a distance with their long guns, and with considerable effect. The ships were several times struck by the enemy's shot; and a shell fell on the deck of the *Hecla.* It was instantly taken up by Mr. Lucas, a midshipman, and thrown into the sea before it could explode. The young officer was promoted to a lieutenancy for this act of presence of mind and daring.

It was ascertained that the fortress of Bomarsund had been in progress for many years; though the Russian Government had taken such precautions that their plans remained concealed from the other states of Europe. Although some

millions sterling had been expended upon it, it was still unfinished; but when complete was intended to be a harbour, dockyard, and arsenal, contained within an inaccessible and impregnable fortress. The knowledge thus acquired led to the splendid attack made in the following month.

25. Fire at Bermondsey.—A serious conflagration occurred at Bermondsey, at an early hour of the morning.

The premises in which the fire began belonged to Messrs. Morgan and Sons, rope and twine manufacturers, and formed a considerable portion of that part of Bermondsey termed the Blue Anchor Road, and were adjoined by the equally extensive rope factory of Messrs. Ellis and Harwood; so that when the discovery was made it was manifest that the damage must be very extensive. The flames were first discovered by the police, who instantly gave warning at the engine stations. Owing, however, to the combustible nature of the building, formed principally of light timber, and the highly inflammable nature of the stock therein, the fire extended with such amazing rapidity that, before the engines had time to reach the spot, the building in which the fire broke out was totally consumed. Thence the flames spread to the covered rope factory and walks, and also to the spacious storehouses. In these premises was deposited property of great value, amongst which were many tons of Manilla hemp and jute, worth 75*l.* per ton.

Numerous engines speedily arrived, and great efforts were made to subdue the flames; but they suddenly shot into the adjoining premises of Messrs. Ellis and Harwood, and ignited a considerable portion of the covered rope-walks. Nothing short of the complete destruction of both factories could be anticipated; but the firemen, under the direction of their officers, mounted the roofs, and at no little risk at length succeeded in stopping the further spread of the conflagration.

26. Raising of the Siege of Silistria.—Intelligence has been received that on the 22nd the Russians raised the siege of Silistria, and retreated across the Danube, pursued by the Turks and suffering great disasters.

The besieging force of the Russians is estimated at from 40,000 to 45,000 men, besides a large force on the other side of the Danube, which took share in the siege by battering the river face, and relieving the besiegers by means of three bridges. The siege lasted 39 days, and from 40,000 to 50,000 projectiles were thrown into the place. In 1829 Silistria surrendered after a siege of 44 days, during which 29,000 shot and shell were discharged at its walls.

The successful defence of this town is due in the first place to the bravery of the governor Moussa Pasha (who was unfortunately killed by a shell in the last days of the siege), and the science of a Prussian officer, Grach, who commanded the artillery; and next, to the skill and undaunted courage of two British officers, Captain Butler and Lieutenant Nasmyth, who being accidentally in the place when the Russians sat down before it, remained to share its dangers. These gallant officers took charge of the Arab Tabia, an insignificant outwork, against which the enemy had directed their approaches, and by their undaunted bearing so animated the Arnauts under their command, that they

proved invincible. Poor Butler was wounded in the head in the assault that preceded the Russian retreat—apparently but slightly, but he died of fever superinduced by excitement and exhaustion, two hours only before the Russian retreat was discovered. This young hero—he was but 27 years old—was the son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. E. Butler. Her Majesty, in recognition of his merits, immediately promoted his younger brother; and *this* gallant youth also fell in the service of his country in the battle of Inkerman, four months after. Lieutenant Nasmyth survived to enjoy the laurels he had won. He was transferred from the Indian army to her Majesty's service, and promoted.

In this siege the Russians are calculated to have lost upwards of 12,000 men; among them General Schilders, their chief engineer, and many other generals. Prince Paskiewitch himself was wounded —in fact, the siege was so marked by casualties to officers of the highest rank, that some suspicion has been entertained that they were fired at by their own men.

The retreat of the Russians was followed up with great vigour by the exultant Turks, who inflicted severe defeats upon their dispirited soldiery. One of these affairs, however, was badly managed. The Russians turned upon their pursuers, and gave them a severe check. In this affair three British officers distinguished themselves by their daring, and paid the penalty of their lives: Lieut. Burke, of the Royal Engineers; Lieut. Meynell, H.M. 75th Regiment; and Captain Arnold, of the Madras service. The death of Burke was singularly heroic. "When he first leapt on shore from the boat, six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword—the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform and by his white cap-cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch, and took deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry. As he got near he was struck by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two men through helmet and all into the brain with his sword. He was then surrounded, and while engaged in cutting his way with heroic courage through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre-cut from behind, given by a dragoon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body; and he fell dead, covered with bayonet-wounds, sabre-gashes, and marked with lance-thrusts and bullet-holes." His body had 33 wounds in it. A brave sapper — Private Andrew Anderson — attended his master through the fight, and recovered his dead body. This brave man, who was severely wounded, received from the Sultan the order of the Medjidie, 4th class, in recognition of his gallantry.

26. Conflagrations at Olney and Moretonhampstead. — Two rural villages have suffered from the ravages of fire.

On the 26th June, a fire broke out in the village of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, which continued burning throughout the whole of the day, and destroyed nearly 60 houses and an immense amount of agricultural and other property. It originated in the wash-house of

Mr. Morgan, a grocer, in the High Street, in the centre of the town. The wind blowing briskly from the west fanned the flames, so that the fire spread rapidly from one side of the street to the other, consuming everything that came in its way. Nearly the whole of the houses in the street in an eastern direction from that in which the fire broke out were destroyed:—most of the roofs being of thatch, it was impossible to stop the flames, although there were six fire-engines on the spot. Besides these dwellings, a great amount of farm property, ricks of hay, straw, and out-houses were destroyed. Many of the inhabitants have lost the whole of their furniture. During the night between 300 and 400 women and children were sheltered in the National School room and other places.

On the 17th August, a large part of the village of Moretonhampstead, near Exeter, was destroyed. The flames broke out in the dwelling-house of a currier, and spread from roof to roof with extraordinary rapidity. Twenty-one houses were burnt, and their poor inhabitants lost all their humble property.

29. Deaths by Lightning.—During the thunder-storms prevalent at this season, some deaths have been caused by lightning. An old man while fishing on the banks of a stream took refuge from the storm under a tree; he was found dead, and his clothes had been almost stripped from his body by the electric fluid. On the 29th, during a storm which raged in Derbyshire, Mr. Oldham, a surgeon, of Alfreton, was struck dead by lightning while driving a gig; a little boy, sitting under the same umbrella, was untouched; but the horse was so much injured that it was necessary to kill it. On the 30th, during a storm at Dublin, the lightning struck the upper room of a house, broke a quantity of earthenware, and scattered other articles about the room; then descended the wall, and passed along a looking-glass, and thence passed to a weaver, who, with his sister, was standing near it. The poor man appeared to be struck on the head; the electric fluid passed down his body to the floor below, leaving marks of its power on his body and limbs. He uttered an exclamation, and immediately expired. The sister was uninjured.

Sale of Coins.—The sale of the important and interesting collection of Anglo-Saxon and early English coins of Mr. Cuff, shows the high value placed upon this description of historic muniments. The ancient British gold coins of Cunobeline, struck at Camulodunum (Colchester), were sold at prices varying from 3*l.* to 60*l.* The Anglo-Saxon series of pennies, which was very rich, was much sought for. A penny of Cuthred produced 6*l.*; Baldred, 33*l.* 10*s.*; Offa, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Cynethreth, 23*l.* 10*s.*; Ecgberht, 48*l.*; Beornvulf, 28*l.* 10*s.*; Ludica, 62*l.*; Wiglaf, 51*l.* (the three last were purchased for the British Museum); Anlaf, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Ceonvulf, 24*l.* 10*s.*; Sceatta, of Aldfrid, King of Northumberland, 25*l.*; Egbert, 15*l.* 10*s*; Aethilheard, 31*l.*; Aelfred, 20*l.* 15*s.*; Eadweard, 10*l.*; Eadvveard, 21*l.* 5*s.* In the English series, Henry I., 7*l.* 15*s.*; Stephen, 6*l.*; Stephen, with the flag, 13*l.*; Stephen and Matilda, 18*l.*; Eustace, 15*l.*; the rare gold penny of Henry III., which was unfortunately holed, brought 25*l.*; a rare pattern piece of Edward III., 6*l.*; half-noble of Richard II., 12*l.*;

quarter-noble of Henry IV., 21*l.* 10*s.*; a silver pattern called "Perkin Warbeck's Groat," 9*l.*; the sovereign of Henry VII., 35*l.*; the celebrated crown-piece of Henry VIII., of which only three are known to exist, 140*l.*; sovereign of Henry VIII., 16*l.* 10*s.*; the George noble of Henry VIII., 23*l.* 5*s.*; silver groat of Edward VI., 14*l.* 10*s.*; sovereign of Edward VI., of his third year, 12*l.* 10*s.*: the rare double sovereign of the same king, 77*l.*; the celebrated ryal of Mary, fetched 80*l.*, and the angel of Philip and Mary, 7*l.*; ryal of Elizabeth, very fine, 30*l.* 10*s.*; a silver sixpence of Elizabeth, with the broad cross on the reverse, 14*l.*; threepence, ditto, 19*l.*; half-crown of James I., reading "Exurgat," &c., on the reverse, 15*l.* 5*s.*; spur ryal of James I., exceedingly fine, 25*l.* 10*s.*; and the 15-shilling piece of the same king, 20*l.*; his angel, the rare type, 9*l.*; the 20-shilling piece of Charles I., 6*l.* 15*s.*; and the rarest of these large pieces, 29*l.* 15*s.*

These valuable specimens were in the first portion of the sale; the second portion contained examples of still greater rarity and value. The bare-headed crown of Charles I., a pattern in silver, 20*l.*; pattern in gold of Charles I., supposed to have been for a 5*l.* piece; bust to the left, bare-headed, in armour, with the lace collar—reverse, a fine boldly-struck garnished shield, with the royal arms, inscribed, "Florent Concordia Regna," 260*l.*; a quarter-sovereign of Charles I., pattern in gold, 27*l.* 10*s.*; a half-crown of the Commonwealth, pattern in silver by Ramage, 24*l.*; a pattern shilling of the same, by Ramage, 20*l.* 10*s.*; a half-crown of the Commonwealth, by Blondeau, 1651, 13*l.* 15*s.*; a crown of Oliver Cromwell, laureated bust to the left, 28*l.*; two-shilling piece of the same, pattern in silver, 18*l.* 5*s.*; a shilling of the same, 9*l.*; a sixpence of the same, 35*l.*; a 50-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, pattern in gold, 41*l.* 10*s.*; a half-broad of the same, pattern in gold, 21*l.*; the famous petition crown of Charles II., by Simon, 56*l.* 10*s.*; the Reddite crown, from the same die as the last, but the inscription on the edge is "Reddite Quæ Cæsaris Cæsari," &c., 74*l.*; a pattern for a crown, in silver, of William III., the portrait different from the usual ones (1696), 14*l.* 14*s.*; a proof of a shilling of William III. (1699), 11*l.*; a five-guinea piece of Anne, a splendid bust to the left—reverse, four shields crowned, 16*l.*; a proof of a shilling of Anne, in silver, fine and very rare, 14*l.* 5*s.*; a pattern for a guinea of Anne, bust with a lock of hair over the neck, which is bare—reverse, the shields with the Royal arms and sceptres between, and the letters AR joined in the centre, extremely rare, 51*l.*; pattern crowns, 5*l* pieces, and other coins of the Georges, 10*l.* or 12*l.* each; proof crowns, in silver, of Victoria (1844 and 1847), 10*l.* 10*s.* Among the Irish coins were—the Cork groat of Edward IV., 10*l.*; Mary groat, bust crowned to the left—reverse, harp and M.R. crowned, inscription "Veritas Temporis Filia," 29*l.* 10*s.*; siege money, Inchinquin sixpence, 10*l.* 10*s.*; a ninepence, nine annulets within a circle, 27*l.*; a sixpence, six annulets, 10*l.* 10*s.*; a groat, four annulets, 10*l.* 15*s.* Among the Scotch coins most worthy of notice, were, a testoon of Mary, bust crowned to the right—reverse, shield with arms crowned, "Da Pacem Domine" (1553), 7*l.*; a half-testoon of Mary, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; a half-lion, in gold, obverse, shield

crowned—reverse, M.R. crowned, 10*l.* 5*s.*; a James VI. 40-shilling piece in silver, bust in armour crowned, sword in hand—reverse, shield with the Scotch arms crowned, inscribed "Honor Regis Judicium Diligit" (1582), 13*l.* 5*s.* In the Anglo-Gallic series were, a Henry VIII. Tournay groat, 7*l.* 7*s.*; the Mouton of Henry V., obverse, the lamb holding the banner and cross—reverse, a cross with the fleur-de-lis and lion in alternate quarters, a flower in the centre, 25*l.* 10*s.*; colonial coins, Lord Baltimore shilling, sixpence, and groat, struck for Maryland, 11*l.* 5*s.* The sale produced 7,054*l.* 8*s.*

The pattern piece of Charles I., for which 260*l.* was given (said to be the largest price ever given for a single coin), had an interesting history. It was given by that unhappy Prince immediately before his death to Bishop Juxon; by the Bishop it was bequeathed to Mrs. Mary Gayters, from whom it descended to the Rev. Mr. Commeline, a collateral descendant of Bishop Juxon; by him sold to Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond; from the Colonel it was purchased by a dealer for 50*l.*; offered to the British Museum for 80*l.*; refused, and sold to Mr. Cuff for 60*l.* The Trustees for the Museum now competed for it at thrice the price they had formerly refused; but the purchaser was a private gentleman, possessor of a fine collection —Mr. Brown, of the eminent publishing firm of Messrs. Longman and Co.

JULY.

2. Extraordinary Abduction in Ireland.—An outrage of a character which had been supposed to have passed away with the barbarous ages—at least among classes pretending to social respectability—has been perpetrated in Ireland, to the unbounded astonishment and indignation of society. As the full details of this abominable proceeding will be given in the abstract of the trial of the perpetrator in the "Law Cases," a brief summary only is here given.

A young English lady, Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, daughter of the late Mr. George Arbuthnot, of Elderslie, in Surrey, was staying on a visit to her sister, the wife of Captain Gough, son of Lord Gough, at Rathnonan House, near Clonmel. The lady is possessed of a very handsome fortune, and therefore, as well as on other accounts, naturally attracted suitors. Among these Mr. Carden, of Barnane, a gentleman of fortune, and a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of the county, unfavourable distinguished himself. His suit was peremptorily rejected; and thenceforward he made the young lady the object of continued pursuit and persecution. On Wednesday, June 28, the family went to Fethard church. Mr. Carden appears to have been then prepared to carry out his designs; but Miss Eleanor had been fortuitously detained at home. On the following Sunday, Mrs. Gough, Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, and another sister, and a Miss Lyndon, attended divine service at Rathnonan church. Mr. Carden, who appeared to be absorbed in his devotions, was there also. But, during the service, a groom leading two horses, a carriage and pair of thorough-breds, and five or six men, arrived outside the church. The ladies had been driven to church in an "outside" car; but rain beginning to

fall slightly, the coachman drove back to the hall, and returned with a covered car—a slight circumstance, but which probably saved the young lady from the last outrage. The ladies took their seats in the car; but it had scarcely got into motion, when it was stopped by one of Mr. Carden's men, who cut the reins. Carden then seized Miss Eleanor and attempted to drag her from the carriage. The ladies, however, struggled most courageously; and the ruffian had first to dispose of Miss Lyndon, who happened to sit next the door. Having pulled her out of the carriage he seized his intended victim; but the sister opposed so stout a resistance, and the young lady held with such frantic energy to the sides of the carriage, that the ruffian succeeded only so far as to drag her from the seat on to the bottom. In the meanwhile, the screams of the terrified females had brought assistance, chiefly retainers of the family. Although they could arm themselves only with sticks and stones, they gallantly attacked the ruffians, who now showed themselves to be armed with revolvers and bludgeons; whereon Mr. Carden, personally hard pressed by Smethwick, a shepherd, called on his men to fire—an order which, happily, they were not frantic enough to obey. Smethwick attacked the chief ruffian with such energy that he fled from him shouting "Murder."

The assault having failed, Carden's men covered his retreat to his carriage, and the party dashed off. The police were soon informed of the outrage, and an exciting pursuit began, and was continued for 20 miles, when, not far from Farna Castle, the carriage was overtaken by mounted police, the horses turned, and the carriage overturned into a ditch. One of the carriage horses, an animal of great value, dropped down dead, immediately after the capture. Carden and his men were carried prisoners to Cashel, where the magistrates committed them to gaol on the charge of attempting the forcible abduction of Miss Arbuthnot; and the Court of Queen's Bench refused to admit them to bail. A six-barrel revolver, a life-preserver, bottles of chloroform, salts, cord, disguises, and 315*l.* in gold and notes, were found in the carriage.

8. The War.—*Death of Captain Parker.*—This gallant officer, whose family has been for generations famous in our naval annals, was killed in a skirmish of small account. He had been left in command of a small squadron to blockade the mouths of the Danube; and, with the hereditary daring of his race, had pushed in with his boats up the Sulina mouth, and destroyed the batteries at the town of that name. On the 8th of July, he resolved upon a further expedition, and passed up the river with the armed boats of the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius*. As they approached a gabion battery on the north bank, the enemy's riflemen, concealed in the thickets, poured a heavy volley upon them. Captain Parker ordered the boats away; but in turning, the pinnace grounded a short distance from the battery. The captain immediately shouted, "We must storm; follow me, my men!" and pulled to the shore. He was rushing forward, having discharged his rifle with effect, when a volley of balls was fired from a mass of canes 12 or 15 feet high, one of which struck him through the heart, and he fell

dead. The remainder of the boats now came up and opened a heavy fire of shell and congreves on the enemy, who fled; and our men, under Commander Powell, stormed the battery, which they burnt, together with the quarantine house, and the government buildings on the south side of the river. The corpse of Captain Parker was taken to Constantinople and buried in the English cemetery at Pera, with great ceremony, the funeral being attended by large numbers of British, French, and Turkish officers and seamen.

13. THE MUTE MURDERER.—Miguel Yzsquierdo, 24, a Spaniard, was again placed at the bar to take his trial for the wilful murder of George Scales.

It is recorded in page 38 of this CHRONICLE, that at the Hertford spring assizes this prisoner was brought up for trial for this crime; but in consequence of his refusal to answer any questions that were put to him, or to plead to the indictment, a jury was empannelled to try the question whether he was wilfully mute, or, as the law terms it, mute of malice, or by the visitation of God; and that upon the jury finding by their verdict that the prisoner was not at that time mute of malice, the trial was postponed to these assizes. It appears that ever since the prisoner has resolutely persisted in refusing to utter a word; and upon his now being placed at the bar to plead, and the usual questions being put to him, not a syllable could be obtained from him in reply; he stood at the bar with his eyes sullenly fixed downwards. When he had been asked several times to say whether he was Guilty or Not Guilty, no answer being given,

Mr. Rodwell, who appeared for the Crown, said he proposed to produce evidence in order that the jury might say whether the prisoner was wilfully mute, or whether he was so by the visitation of God.

Mr. Steet, a gentleman connected with the Spanish Embassy, who had been repeatedly in communication with the prisoner since he had been in custody, and who had instructions to retain legal assistance for him if the circumstances permitted it, was sworn to interpret what took place to the prisoner.

Mr. Hatchard, the governor of the gaol, Mr. Davis, the surgeon, and Mr. Steet, were sworn; and stated that when the prisoner was first taken into custody he conversed freely enough, and evidently understood everything that was said to him, and that it was not until a short time before the spring assizes, when he expected to be tried, that he commenced his system of silence. It appeared that when he was pressed to speak he became very excited, and upon one occasion said that if his life was taken he would be revenged on those who sentenced him, and that blood should be shed if his life was taken; and he added that from that time he would not speak again; and he has never uttered a word since. There did not appear by the evidence the slightest ground to suppose that the mind of the prisoner was at all affected, and it was clear that the extraordinary conduct he pursued was attributable to an impression entertained by him that, by such a course of proceeding, he should escape from being tried for the offence he had committed.

Mr. Justice Erle having briefly explained to the jury the nature of

the inquiry into which they had entered, they almost immediately returned a verdict that the prisoner was wilfully mute.

His Lordship, upon this, directed a plea of Not Guilty to be recorded.

The prisoner was then asked in the usual form whether he desired to be tried by a jury composed of half foreigners, or by a jury of Englishmen? No answer, however, could be obtained from him.

The learned Judge said that, if the prisoner did not dissent, he should take upon himself to direct that the trial should take place before a jury of Englishmen.

The prisoner still maintained an obstinate silence; and after a short interval his Lordship directed the jury to be sworn, and the prisoner was given in charge to them.

A suggestion was then made that the prisoner should have the assistance of some gentleman of the bar to watch the case on his behalf; and Mr. Parry volunteered to do so.

Mr. Justice Erle said he should be very glad if this course could be taken, but he was afraid he had no power to appoint a counsel to a prisoner, unless he consented. The Act of Parliament merely directed that after the plea of Not Guilty had been entered by order of the Judge, the trial should proceed as though the prisoner had himself pleaded Not Guilty. If the prisoner gave his consent, he should be glad that Mr. Parry should watch the case for him.

Mr. Steet then asked the prisoner formally whether he consented that Mr. Parry should act as his counsel, but no answer could be obtained; and his Lordship, after waiting for some time, ordered the trial to proceed.

From the statement of the counsel for the Crown, it appeared that the deceased was a lad, 14 years old, in the service of a gentleman at North Mimms; and that on the day of the fatal occurrence he was employed in scaring birds from the corn-fields, and was entrusted with a gun for that purpose. About 10 o'clock in the morning he was found dead in a barley-field, having evidently been brutally murdered. The prisoner, of whom nothing whatever was known, was arrested in the same field; and although the actual circumstances under which the occurrence took place were involved in mystery, he said there could be no doubt that the life of the deceased was destroyed by the prisoner in a most brutal manner, by beating him on the head with a bludgeon. The prisoner himself had never given any account of the transaction; but he believed the only question that would arise was, whether the prisoner was guilty of the crime of wilful murder, or whether there were any circumstances in the case that would justify the jury in coming to a more merciful conclusion.

George Scales, the father of the deceased, stated the circumstances preceding the lad's going into the fields with a gun; and identified some braces and a handkerchief as having belonged to him, and having been on his person that day.

William Webb: I am gamekeeper to Mr. Greville. I was out on the morning in question, and in consequence of something I was told, I went to the barley-field, when I saw the prisoner in the midst of the barley stooping down, and, as I thought at first, placing wires to snare pheasants. When I got to within 80 or 90

yards of him he rose up and ran off, and I followed him, and upon my overtaking him, he struck me on the head with a large bludgeon he had in his hand, and knocked me down. [The weapon was produced. It was about 4 feet long, and one end was about as thick as a man's wrist.] When he raised the stick I observed that the end of it was covered with fresh blood. I got the stick away from the prisoner, and observed that his hands were covered with blood. Some other men came up, and we secured the prisoner and took him to the police-station. As we were going along he made signs and pointed back, and said something like "Chummy" several times, and he also said, "Bag, bag, handkerchief." The body of the deceased was found shortly afterwards in the same field.

Benjamin Baldwin said: I was ploughing on the morning in question in a field about 400 yards from the barley-field that has been mentioned. I was acquainted with the deceased lad, and knew his voice very well. About 10 o'clock I heard him call out to some one, "Holloa! there is no footpath there. Come here, I will show you where there is one." Almost immediately afterwards I heard him say, "Oh, dear!" twice in a moaning sort of voice, and the second time he spoke very faintly.

James Harding deposed to finding the body of the deceased lying quite dead, but warm. There was a great deal of blood about his head and cheeks, and his mouth was full of blood, and at first witness could not recognise him. The ground presented the appearance of a violent struggle having taken place, and the barley was trodden down for some distance, and also twisted about. Witness afterwards made a further search about the place, and found in a hedge a small bundle, which contained a handkerchief belonging to the deceased, very bloody, and also his gun. Upon examining the latter he found a quantity of dirt in the barrel.

Abraham English: I am an inspector of police, and the prisoner was given into my charge on the day in question by Webb and Scales. I asked what he was charged with, and they said they charged him with murder. I inquited who he was charged with murdering, and they told me it was his comrade. The bludgeon was given into my charge at the same time. It was very bloody; and I asked the prisoner how he could think of using such a weapon as that on his unfortunate comrade. When I said this to him he made gestures to give me to understand that he had been attacked himself first. I examined the prisoner's person, but found no appearance of violence or injury. A pair of braces belonging to the deceased were tied round his body.

A surgeon having described the nature of the wounds, and stated that they might have been caused by a weapon like the bludgeon produced, the prisoner was asked whether he had anything to say in his defence. The question was repeated several times, but he gave no answer.

The learned Judge, after commenting on the singular circumstances which attended the case, went over and examined the evidence very minutely; and then proceeded to call the attention of the jury to the remarkable circumstances under which the offence appeared to have been committed, and to the absence of everything

like evidence of any provocation having been given to the prisoner by the deceased before the fatal attack was made upon him; and concluded by stating that if the jury should think there were any facts to induce them to suppose that the deceased was the first aggressor, they would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty of the lesser offence of manslaughter; but, on the contrary, if they should be of opinion that no such evidence appeared in the case, it would be their duty to say that the prisoner was guilty of the more serious crime. The jury, after a deliberation of several hours, found the prisoner guilty of wilful murder.

He was sentenced to death, and it appeared to be the decision of the authorities that he should suffer capital punishment. His life was, however, spared, upon the consideration that, in the absence of all evidence, it could not be safely presumed that the deceased had not given such provocation as would reduce the crime to manslaughter; and the circumstance of the unfortunate youth having been armed with a gun gave weight to the suggestion that, alarmed at the prisoner's manner, he might have pointed it, or threatened to use it against him, and thus have given rise to greater violence.

15. Terrific Boiler Explosion at Rochdale.—A most violent boiler explosion took place at Rochdale early in the morning, attended by a large loss of property and a most lamentable sacrifice of human life. The boiler at Mr. Williamson's calico factory was a small one, of only eight or ten horse-power. On Friday night the engineer got drunk, and was taken into custody by the police. In his absence, on Saturday morning, William Taylor, and Howarth, the manager of the mill, proceeded to get up steam; and if the explosion occurred by any mismanagement on their part they paid dearly for it, for both perished. Soon after the workers had all entered the mill—a one-story shed—the boiler was torn to pieces, with a frightful noise; part of the factory was destroyed; a neighbouring cottage, occupied by Howarth, the manager, was demolished, and his wife was found killed among the ruins; her father and two of her children were in bed at the time—bed and mattress and occupants were blown into a river which flows by the spot, and the old man and his grandchildren were seen floating on the water—they were rescued unhurt. A house was damaged; and a shower of masses of iron, bricks, and other articles, descended for a long distance round. Across a road, a short distance off, was another cotton-mill, belonging to Mr. Bottomley. A "broadside" of bricks and iron entered the windows at one end of this mill, traversed the rooms, and shattered the machinery; a young woman was struck on the head by a brick, and killed; near her was found the head of another young woman—the remainder of the poor creature was buried in the ruins of Williamson's factory. When those ruins were removed, the corpses of six other men and women were found, and one young woman who was taken out alive died the same day. Besides these 10 who were killed, 13 of the workpeople sustained fractures, bruises, cuts, and other hurts, and the cases of several were pronounced dangerous.

18. Monument to the late

Thomas Hood.—The friends and admirers of this deceased poet, whose genius seems to have come into just appreciation only after his death, have erected a monument to his memory in the Kensal Green Cemetery. It was this day uncovered in the presence of many of his private friends and persons of literary estimation.

It consists of a bronze bust of the poet, elevated on a lofty pedestal of polished red granite; in front of the bust, wreaths in bronze, formed of the laurel, the myrtle, and the *immortelle;* and on a slab beneath, his own well-known line, which he desired should be used as his epitaph—

"He sang the Song of the Shirt."

Upon the front of the pedestal is carved this inscription—

"In memory of Thomas Hood, born 23rd May, 1798, died 3rd May, 1845. Erected by public subscription, A.D. 1854."

At the base of the pedestal, a lyre and comic mask in bronze are thrown together, suggesting the mingled character of Hood's writings: on the sides of the pedestal are bronze medallions illustrating the poems of "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Dream of Eugene Aram."

Mr. Monckton Milnes delivered an address, which, in referring to the poetical and humane character of Hood, pointed out in just terms the public advantage of such a recognition of his merits as the present. He described the special mental qualities of the poet in terms of true appreciation. Mr. Hood was, in the true sense of the word, a poet, though his future reputation would not rest so much on his poetry as his extraordinary development of pure imagination. His fame was, and ever would be, best known as an English humourist, and in saying this he did not detract from his fame. The most eminent authors had been humourists — as in the case of Shakspeare down to Charles Lamb, Sidney Smith, and Thomas Hood. To such writers as Hood had been, and as Charles Dickens was, the world was indebted for the culture of the most moral lessons. In some cases the humourist had degenerated into the character of the fierce satirist, as in the instance of Dean Swift; but Thomas Hood was of a contrary disposition—he always evinced the warmest sympathies for the miseries and wants of his fellow-creatures. The remainder of the oration was devoted to a general review and quotations from the works of Thomas Hood, showing their patriotic, humane, and benevolent tendency.

15. French Troops and the British Fleet.—Not the least among the phenomena caused by the alliances of the present contest was the embarkation of a French army in British ships of war, for conveyance on a joint expedition.

The siege of Bomarsund, and perhaps ulterior operations in the Baltic, having been determined on, it was thought necessary to have the aid of a French army. A fine body of troops, about 6000 in number, was therefore selected from the camps of Boulogne, and placed under the command of General Baraguay d'Hilliers; and a squadron of British line-of-battle ships, steam frigates, and transports was sent to convey them to the Baltic. The men were reviewed by the Emperor before embarkation, when he alluded to the novelty of the spectacle in striking terms. On the 15th the troops began to embark. They were taken on board

numerous small steamers from the quay, and so conveyed to the men-of-war in the offing. About 1500 men were received on board each first-rate, and 900 by the smaller vessels. The French soldiers were greeted with hearty cheers by the British sailors, who took extraordinary pains to make their unusual guests comfortable; and the French soldiers accommodated themselves with their usual facility to the tastes and customs of their hosts. Other regiments were embarked at the beginning of the following week. The fleet also took 6,000,000 cartridges, 320,000 lbs. of powder, some heavy guns, and an immense quantity of shot, shell, and munitions of war.

20. An Actress burnt on the Stage.—A distressing occurrence took place at the Plymouth Theatre, during an amateur performance given by the officers of the garrison. One of the performances was *Plot and Passion*, in which the part of the heroine was assigned to Mrs. Hudson Kirby. The lady was going through her part most effectively; but at the commencement of the second act she took the wrong entrance, and instead of entering from the side of the stage came from the back, in doing which she stepped across a stage light, and in a moment her gauze dress was in a blaze. The consternation of the audience may be imagined. Mrs. Kirby, shrieking in a terrific manner, ran off at the prompter's side, where Captain Fiske was acting as prompter. Captain Fiske, a stage carpenter, and a scene-man, threw her down, and the latter rolled upon her, endeavouring to smother the flames; but she rose, and the flames again burst out. The assistants again threw her down and succeeded in extinguishing the flames; but the unfortunate lady was much injured.

Earthquake at San Salvador. — One of these dreadful convulsions of nature has occurred, by which the capital of the Republic of San Salvador has been laid in ruins, and many of the inhabitants crushed under their dwellings. The official bulletin says:—"The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one of sad and bitter memory for the people of Salvador. On that unfortunate night our happy and beautiful capital was made a heap of ruins. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of Holy Thursday, preceded by sounds like the rolling of heavy artillery over pavement, and like distant thunder. The people were a little alarmed in consequence of this phenomenon, but it did not prevent them from meeting in the churches to celebrate the solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighbourhood assembled, as usual, to celebrate the Passover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the whole of Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosphere was calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred, but at half-past 9 o'clock a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the usual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective courtyards. Finally, at 10 minutes to 11, without premonition of any kind, the earth began to heave and tremble with such fearful force that in 10 seconds the

entire city was prostrated. The crashing of houses and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to relieve the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. The clock-tower of the cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the episcopal oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Domingo was buried beneath its towers, and the college of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beautiful edifice of the university was demolished. The church of the Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses a few were left standing, but all were rendered uninhabitable. It is worthy of remark that the walls left standing are old ones; all those of modern construction have fallen. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destruction. The devastation was effected, as we have said, in the first 10 seconds; for, although the succeeding shocks were tremendous, and accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath our feet, they had comparatively trifling results, for the reason that the first had left but little for their ravages. Solemn and terrible was the picture presented on that dark funereal night, of a whole people clustering in the plazas, and on their knees crying with loud voices to heaven for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, whom they believed to be buried beneath the ruins; a heaven opaque and ominous; a movement of the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror indescribable; an intense sulphurous odour filling the atmosphere, and indicating an approaching eruption of the volcano; streets filled with ruins or overhung by threatening walls; a suffocating cloud of dust almost rendering respiration impossible. Such was the spectacle presented by the unhappy city on that memorable and awful night. It was believed that at least a fourth part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The members of the government, however, hastened to ascertain, as far as practicable, the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found that the loss of life had been much less than was supposed, and it now appears probable that the number of the killed will not exceed 100, and of wounded 50. Among the latter is the bishop, who received a severe blow on the head; the late President, Senor Duenas, a daughter of the President, and the wife of the Secretary of the Legislative Chambers—the latter severely. The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people, fearing a general swallowing up of the site of the city, or that it may be buried under some sudden eruption of the volcano, are hastening away." So completely have the buildings of the unfortunate city been destroyed, that it is contemplated to rebuild it on a new site.

20. DARING GAROTTE ROBBERIES. — *York Assizes.* — Joseph Melthorp, 22, was charged with having at Wakefield, on the 18th of March last year, assaulted one John Barff, with intent to rob him.

The prosecutor is a wool-manufacturer and a magistrate at Wakefield, and the prisoner about three years ago was in his employ, being his apprentice; he had, however, behaved badly in absenting himself from his work, for which he had been imprisoned for three months by the magistrates. On Friday, the 18th of March, 1853, the prosecutor left his office in Westgate, Wakefield, about 7 o'clock, to proceed to his residence, situated in the outskirts of Wakefield, at a place called St. John's; just before he went into his own gate, he heard footsteps behind him as of some one running lightly and quickly towards him, and almost immediately he was struck on both shoulders rather heavily; his impression was that it was some friend attempting to frighten him; but directly an arm was drawn tightly round his neck, and he fell strangled and incapable of calling out. When first struck, his head was thrown back by the force of the blow, and then the arm was passed round his neck, and he felt the pressure severely upon the wind-pipe, and on each side of his neck; he tried to release his head, but this pressure was continued until he felt a giddiness coming on, and a dimness of sight, and just then he indistinctly saw a small man before him, in a kind of groom's dress, at whom he kicked. He then felt his arms a little at liberty, and tried to grasp the man behind him, and he got hold of his thigh; but the man behind reached his hands forward and caught the prosecutor's clothes on his breast and lifted him from his feet. The man then threw him down, and he fell heavily to the ground; the man then left, and he got up, and cried out "Murder, thieves," and got home to his house, a distance of 200 yards. When he reached home he felt very bad; his eyes appeared pressed out, the blood-vessels about the eyes were congested, and the skin of the upper part of the face was discoloured. He was confined to his house for a fortnight, and he felt the effects of the assault for four months afterwards.

The case against the prisoner was completed by the evidence of his comrade—a very accomplished rascal.

William Ellis, the approver, stated that he was 23 years of age, and had come from the house of correction at Wakefield to give evidence. Last year he was taken up for an assault by a constable, from whom he escaped by jumping out of the train. He then went to Penistone, where he met "Clipper Jack," whose real name is John Johnson. His handcuffs were broken off, and they made a parcel of them, and sent them back to the constable with their compliments. He met the prisoner, who was called "Bonnie Joe" at Bradford. Was at York when a man named Thompson was tried for murder. That was the 16th of March, and that day they went to Fawcett's beer-house at Leeds, where they met Bonnie Joe, the prisoner. They talked about having no money, and then talked about Mr. Barff. Joe said he knew a man he had served part of his time with at Wakefield, a little man, and that he (Ellis) could soon "screw him up;" that Barff had put him into prison for neglecting his work, and that he was sure he had a gold watch, and might have 100*l.*, or at least 20*l.* or 30*l.* They then went to Wakefield, the wit-

ness, Joe, and Clipper Jack, and called at a house three-quarters of a mile from Mr. Barff's. They then went out, and when near Mr. Barff's gates, Joe said, "this is the place." Joe said he expected Mr. Barff would come, it was getting near his time, and he coughed when Mr. Barff came up, which was the signal for the attack. When Mr. Barff came up, Clipper Jack went down the lane, and witness put his arm round Mr. Barff and "screwed him up." Clipper Jack came up while Mr. Barff was struggling, and groped him. Hearing some one coming, he threw Mr. Barff down inside the gate. Joe (the prisoner) then came up, and said, "What's up?" and we then ran down the lane. All went back to Fawcett's house at Leeds. A day or two afterwards Doherty and two other constables were at Fawcett's, and took two men named "Big Tom" and Ned M'Cabe for the robbery of Mr. Barff. Afterwards saw Clipper Jack and Joe at the York Inn, and told them what he had seen, and they laughed that Mr. Barff had only "rapped" at two, a big one and a little one. "Rapping" means "swearing to." Witness was taken up the following month for a garotte robbery at Lincoln. After he was convicted for that offence, he told the officers of the prison all about Mr. Barff's robbery, and also Mr. Barff himself.

Cross-examined: Had been living by stealing the last two years and three months. Had "screwed," that is to say garotted, seven or eight persons, and gained his livelihood by selling nuts and playing cards. Had gone about with "Clipper Jack" and his woman two or three months. The woman had sometimes to rob, and Jack had to stand by as "bludgit," that is, take the swag. They "screwed" a man up at Bradford fair. He got 15 years' transportation for the robbery at Lincoln. When he told this story, he was undergoing punishment for prison offences. It was Mr. Wynne he screwed up at Lincoln. At Doncaster races, he screwed up a man for the prisoner Joe and his party.

The case mainly rested on the evidence of this miscreant, but some witnesses corroborated it in some particulars.

The counsel for the prisoner urged upon the jury the fact that the whole case depended upon the evidence of the man who really did the deed, and who was to the last extent, according to his own showing, tainted and degraded by crime—who smiled when he was relating the history of his various "screwings up," was sentenced to 15 years' transportation, had been subjected since he had been convicted to the severest prison discipline and confinement for breaking the prison rules and for insubordination, and who, by coming forward in the present case to fix the charge on he cared not whom, had been guilty of gross perjury, and could not be relied on by the jury; there was no evidence to support such tainted testimony of the identity of the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Crowder told the jury that they could not convict upon the evidence of Ellis alone; but if they thought that there was sufficient corroboration of parts to induce them to believe that he was telling the truth, they should, however tainted such evidence might be, find the prisoner guilty.

The jury, after long deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

At the York Assizes, four men,

Burkinshaw, Gould, Smith, and Lomax, were tried for a garotte robbery at Sheffield. Three were convicted; Smith was acquitted. Smith and Burkinshaw were then put on their trial for attempting to murder Patrick Shandley, a Manchester superintendent of police. Shandley had arrested them at Manchester, and was directed to convey them to Sheffield by railway. On this journey a most unparalleled single combat took place. The two robbers slipped off their handcuffs, set upon the officer, beat and kicked him, and tried to throw him out of the carriage. Smith at length jumped out, leaving Burkinshaw in the grasp of the constable. The robber threatened to murder Shandley if he did not let him go. "You shall, before I let you go," replied the officer; and so the strife continued, Shandley crying out for aid. The guard of the train heard him, and at last succeeded in signalling the driver to stop the train. When he reached the carriage, the intrepid Shandley, nearly insensible, still firmly grasped his prisoner. Smith was arrested soon after alighting in a field. It was argued that Smith had not attempted murder, and he was acquitted; Burkinshaw was found guilty, and sentence of death was recorded against him.

21. The British Army.—The Stock and the Moustache.—The practical exigencies of war have carried into effect innovations, which had so long been demanded by Common Sense and so strongly resisted by Routine, that their final accomplishment carried with it something of surprise. The horrible stock in which our brave fellows have been pilloried for generations, and which has excited in foreigners not less horror for our service than the brutalising cat-o'-nine-tails, has succumbed to stern necessity—the heat of the climate in Turkey, the heavy loads the men had to carry, and the labours of the march, rendered the leather stock an instrument of torture to all, and of death to many; but it was not until vast numbers of the men had broken down on the road, and some had actually perished of apoplexy, and that the men had very generally thrown aside the hateful collar, that the General Officers yielded. It is recorded with some exultation that on the Queen's birthday, "the Guards paraded at Scutari without stocks."

After a protracted struggle the "great moustache movement" carried its point, and henceforward the British army is to be as hirsute as their continental rivals.

The following "Circular Memorandum" from the Horse Guards, dated July 21, grants, with some curious restrictions, the privilege of wearing a moustache.

"A large part of the army being employed in Turkey, where it has been found beneficial to keep the upper lip unshaven and allow the moustache to grow, the General Commander-in-chief is pleased to authorise that practice in the army generally, subject to the following regulations, which are to be strictly obeyed on Home and Colonial service.

"A clear space of two inches must be left between the corner of the mouth and the whisker, when whiskers are grown. The chin, the under lip, and at least two inches of the upper part of the throat, must be clean shaven, so that no hair can be seen above the stock in that place.

"The wearing of the moustache is to be optional with all ranks.

"The troops serving in the East will be allowed such further latitude in respect to shaving their beards and whiskers as the General Officer commanding that army may deem it expedient to sanction during the continuance of that service.

"By command,
"GEORGE CATHCART, A.G."

THE CLOTHING COLONELS.—Another alteration abolishes a system which had given rise to much misrepresentation, and which, to say the least, was an anomaly which placed many most distinguished officers in a position from which they will gladly be relieved. By a warrant, dated June 6th, the "Clothing Colonels" are abolished. By this warrant, the colonels of the respective regiments will in future receive a fixed annual allowance in lieu of deriving any pecuniary emoluments, as heretofore, from the off-reckonings. The payments will be as follows: Grenadier Guards, Coldstreams, Scots Fusiliers, 1000*l.* per annum each; First Dragoon Guards, 800*l.*; other Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, 450*l.*; First Regiment of Foot, 1200*l.* to be reduced to 1000*l.* next vacancy; the other Regiments of the Line and West India Regiments, 600*l.*, if appointed before the 1st June, 1854; but if appointed subsequently, 500*l.* per annum.

The clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, will in future be provided by the colonel, the public only paying the cost price of such articles.

22. THE MURDERERS OF COUNT ROSSI.—Letters from Rome narrate the fate of the murderers of Count Rossi, the Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated, in the most deliberate manner, as he alighted from his carriage at the door of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 15th November, 1848.

The only surviving author of the assassination, in the opinion of the Judges of the Sacred Consulta Tribunal, was publicly beheaded on the morning of the 22nd instant.

According to the printed sentence, the persons chiefly concerned in the crime were Luigi Grandoni, a Roman by birth, a large landholder, and Colonel of the National Guard; Sante Costantini, of Foligno, a sculptor; Ruggiero Colonello, a horsebreaker of Naples; Bernardino Facciotti, a cabinet-maker of Palestrina; Innocenzo Zeppacuori, a fishmonger of Rome; Filippo Facciotti, cabinet-maker of Palestrina; Francesco Costantini, carpenter of Foligno. Besides these criminals, in the power of the Roman Government up to a recent period, the sentence mentions Felice Neri, as having died in prison; and others who had become refugees in foreign countries.

Of these prisoners, Grandoni and Sante Costantini were condemned to be decapitated—the first for having had full knowledge beforehand of the intended murder, and the latter for having been certainly one of the agents selected for the commission of the deed, and possibly, according to some evidence, and according to his own boasting, as well as the circumstance of his having been carried in triumph down the Corso on the very evening of the murder, the actual perpetrator of the deed. Colonello and Bernardino Facciotti were condemned to the

galleys for life; and Francesco Costantini, Filippo Facciotti, and Zeppacuori, to the galleys for 20 years. No sentence was passed on the contumacious or absent.

Colonel Grandoni fully expected to have been pardoned, or at any rate to have escaped capital punishment, through the interest of Cardinal Fornari; but when he heard of the rather sudden death of the cardinal he lost all hope, and hung himself with a handkerchief fastened to the bars of his prison grating on the 30th of June last. Costantini attempted to put an end to his existence also, by refusing food, but his frame resisted the privation until the morning of the 22nd, when he was carried to the Piazza di Cerchi, to be guillotined. After hearing his sentence he abandoned his starving system, and indulged in eating and smoking, refused the attentions of his spiritual comforters, and resisted all attempts to blindfold him. Whilst preparing his head for the fatal axe, he gave utterance to the oft-repeated cry of "*Viva la Republica Romana;*" but any further remarks to the spectators were drowned by the roll of drums around him.

As this assassination was prompted by political motives, it was feared that some outbreak might occur at the execution of Costantini, and the city was strongly occupied by military.

24. MURDER AT LITTLE TORRINGTON.—*Exeter Assizes.*—Llewellin Garret Talmage Harvey, 30 years of age, described as a chimney-sweeper, and educated well, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Richards, at Little Torrington, on the 16th of May last.

From the statement of the counsel for the Crown, it appeared that this case was one of unusual atrocity; for that the murderer, overtaking the poor girl on the high road, had stunned her by repeated blows of a deadly weapon, had dragged her into a coppice and there violated her person, and had then inflicted further injuries on her head, and even, it was darkly intimated, had perpetrated a violence of most atrocious character upon another part of her person.

The deceased, Mary Richards, was a very quiet and religious girl, about 21 years of age, living with her mother at Langtree Wick. She obtained a livelihood by making gloves for a Miss Wills, who carried on the business of a glover at Torrington, some four or five miles from the place where the deceased lived. Soon after midday of the 16th of May, Mary Richards left her home for Torrington, with a quantity of gloves. She took with her two baskets, and also an order from a neighbour for some articles of grocery, but particularly for some currants and saffron. She arrived at Torrington and transacted her business; and then, about 4 o'clock, started on her way home with her baskets and groceries. She had to go up a long hill, called Croft Hill, but, having left some articles at a cottage on her road to Torrington, she called for them. She afterwards proceeded on her journey, but never reached her home. Early the following morning, as a labourer named Milford was going past some fir trees at the top of Croft Hill, he heard a groan in a field adjoining the road. This drew his attention, and he heard another groan, and was then induced to go into the field; and there, lying in

a ditch, he found the poor girl, with her face and clothes covered with blood, and in a most pitiable condition, being then apparently but just alive. At that moment a man named Ward came up with a cart, and Milford called to him. They raised the girl, and in doing so the crown of her bonnet fell from her head, and they saw the brain oozing from a frightful wound in the skull. They asked her who she was, and she had strength enough to tell them she was the daughter of Betty Richards. The poor old mother had been sitting up all night waiting for her daughter, and about 5 in the morning left her house to seek her, and came up to the spot in a very few minutes after the arrival of Milford and Ward. Upon the mother speaking to her she asked her to get her some warm tea. She was very cold, and must have been lying in the ditch for more than 12 hours. Other persons soon came, and one man went for a surgeon, who speedily arrived, and immediately perceived that she was mortally wounded by blows on the head. She was placed in a cart, and taken to the union workhouse. At that time she could not say what had happened to her, or by whom she had been injured; but upon examination the medical man found she had received no less than thirteen wounds on the head, that her person had been recently violated, and most brutally injured. When she became more sensible she was told that her condition was hopeless, and that she could not possibly recover; and with extraordinary strength of mind she told her mother the names of the persons she should wish to bear her to the grave, the hymns she should like to have sung at her funeral, and pointed out and repeated the verse of a hymn which she expressed a desire should be engraved upon her headstone. She lingered in this state until the 30th of May, when she died, but not until she had stated how she had been treated and by whom, and recognised the prisoner, when he was brought to her, as being the person who had committed this most diabolical outrage.

As soon as the girl was found in this dreadful condition, general interest was felt to ascertain who was the perpetrator of such an outrageous crime; and it was recollected that the prisoner, who was a chimney-sweeper, and who lived some distance from Torrington, had been at that place in the afternoon of the 16th, and that he had been heard to speak to the girl when she entered the cottage on her road home. He then wore sandy whiskers. He was again seen at Torrington on the day the murdered girl was there, and went to the shop of Miss Wills with some gloves which his sister-in-law, Ellen Dale, had made, and received some few shillings. The report of the outrage having reached Barnstaple, some miles off, the superintendent of police went to different lodging and public-houses in that town to see if any stranger had arrived there. At a house of ill fame he found the prisoner in a bed-room, and his practised eye soon told him that the man's whiskers had been recently shaved off; he therefore took him into custody.

The trial occupied two days. The chief evidence to bring the crime home to the accused were

the dying statements of his victim; and the efforts of his counsel were mainly directed to exclude these. The principal points of the evidence were as follows:—

William Milford.—I am a shoemaker at Little Torrington. On Wednesday, the 17th of May, about 5 in the morning, I was going past the clump of firs. I heard a groan. I looked into a ditch, and saw a woman lying there flat on her back. Blood was all over her. I spoke to her, and asked her her name, and how she came there, and she said she did not know. Ward came up, and we lifted her up. She was all of a tremble, and turned sick. We placed her on the edge of the ditch. She said something about her mother, and that she wanted something warm. I asked her where her home was, and she said "Wick." I asked her who her mother was, and she said "Betty Richards." I asked her how it happened, and whether any man had done anything to her, and she said "No." I asked her if she had had fits, and tumbled herself about, and she said "No." She had her bonnet on, but when we lifted her up it fell off, and we saw the brains were working out of her head. In about five minutes her mother came up. I said to the girl, "Your mother is come;" but she took no notice; her mother went and got her some tea, and Ward went for a cart, and a surgeon was sent for, and when he came we put her into the cart, and she was taken to the union workhouse. Her dress was torn; one shoe was off, and was about ten feet from where she was lying, and close to a heap of manure. She was in a dreadful state. She hardly seemed conscious. She said she did not know who had done it.

William Ward repeated this statement.

Elizabeth Richards.—I live at Langtree Wick, seven miles from Torrington. My daughter made gloves. On the 16th of May she took some gloves to Torrington. She left my house about 1 o'clock. She had two baskets and two dresses, and a collecting card for the chapel. She did not return that night. The next morning I went towards Torrington, and at the clump of trees Ward called me into the field, and I found my daughter on the side of a ditch. I said, "Mary, how came you here?" and she said, "I don't know; but, mother, get me a cup of warm tea." She was 21 years old. I got her some tea, and she drank it. Her dress was covered with blood and was ripped up behind, and her bonnet was broken to pieces. It was sound when she left home. I remained with my daughter till she died, on the 30th of May. I was present when the prisoner was taken into the room where she was on the Thursday after this happened, and after he was gone a conversation took place between me and my daughter. I asked her if she thought she should die, and she said "Yes;" and she chose her bearers (the persons who should carry her to the grave), and she said she should like to have a hymn sung at the door when she was carried away, and she repeated the first verse of a hymn, and pointed it out to me in the hymn-book, and she told me the verse she should like to have on her headstone.

Mr. Coleridge, the prisoner's counsel, objected to receiving any

further statement, on the ground that there was no apprehension of immediate death; but

Mr. Justice Wightman said it was sufficient if the person believed she would not recover; and if the medical man also knew that there were mortal injuries he thought the evidence was admissible.

John Oliver Rouse.—I am a surgeon. On the 17th of May I went to the Union to see Mary Richards. Her hair was clotted with blood and brain. I cut the hair off. There were 13 wounds in the scalp. On the temple the bone was broken; it was an extensive wound about an inch in diameter. There was a bruise or wound on the right side of the head; the skull was smashed. I put my finger into the wound, and found a piece of straw bonnet. The membranes that covered the brain were broken, and the brain was oozing out of the wound. The blows must have been inflicted with a blunt instrument applied with great force. I don't know that her person had been violated, but there must have been more than common violence used on certain parts. She died on the 30th of May, and we then made a *post-mortem* examination. The body was perfectly healthy. I attribute the death to the injuries done to the brain. I never entertained any hope of her recovery. I had conversations with her; she had no hope of her recovery, and I had told her at first that she was in a hopeless condition, and I asked her if she believed herself to be so, and she distinctly answered "Yes." In my judgment, she was fully competent to understand what was said to her, and what she said herself. I was present when her examination was taken on the 18th of May. I said, "You know you are very likely to die." She said "Yes." Harvey was present at this examination. She fixed her eyes upon him, and did not take them off again during the time he was there. She appeared afraid of him. I was also present on the 20th of May, and she then put up her hand between the prisoner and herself. I was there on the 21st of May. I never gave her any hope of her recovery. Mr. Stoley (the Mayor of Torrington) came to take her deposition, and he told me to make her aware that she was in a dangerous state, and therefore I told her so. I was there on the 21st, and I asked her if she knew that she was likely to die, and she said she did. I wished to know whether she considered herself in a dying state; she said "Yes" on one occasion. The prisoner took her hand and asked her if he had ever struck her a blow. She said "No." She was aware that the person who was brought was the person whose identity she was to be examined to. The impression that she should die was never removed from her mind.

George Henry Sellick, master of the Union to which the poor girl had been removed, said that on the 19th of May she sent for him, and said, "For you to take in writing what I can remember respecting the man Harvey."

John Stoley.—I am Mayor of Torrington, and practised for many years as an attorney. I saw Mary Richards several times at the Union. On the 18th of May I was there. Harvey was present. It was 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Rouse was also present. At my

request he spoke to her, told her that she was in a hopeless state, and not likely to recover, and he said to her, "Are you aware that you are in a hopeless state, or not likely to recover?" She said, "Yes." The prisoner was in the room at the time. She recognised him and fixed her eye upon him. She was conscious and aware of the questions put to her. I had her statement taken down by the clerk to the magistrates. I also attended on the 20th. Harvey was present on that occasion. She was not then in a state to take any replies from her. On the 21st I also saw her. Mr. Rouse was present; Harvey was not. She was then more conscious than I had seen her. I took down what took place, and said, "Are you aware you are in a dangerous state, and not likely to live?" She answered "Yes." We could not get a reply from her when Harvey was present. She appeared in fear.

Re-examined.—On the 20th the prisoner asked her if he struck her, and she answered "No." The town-clerk asked her if any one had struck her, and she answered "No."

This being the evidence of the poor girl's state of mind, it was now proposed to put in the statements and declarations.

Mr. Coleridge still objected to the statements being put in. The evidence was most unsatisfactory as to her belief, and was not sufficient to show her expectation of immediate death, or that she was conscious.

The learned Judge said that it appeared to him that, as far as the statement of Elizabeth Richards went, it was admissible. The deceased was clearly of opinion that she should die shortly, and had never changed that opinion. As to her state of consciousness, that would be for the jury.

Elizabeth Richards.—On the afternoon of the 18th she told me it was a man of the name of Harvey, and he had sandy whiskers; he wore a dark coat and light trowsers. The first time she saw him was that day on Torrington Bridge. He walked part of the way up the hill with her; she had gone into a cottage for two dresses she had left there, and Harvey asked her if she had got to her journey's end. She said, "No; I have two or three miles further to go yet." Harvey walked on up the hill. She stayed a few minutes at the cottage. When she came up to where the firs were, Harvey was sitting on the bank. He rose up and gave her a blow and knocked her down, and then dragged her into the field, and served her very bad, and she was obliged to yield to him. She added, "What I have said, mother, is true." She wore hair-combs. She had seen Harvey before she related this to me.

It was now proposed to put in the statement made to Sellick.

Mr. Coleridge also objected to this being admitted.

The learned Judge thought, after the evidence, it was admissible. The whole conduct of the deceased intimated that she had no hope.

Sellick recalled.—This is the statement the deceased made to me on Friday the 19th. She said, "I remember seeing the man Harvey, who was brought before me yesterday, sitting by the side of the hedge on the hill above Taddiport. He caught hold of me and dragged me inside the hedge. He

took away the two baskets from me. He then threw me down on the ground and tried to take advantage of me, and because I would not give up to him he struck me on the head with a stick or hammer, I am not sure which. I have seen the man before."

John Stoley.—I took her examination in the prisoner's presence on the 18th. She said, "I am called Mary Richards. I know the man now present. He walked with me up Croft Hill, as far as the fir-trees." Upon the prisoner asking her, "Did you see me on the bridge?" she replied "Yes." On being asked, "Had he had his whiskers shaved off?" she replied "Yes." She repeated this several times. The prisoner asked, "Did I give you any blow?" She said, "No, I saw no person after I saw the prisoner; he was the last person I saw on Croft Hill." I think the prisoner had taken her hand when he asked if he had struck her. I asked her further questions, but I could get no answers from her. I attended on the 21st, when I took her declaration, Harvey not being present. I asked her, "Did the man strike you in the field?" Answer, "Yes." Question, "Did he ill-treat you there?" Answer, "Yes." Question, "Did you get out into the road?" Answer, "I could not; I was obliged to submit to him." Question, "Did he strike you in the road before he got you into the field?" Answer, "Yes." Question, "Was the man's name Harvey?" Answer, "I think so." Question, "Was the man who was standing here the other day the man who struck you?" Answer, "I think so." Question, "Of what colour were his whiskers?" Answer, "I think they were sandy." Question, "Are you aware that you are dangerously ill, and not likely to live?" Answer, "Yes." When the prisoner was brought to the workhouse he had not any whiskers. On the 18th I could not get her to answer any questions as to the facts. Her lucid intervals did not last long. She became exhausted.

This being the direct evidence against the prisoner, other witnesses were produced to give it circumstantial corroboration.

George Gribble saw the prisoner on the town-bridge on the 16th of May; he had something projecting from his trowsers pocket which witness thought was a stick, but, on looking further, saw it was a hammer.

Mary Allen.—I live at Sutcombe, 12 miles from Torrington. On the 16th of May I came into Torrington with some gloves for Miss Wills. I knew Harvey well. I saw him there that day about one o'clock. We spoke to each other. He asked me how long it would be before I should return. I said it would not be soon. He rose from the bank on which he was sitting, and followed me, and then he said he would wait for me, and we should be company back to Stibb's Cross. He walked on with me, and said I had a fine basket of work, and I should get well paid for it. I saw something in his trowsers pocket, which I thought was a knife, and I got alarmed; it was like the handle of his hammer.

If the confession of the prisoner be true, this witness narrowly escaped being herself the victim of his brutality.

Mary Ann Tucker stated that on the morning of the 16th she had commissioned Mary Richards to purchase for her at Torrington

some sugar, currants, and saffron. These articles Elizabeth Balkwill deposed to having supplied to the deceased.

Several witnesses traced the progress of the deceased towards her home; in all cases the prisoner was seen either following her or speaking to her. Others who knew the prisoner deposed to his conduct in the evening of that day.

Mary Quaine, who lived next door to the prisoner, stated that on the day following that on which the girl was murdered, the prisoner told her he was going to buy some meal and flour; she saw him return with them, and his wife afterwards made some cakes with saffron and currants.

Witnesses proved finding all the articles the poor girl had, except her money, the currants, and the saffron, in a field near that in which the outrage was committed. The dresses were put in a ditch and covered with stones. A constable who had carefully examined the footmarks near the field, discovered one which exactly corresponded with the prisoner's boot. A hammer was produced which had been found in the prisoner's house; there was on it what appeared to be blood, and there was fresh grass between the claws.

Mr. Coleridge addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, commenting in detail upon the evidence.

The jury, almost without hesitation, found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to death.

The prisoner, who had conducted himself with much confidence during the trial, made a confession after his conviction, in which he stated that he went out with the intention of murdering some one; and that upon meeting Mary Allen he resolved in his mind to kill her, but that he missed the opportunity. Subsequently Mary Richards came in his way, and he then immediately determined to murder her. Having struck her with the hammer in the road, he dragged her into the field, where, after inflicting the dreadful injuries upon her, he left her for dead.

He was executed on the 4th of August. He is said to have been the son of a woman of loose life at Oxford, and had received an excellent education; he had, however, lived a reckless vagabond life, and had been repeatedly imprisoned for crimes, and had been sentenced to transportation for sheep-stealing.

26. The War.—*Naval Skirmish before Sebastopol.*—On the 26th of July the fleet made an attempt to entice the Russians from under their guns. The French and English fleets, keeping themselves out of sight, sent forward some steam-frigates. On their appearance a great bustle was seen within the harbour; the large ships unfurled sails, and the steamers got up their fires. Ere, however, they could sally forth, the fleet was descried from the heights, and the Russians made all snug again. The fleets then stood in and made a careful examination of the formidable batteries. Some shots from the forts struck the advanced frigates. The fleets stood away; but in the middle of the night the *Fury* stole back into the mouth of the harbour and fired a gun. In an instant the whole of the batteries were lighted up, and the garrison were seen to stand to their arms. The effect is stated to have been very beautiful. Nor have the Russians been without their deeds of daring.

Some of their ships are reported—but with no certainty—to have run out and captured merchant vessels, and the *Vladimir* is said to have run over to Baltschik with the intention of destroying the *Sidon*, which ship she had ascertained to be repairing there, with her guns ashore. If the *Vladimir* did run such a risk, she was disappointed, as the *Sidon* had removed into the Bosphorus. It is also said that the gallant captain of the *Vladimir*, a Greek, was killed in the skirmish before Sebastopol, with 16 of his men.

26. Goodwood Races.—At this popular meeting, the Craven Stakes were won by Sir W. Booth's "Protest;" the Goodwood Stakes by Lord Bruce's "Bribery;" the Goodwood Cup—a beautiful vase, of which the centre is ornamented by a series of designs, representing the Taming of Bucephalus by Alexander, modelled by M. Lami—was won easily by the favourite, Mr. Howard's "Virago," who also won the Nassau Stakes; the Chesterfield Cup was carried off by Mr. J. M. Stanley's "Catspaw."

27. Arrest of a Foreign Murderer.—*Mansion House.*—Franz de Haas was charged on suspicion of having committed a series of atrocious murders in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam, on Thursday last.

Mr. Matthews, who attended as solicitor on behalf of the Dutch Government, stated that the prisoner was a Dutchman, and had been apprehended through the instrumentality of the electric telegraph, on suspicion of having cruelly murdered a family of five persons, named Prikwinkle, at the Ringdijh, in the vicinity of Amsterdam. The master of the house was a vegetable dealer, and had gone early to market, and his three men had been at work in the field since three in the morning, whilst the rest of the family were yet in bed. It appeared from the statement of the servant girl, one of the injured persons, that on hearing a knock at the door she went to open it, and was immediately felled to the ground by a blow from a hatchet. Then going into the house the miscreant beat the woman of the house, who was in the family way, and the three children, about the head with the same instrument. From a cabinet in which the man of the house kept his money, he stole a sum of about 500 guilders, and from the box of one of the men he also took some money. The burgomaster, who was soon on the spot, found one of the children was already dead; the second died during its removal. The woman of the house was carried to the hospital, where she soon died from the effect of her wounds; and the third child and the servant were left in a most precarious state: there was every reason to fear that they also had been deprived of life from the nature of the injuries inflicted on them. The hatchet with which the crime was committed was left on the premises. It appears that the murderer immediately fled; but sufficient information had been obtained to enable the Dutch authorities to send a description of him by the electric telegraph, and the prisoner had been apprehended in this country. Mr. Matthews stated that, although there was no convention between this country and Holland, with regard to the apprehension of persons charged with criminal offences, he hoped that the prisoner would be detained until a communication could be

made to the Secretary of State, and his permission obtained for transmitting the prisoner to Holland, where the charge could be legally investigated.

Mr. John Wm. May, Vice-consul of the King of the Netherlands, stated that he had yesterday received a telegraphic communication from the officer of justice at Amsterdam, that a person named P. or F. de Haas had probably arrived in London on Sunday last by the *Lion* steamer from New Dieppe. This man, whose real name was Kemper, was 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height; was a workman, speaking broad German; a large scar on his left hand, without papers, in possession of about 500 guilders, and perhaps lodging in Leman street; was the murderer of five persons in Holland, and that he intended to pass to America. In consequence of that communication, the witness immediately engaged an active officer of the City police, who having obtained information from a person who attends the arrival of the foreign steamers, shortly afterwards apprehended the prisoner in a house in Whitechapel. The witness stated that the prisoner in all respects answered the description given of him, and that he had a large scar on his left hand, and he believed him to be the person to whom the telegraphic despatch referred.

Alderman Muggeridge: — Although no convention exists between this country and Holland with regard to criminal offenders, I feel myself justified, considering the serious nature of the charge, in detaining the prisoner until the Dutch Consul can communicate with the Secretary of State and his own Government. I cannot allow such a man as the prisoner to go loose upon society without giving the Dutch authorities the opportunity of obtaining the necessary authority to remove the prisoner to Holland, where he can be tried upon this heinous charge. I shall remand the prisoner to Saturday next, when I hope the necessary authority will be obtained to transmit the prisoner to Holland.

Lord Palmerston, the Secretary of State, raising no objection to the removal of the prisoner from this country, he was taken to Holland, and confronted with his two surviving victims, who immediately recognised him.

27. Fatal Accident on the London and North-Western Railway.—A fatal accident occurred on this railway, near the Allesley Gate Station, between Birmigham and Coventry. The express train for London left the New Street Station, Birmingham, at 7.30 A.M., and would arrive at Allesley shortly before 8. On a portion of the line between this station and Coventry the up-line of rails has been taken up for the purpose of relaying. When the trains arrive at this point a pilot-engine is in readiness to precede them. No train can proceed on this portion of the line without being piloted by the engine. This judicious precaution was duly observed with regard to the express train; and it accordingly, preceded by the pilot-engine, passed from the "up" line into the "down" line: the points which should have turned it back again did not act, and the train therefore proceeded on the down line until it came into collision with some ballast trucks engaged in the repair of the line. The pilot-engine was turned

over, the carriages much injured, and the trucks smashed and scattered in all directions. The driver of the pilot-engine was picked up dreadfully mutilated and dead; his stoker had both legs fractured, and died; and an inspector of police, who had charge of the portion of the line under repair, and who was riding on the engine, was much injured; one only of the express train passengers was hurt, and none of the workmen.

29. The Egyptian Prince.—The prince El Hami Pasha, eldest son and heir of Abbas, the Pasha of Egypt, arrived at Southampton in his yacht, the *Fez Djehad*, accompanied by Suleiman Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, and other high officers of his father.

Very soon after the departure of the young prince from Alexandria, his father Abbas died (or, as report states, not without much appearance of probability, was put to death), and Said Pasha, the youngest son of Mehemet Ali, succeeded in placing himself firmly in the pashalic. These events were not known to El Hami until he had arrived in England. The unfortunate prince was naturally overwhelmed by such unexpected and disastrous intelligence; and remained shut up in his cabin. He was admitted to a private interview with her Majesty at Osborne, and then returned to Egypt; where his pretensions to the throne have not as yet produced his decease; on the contrary, he has been put into possession of the farms and other property of his father.

El Hami Pasha, whose age is about 18, was about to marry a daughter of the Sultan; and his object in making this unfortunate voyage was to purchase presents for his bride, and to see the manners and power of the great States of Western Europe.

Bibliomania Revived. — The very valuable library of Mr. Dunn Gardner, of Chatteris, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby. The books in general produced very large prices, and those of remarkable interest brought sums worthy of the best days of bibliomania. Among the more remarkable sales were:—

Biblia Sacra Latinè; the famous Vulgate edition on large paper—Roma, 1592, 35*l*. Byble; first edition of Matthew's translation, 1537, 150*l*. Byble; first edition of Cranmer's, or the Great Bible, printed by Grafton and Whitchurch, 121*l*. Cranmer's Bible, 1549, 44*l*. Bible; first Protestant translation by Myles Coverdale, printed at Zurich, 1535; wanting title-page and first leaf of dedication, which are in facsimile by Harris, 365*l*. Bible; Matthew's version revised by Becke, 1549, 40*l*. Bible; by Matthew, 1551, 45*l*. Pentateuch, translated by William Tyndale, Marlborow, in the lande of Hesse, having three leaves facsimiled, 159*l*. Newe Testament; Tyndal's second edition, printed at Antwerp, in 1534, wanting beginning and end, but having these deficiencies admirably facsimiled in imitation of the original printing, 47*l*. New Testament, translated by Myles Coverdale, 1538, 82*l*. Byble, translated by Myles Coverdale, 1550, 38*l*. Newe Testament, by W. Tyndale, 1536, 37*l*. Newe Testament, in English and Latin, by Tyndale and Erasmus, 1548, 39*l*. 10*s*. Newe Testament, in English and Latin, 1540, 35*l*. Apocalypsis Joannis, first edition of this celebrated block-book of 48 pages,

160*l.* Book of Common Prayer, 1549, 51*l.* 10*s.* Book of Common Prayer, 1559, 64*l.* Book of Common Prayer, 1552, 29*l.* Psalter in metre, by Archbishop Parker, no date, 40*l.* 10*s.* Prymer for the Use of Sarum, Rouen, 1555, 15*l.* "Booke of Jason," printed by W. Caxton, 1475, 105*l.* "Historye of Reynard the Foxe," W. Caxton, 1481, 195*l.* "Golden Legende," by W. Caxton, 1483, 230*l.* Book called "Cathon," by W. Caxton, 1483, 83*l.* Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1498, 245*l.* "Boecius de Consolatione Philosophiæ," printed by W. Caxton, without date, with two leaves facsimiled, 70*l.* Caxton's translation of the book named the "Royall," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1507, 33*l.* Cervantes' "Don Quixote;" first editions of both parts, Madrid, 1605–15, 30*l.* "Pilgrymage of Perfeccion," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1531, 31*l.* Sannazaro's "Arcadia," Vinezia Aldo, 1514, printed on vellum, 30*l.* Prynne's Collection of Records, 3 vols., 1665–70, 100*l.* "Purchas his Pilgrimes," a Collection of Voyages and Travels, in 5 vols., 1625–26, 55*l.* 10*s.* Shakspeare's Comedies and Tragedies, first edition, 1623, 250*l.*; the second edition, 1632, sold for 18*l.* 10*s.*; the third, 1663 (burnt in the Fire of London), for 25*l.*; and the fourth, 1685, for 13*l.* Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," first edition, 1600, 32*l.*; "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, 12*l.* 15*s.*; "Henry the Fifth," 1608, 8*l.* 10*s.*; "King Lear," 1608, 20*l.*; "Pericles," 1609, 21*l.* Sidney's "Arcadia," first edition, 1590, 34*l.* Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 2 vols., 1590–96, first edition, 16*l.* Walton's "Angler," 1653, first edition, 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* De Bry's Collection of early Voyages and Travels, in 25 parts, with quaint engravings, 240*l.* De Bry's French version of Hariot's "Virginia," Francofurti, 1590, 35*l.* Homeri Opera, first edition, in Greek, Florentia, 1488, 49*l.* The 2475 lots produced 8171*l.*

The Weather.—The month of July began with weather much colder than the average, being some 10° less than usual; but towards the end the heat became excessive — indeed the sultriness of the air was almost unbearable. The 25th was the hottest day of the year. The thermometer at the Receiving House in Hyde Park stood at 105° in the sun, and 85° in the shade.

Severe thunderstorms accompanied this high temperature; much property was destroyed by floods of rain, and some persons were killed by lightning. In South Wales the floods were very destructive; bridges were thrown down, farm produce destroyed, and several persons were swept away. At Heavitree, a labourer, who had taken shelter under a tree, was killed; at Ilfracombe, a woman was killed in her cottage. The Picton monument, at Carmarthen, was shattered by the lightning. At Cork there was a dreadful storm, and many houses were struck.

AUGUST.

3. Ships burnt at Sea.—Intelligence has been received of the destruction at sea, by fire, of some valuable merchantmen.

The ship *Townsend* sailed from Boston on the 23rd of February, for San Francisco. On the 15th

of May, while off Cape Horn, a fire was discovered to exist in the fore-hold. Exertions were made to extinguish it, but in vain; and by 6 A.M. the next morning, the vessel was wrapped in flames from stem to stern. Four of the boats were successfully launched, and a small quantity of provisions placed in them. The crew, 24 in number, betook themselves to them when the destruction of the ship became inevitable. They were then 580 miles from the nearest land. The boats were leaky and insufficient to breast those heavy seas; and on the morning of the 20th, one of them, containing six persons, was swamped; on the 23rd, a second boat, with five persons, was upset; and on the following day a third was overturned, but one only of her crew was drowned, the others being taken on board the remaining boat. On the eleventh day the survivors landed on the desolate island of Massafuera. Their provisions were now consumed, and nothing eatable was to be found on the island save a few dock leaves; they, therefore, re-embarked, and on the 31st reached the island of Juan Fernandez.

The ship *William the Conqueror*, on her voyage from Barbadoes to London, was burnt on the 9th of July. Her crew, who had taken to the boats, were picked up and brought to Liverpool.

On the 2nd of August the fine ship *Shandon*, of 600 tons burden, carrying a valuable cargo, and 40 passengers and crew, was totally destroyed by fire, soon after she had left the Clyde on her voyage to Montreal. The *Shandon* left harbour in tow of a steam-tug; on the 2nd she was proceeding on her course down the North Channel with favourable winds and fine weather. No suspicion existed that any fire smouldered in her hold; but suddenly, at half-past 7 P.M., volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the fore-hatch, and although great exertions were made, the mass of fire evidently increased. On the following morning the ship bore down to a vessel, the *Glencairn*, which was fortunately near at hand, and the captain of which generously received on board the terrified passengers. The fire continued to spread throughout the hold of the devoted ship until 9 P.M., when the flames broke through the deck, and she was presently in a blaze. The crew were, therefore, compelled to abandon her, and to take refuge on board the *Glencairn*. No lives were lost; but the vessel and cargo are valued at 80,000*l*.

The Dutch brig-of-war *Sumatra* has been burnt in the Molucca seas. She is said to have been worth—probably having a valuable cargo of spices on board, the property of the Dutch Government—not less than 30,000*l*.

4. LANCASTER'S OVAL GUNS.—A cannon on a new principle has been invented by the celebrated gun-maker, Mr. Lancaster, which has been proved to increase the power of those tremendous engines to an immense extent. It is well known that all attempts to rifle cannons have failed, because the prodigious explosive force employed, and the hardness of the iron balls, quickly destroy the grooves and the gun itself. Mr. Lancaster's invention consists in substituting for the rectilinear cylindrical bore of the gun, a bore made slightly oval (or rather, elliptical), and twisted on its axis; the idea may be arrived at by holding a lath at the two extremities and giving it a slight twist; it will be seen

that a spherical or cylindrical ball following this curve will attain the same rotatory motion round its axis as is given to it by the grooves of a rifle. The advantage thus obtained is still further extended by the use of balls and shells of a cylindrical or elongated shape, by which their weight and consequent *vis motûs* are greatly increased. One of these guns, 10 feet long, and weighing 95 cwt., has been tried at Shoeburyness with great success. The shells, of the calibre of an ordinary 68lb. shell, but in consequence of their elongated shape actually weighing 88lbs., were thrown, with good aim, upwards of 5000 yards (three miles), and when they burst threw up the earth and sand like the eruption of a volcano. The experiments proved in every respect satisfactory, except that some experience was found to be required in the management of these terrific implements.

Gun-boats, fitted with a screw propeller, have been built for the purpose of carrying guns on this destructive principle. The first of these was the *Arrow*, of 470 tons, and 160 horse-power, and armed with two "Lancasters" of 95 cwt., and four large howitzer guns. The power of her guns was tried at Portsmouth, at a distance of 4000 yards—the Queen, Prince Albert, and a large flotilla conveying scientific officers, attending to witness the experiments. The firing produced results which were not intended. The target was one of the Needle Rocks. The first and second shots failed; the third, fourth, and fifth took a very high flight, went far above the rocks, and over the lofty hill on which the light-house stands, and damaged that structure on their bursting. The terrified inhabitants soon made signals of distress, and the firing was discontinued. [Many persons—and those very humane—would perhaps have been better satisfied had all the light-houses on the south coast been blown up and their inmates terrified to any extent short of death, rather than that the historical and interesting Needles should have been battered down.]

The experiments failed from the rolling of the vessel and inexperience in the management of the guns, and not from the fault of the gun. They were, therefore, made in large numbers, and have proved most formidable weapons of destruction at the siege of Sebastopol and elsewhere.

The Minie Rifle.—A most effective small-arm, the invention of Captain Minié, of the French army, has been substituted in the Queen's service for the old musket. The experiments upon this weapon have been some time in progress, and many improvements upon the original design have been adopted.

The effect of rifling the bore of a gun with grooves which make a spiral curve round the interior surface is, as is well known, to communicate a rotatory motion to a ball discharged from it; and the revolutions of the ball round its own axis correct any tendency to diverge from the line of aim. The difficulty attending the use of the rifle in warfare arises from the necessity of the ball fitting so tightly as to form itself into the grooves within the barrel; and consequently very considerable force and much time are required to drive it down upon the powder—even a mallet is frequently employed for this purpose. The invention of Captain Minié consists, not so

much in the introduction of any new principle into the rifle, as in the ball used. The ball is not spherical, as those used for the musket and old-fashioned rifle, but a cone—or rather cylinder, terminated at the fore-end by a conical point—and hollow at the base. In this hollow, which is also slightly conical, is a metal plug. This ball is slightly less than the bore of the rifle, and passes down to the breach with the greatest facility. The hollow base of the ball rests upon the powder and receives the first effect of its explosive force. The consequence is that the metal plug is forced into the conical hollow, and expands the sides of the ball so as to force them into the grooves of the gun, and the ball is then projected with the usual effect of the rifle. The gun itself is a well-proportioned weapon; the grooves resemble "flutings," and have a very slight spiral curve. The exterior of the barrel is fitted with sights, most accurately made, and graduated to suit calculated distances. The charge of powder is much smaller than that used for the musket; but one effect of the resistance caused by the rifling of a gun is to obtain much greater projective force from the same quantity of powder. The *vis motûs* of a ball so greatly increased in weight by its elongated shape, aided by the less resistance of the air to such a missile, as compared to a spherical ball, carries it to a prodigious distance. The Minié rifle will throw a ball at random upwards of a mile; at 1200 yards a very fair aim can be taken; at 800 it tells with much accuracy; and at 600 or 400 it is most deadly.

A portion of the army sent to the Crimea was armed with this fatal weapon; where it produced such marvellous effects that it was resolved to supply it to every soldier without delay. At Alma, the Russian masses on the heights were shot down by our men in line and beyond their reach, and the guns were disabled by the slaughter of the artillerymen; at Balaklava, the Highlanders received the Russian cavalry in a single line, and delivered two deadly vollies before the horsemen could approach their bayonets; and at Inkerman the bullets fell like cannon balls on the crowded masses of men in the valley below, passing through two, three, or four men before their force was spent.

4. Serious Case of Abduction.—*Appleby Assizes.*—John Atkinson, aged 23, a young man of respectable appearance, was indicted for the abduction of Annie Jane Ward, she being a girl under the age of 16 years—to wit, of the age of 12 years and three months, without the consent of Jemima Bishop, in whose charge she was placed.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The particulars of this very heartless case were as follows:—Miss Bishop kept a school establishment for young ladies at Ivy-house, Appleby, where Miss Ward, the prisoner's victim, was placed by her father and mother. The father of the young lady is a gentleman of fortune residing at Gillhead, near Lake Windermere. The prisoner was organist of the parish church at Appleby, and was engaged, in 1853, to give lessons to the young ladies in the school. In consequence of its coming to the knowledge of Miss Bishop that too much familiarity was exhibited between Miss Ward and the prisoner, in February of the present year,

Miss Bishop sent the prisoner a letter, informing him that she should not longer require his services as a teacher, and remitting him the amount due to him, thanking him also for his attention and diligence as a teacher, and telling him she should be happy to give him a recommendation. Some time after this, it came to the knowledge of Miss Bishop that some communication had passed between the prisoner and Miss Ward, and that Miss Ward had sent the prisoner a locket. She, therefore, wrote to the prisoner, requesting him to return the locket, as Miss Ward had no right to give it to him, nor ought he to have received it; that she could attribute this act only to the childish folly of Miss Ward, who was only 12 years of age. The prisoner called on Miss Bishop, and asked her if she had any fault to find with him. She said she had not, and he then said he had not got the locket, and treated the matter lightly. On the 20th of April, a fortnight afterwards, Miss Bishop again wrote to the defendant, and insisted on the return of the locket, as she was responsible for it, and expressing her opinion that the prisoner would have more regard for his reputation than to keep it, and threatening to take proceedings against him if it were not immediately returned. The prisoner, in answer, returned the locket, which, he said, was so very small that he had lost it, and had only found it after a renewed search. On the 24th of May, Miss Bishop and her pupils took a pleasure trip to Ulswater Lake, returning about half-past 10 at night, and after their return Miss Bishop was in Miss Ward's bed-room at half-past 11, and again after 12 o'clock, when she saw her in bed. At 4 o'clock in the morning Miss Bishop fancied she heard some noise in the house, and got up. On going down stairs she found the street-door open, but thought it might have been left open by the servant's carelessness; she therefore fastened it, and returned to her room, making no further search. About 7 o'clock the next morning, she went into Miss Ward's room, and not finding her there made inquiries about her, and was led to believe that she had gone away. However remiss Miss Bishop may have appeared in the preliminary stages, in the emergency her exertions were prompt and judicious. She immediately consulted the superintendent of police, with whom she went to Penrith, from which place she telegraphed to Miss Ward's parents. From Penrith she went to Carlisle, where information was given to the police, and from Carlisle she proceeded to Gretna. On arriving at Sark Tollbar, which is the first house in Scotland, just over the borders, and which is kept by a Mr. Murray, who performs the greater part of the runaway marriages at Gretna, she ascertained that a young man and a young lady, answering the description of the prisoner and her pupil, had been there that morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and had been married, according to the law of Scotland, by Murray, and she saw in Murray's register of his marriages a marriage certificate, signed by the prisoner and by Miss Ward. This register book, which was of great thickness, and which seemed to have been well filled since May last, was produced, amid much amusement, in court; and Murray himself swore to the fact of having married the prisoner to a young

lady on that morning, and that both signed the certificate, which he witnessed. The fugitives had then started for Carlisle; but the police, by previous instruction, awaited the arrival of the train, and apprehended the prisoner, Miss Ward, and a young man named Brass, who was with them. Miss Ward expressed great reluctance to go back with Miss Bishop, and said she would stay with her husband, the prisoner, to whom she had been married. The prisoner was then taken before a magistrate, and committed to take his trial. On searching him, three letters were found upon him, in the handwriting of Miss Ward, which were put in and read. Two of them were as follows:—

"My dear John,—I received your lines, and fully understand what they mean, and I give my consent to all your proposals. It is a great comfort to me to think that at last I have got your heart a little my way. You never will find me unfaithful; so, with kind love, believe me,

"Yours ever affectionately,

"ANNIE JANE WARD.

"Your note gave me such pleasure this morning that I could not take my breakfast. I am so glad you have given up that formal name by which you used to call me, my dear John."

"Ivy-house.

"My dearest John,—You have no idea of the joy with which I received your letter. You asked me to say one word. I think it will be 'yes,' and you asked me to fix the day and way of escape. I shall say next Thursday week, and to get up in the morning and be dressed about 7 o'clock; then Bella will leave the front door off the catch. I am to leave it open to set our tyrant off her guard, and then to slip down the street, but I shall leave you to fix the place we will meet, but, at all events, it must be retired. You need not have had any misgivings in laying open your heart before me. You might have been sure I should only be too happy at your doing so. I should have enclosed another stamp for the one you sent, but old Crossy takes care to keep them herself, and if I ask her for one she will know who it is for; and now, John, when you write to Bella send something for me, and say if you accord to my arrangement, and now, with kindest and truest love,

"Believe me, ever your affectionate, sincere, and true,

"ANNIE.

"Tuesday, March 12, 1854.

"I cannot safely write with anything but pencil."

It appeared that the prisoner had been aided in his scheme by a servant girl, and Brass, a young farmer who had driven them to the station in his shandry.

It was stated that this precocious young lady, though but 12 years and three months old, had the appearance of being 16 or 18; and that she was entitled in possession to 10,000*l*. It was also intimated that her father had been so much shocked when he heard of her folly, that he had become affected in mind and had secretly left his family.

The prisoner's counsel made no defence of his proceeding; but stated that he supposed the young lady to be 17 or 18 years of age; that an affection had sprung up between them, and that he looked

upon it in the light of an ordinary runaway match.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

7. Turn-out of the Spitalfields Weavers. — The Spitalfields weavers, a class long known for their deep poverty, have for some time past enjoyed a portion of the benefits of our prosperous condition, and their chronic state of distress seemed to be alleviated. The present high price of provisions and of all the necessaries of life has, however, pressed very hard upon a class whose earnings have seldom been adequate to support life. They have borne their sufferings with exemplary patience; but at length took the steps familiar to them in old times to make their grievances known. They "turned out" in a body, for the purpose of waiting on the master-manufacturers to solicit from them an advance of their scanty wages.

At half-past 10 the men assembled in Thorold Square, Bethnal Green Road, and formed themselves into procession. Between 500 and 600 men were present at starting, but the procession gained strength as it advanced, and on arriving at Spital Square the number amounted to about 800. The men who took part in the demonstration were well-behaved, decently clad, and committed no breach of order. Some extra policemen were put on duty for the purpose of preserving the peace, but their services were not required. Spital Square and Steward Street, the principal localities in which the manufacturers carry on their business, were the points made for by the procession; and a committee waited upon the heads of several of the leading firms, to whom they respectfully but firmly represented their grievances.

The demand of the weavers was for an advance of 3*d.* per yard; and if the statements of their leaders were correct, the wonder is that they were so moderate. They represented to the manufacturers that the manufacture of one yard of silk velvet would occupy a man the whole of a day—sometimes 14 or 15 hours—and for this, at the present rate of charges, he would receive only 12*s.* a week. By the proposed increase he would, supposing him to be constantly at work, receive 13*s.* 6*d.* a week. They admitted that it was true they received more than this for the support of their families; but that increase could only be secured by keeping their wives and children constantly at the machine, sacrificing every domestic comfort, and bringing up their children in a state of the grossest ignorance, and depriving them of all sorts of healthful exercise.

As they intimated that unless this concession was granted they would not return to work, and no further proceedings became public, it is to be hoped that the employers found some means, consistent with the first principles of commerce, to enable these poor men to earn a subsistence.

— Retirement of Madame Grisi.—The retirement of Giulietta Grisi from the stage is an event of sufficient interest to demand record. This renowned dramatic singer—and if the merits of vocal *artistes* not contemporaries can be made matter of comparison, one of the greatest that has ever trod the stage—made her first appearance in England at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the

character of Ninetta in *La Gazza Ladra*, and achieved so decided a triumph that she was at once placed by acclamation on the throne vacated by Pasta. This pre-eminent position Grisi held unshaken to the moment of her voluntary resignation—nay, was only more steadfastly confirmed in her seat by the temporary *éclat* of numerous popular idols.

In the days of youth and freshness of voice, Grisi had no superior in parts of light and joyous girlhood. Her Norina in *Don Pasquale*, Rosina in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, Susanna in the *Le Nozze di Figaro*, were admirable examples of graceful, spirited, and highly-finished comedy. In this line of character, however, other *prime donne*, gifted with a *physique* more specially adapted for mirth, may have left more permanent impressions:—in the higher parts of dramatic opera, Grisi ruled for twenty years a queen without a rival. The character of Norma (in which opera she had played Adelgisa to Pasta's Norma) is simply identified with Grisi. No one thinks of the injured, indignant, and high-souled Druidess, without clothing her with the personation of Grisi. In *Semiramide* the haughty Assyrian queen, in *Lucrezia Borgia* the guilty wife and agonised mother, have never found so perfect a representative; Grisi identified herself with such parts. In characters of a softer kind—the unhappy Anna Bolena—the insulted but generous Donna Anna—Grisi spoke not less to the kindlier emotions than in the first-named parts she appealed to the terrified sympathies of her audience. In these, the choice parts of her earlier years, the vocal and personal qualifications of the singer aided the mental force of her conceptions. Her voice, a *soprano* of most extensive range, descending to notes of a pure *contralto*, was rich, clear, and flexible in the highest degree, and under the most perfect command, never strained in the fiercest bursts of passion, nor indistinct in the suppressed whisperings of a broken heart. In person, Grisi was (to speak of her in the past) of no common beauty; not of the softer kind, perhaps, though capable of expressing the most joyous and innocent vivacity, but more suited to command attention by its noble contour. Her face was regular and finely chiselled; her eyes dark and lustrous; her features regular, yet full of play, and capable, without exaggeration, of conveying an intense and intellectual image of the passion which ruled for the moment in the bosom of the actress. In later days, when the vivacity of youth, and lightness and sweetness of countenance, became somewhat impaired, these fugitive graces were replaced by an energy which—always within the bounds of truth and nature—had in it something terrific. Madame Grisi then became pre-eminent in a new series of dramas, conceived by a genius as different from Mozart, or Rossini, or Donizetti, as his music differed from theirs; and fortunate, indeed, was Meyerbeer in writing *Les Huguenots* and *Le Prophéte* in time to obtain the representation of Valentine and Fides by an actress whose voice had acquired unrivalled power and flexibility, while experience had given to her acting a force which alone could have expressed, without running into melodrama, the agonised passions of those characters.

The Italian, German, and French schools of music were all equally within the range of Grisi's dramatic and musical genius. An Italian by birth and education (she is the niece of Grassini), her education lay chiefly among the great *maestri* of her native land; but in the beautiful melodies of Mozart, the richer harmonies of Beethoven, or the complicated score of Meyerbeer, Grisi was equally at home, equally a mistress and an enthusiast, as when warbling the gay conceptions of Rossini or Donizetti.

Not the least remarkable, and certainly not the least commendable, quality of this mistress of song was her exemplary fidelity to her music. She never disfigured her music by meaningless cadenzas or parades of vocalism; and Mozart was as safe in her hands as the more brilliant and less exacting compositions of Rossini. This excellent, though neglected, quality, was one circumstance which gave so peculiar a finish to the concerted pieces in which she took a part: her fellow-singers were perfectly at their ease, and dreaded no caprice on the part of the favourite to embarrass them. Grisi, again, was singularly constant in her dramatic affections; Rubini, Tamburini, Lablache, and Mario, were histrionic friends from whom she would never be separated. Hence there existed on the operatic stage, an ease and finish of vocalization and acting which has never before been known. To Madame Grisi is also due the more common-place praise of exact fidelity to her engagements, and conscientious industry in her study. Lastly, it is not less strange than true, that her unremitted favour with the public could not spoil her; she never indulged in those caprices which so frequently mark the spoilt child of the stage—seldom had to plead want of voice, never of will.

Madame Grisi took leave of the English stage in a series of twenty performances. She had intended to give successive personations of her principal characters; but the enthusiasm of her audiences on the first nights—when it seemed impossible that other characters could be equally well performed—enforced repetition instead of succession; and Madame Grisi's last appearances on our stage were confined to the five characters of Norma, Lucrezia Borgia, Norina, Valentine, and Leonora.

Madame Grisi is understood to have purchased an estate in Italy, to which she will retire when she has completed an engagement in the United States.

7. Child Murder by a Child.—An inquest was held at Brandon, on the body of Francis Downey, aged 10 months, son of one of the gamekeepers of James Beech, Esq., who, it appeared, had been murdered by a girl only 10 years of age.

It appeared that Alice Levick, the girl in question, was the niece of Mrs. Downey, with whom she went to reside about three weeks ago. She came from Yorkshire, and bore a very good character. She was very kind to the child, which seemed fond of her. Mrs. Downey found fault with her niece once or twice for going out without leave, on which occasions the latter cried a good deal, and begged to be forgiven. Her aunt forgave her, and prisoner was very kind to the child afterwards. On the 7th instant, Mrs. Downey sent her to Brandon Wood, to get back some

knives and forks which had been borrowed by one of the charcoal burners working there. Prisoner took the baby with her. On obtaining the knives she went in the direction of her aunt's residence. In about five minutes from the time she left, one of the charcoal burners heard her crying, "Oh, dear," several times, as though she was in distress. He went up into the wood, where the sound came from, which was in the direction of the keeper's cottage. He called several times, but got no answer. In about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, he heard a crying as of some one in distress. He then saw Alice Levick coming along the middle ride, in the opposite direction from that she first came. She had the child in her arms, and he and another man went to meet her. She looked very flushed and warm, and her bonnet was hanging back on her neck, the strings holding it on. When they got up to her she told them that a man had come softly behind her, tied a handkerchief over her face, and then murdered the child. On taking the child from her they found that it was quite dead and cold. Its throat was cut; some blood was flowing from the wound, but not a great deal. The girl's pinafore was bloody. Prisoner said to the men that she could not tell whether the person who bandaged her eyes was a man or a woman; that she cried out, when the party threatened to kill her too unless she desisted, or if she took the handkerchief off before she heard a hoot. When she heard the hoot she took off the bandage, but saw no one. The baby was lying on the ground, and she picked it up, and ran away as fast as she could. She took the men to the place where she said it was done, and there they found the knives and forks on the ground, in brown paper. One knife was lying by itself, about six or seven inches from the paper, and a white pocket-handkerchief about a foot off, covered with blood.

In the opinion of the surgeons, the appearances were not such as would have been presented had the murder been committed as the girl stated; she also varied in her statements. The whole story, indeed, was so improbable that the coroner's jury had no difficulty in returning a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against her, and she was committed for trial:—but the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

8. Fatal Accident on the North-Staffordshire Race-course.—A serious accident occurred to the spectators of the sports on the North-Staffordshire race-course, by which three persons were killed and numerous others received injuries. The ground was let in portions for the erection of booths for the accommodation and refreshment of the visitors. After the booths had been erected they were inspected by a carpenter on behalf of the committee, when some were pronounced safe, others to require some additional supports, and one to be altogether insecure; the surveyor required considerable alterations to be made in order to obtain security. It would appear that these instructions were not attended to; for before the first race was run, when there were about 100 persons on the stand, this booth fell, moving slowly forward, "as though there had not been a nail in it." The whole of the unfortunate spectators were precipitated

to the ground; two were killed on the spot; a third was so much injured that he died at the infirmary; and many others sustained fractures and contusions.

9. Death of the King of Saxony. — Intelligence was received on the 11th instant of the melancholy death of the King of Saxony, who had very recently been travelling in this country, and had left a very favourable impression of his intelligence and kindness of heart; his sudden and melancholy fate was therefore heard with much regret. It appears that on the 9th instant his Majesty was travelling on the road between Munich and Dresden, when his carriage was overturned. The Prince was thrown out, and received no injury; but being entangled in the traces, before he could rise he received a kick on the head from one of the horses, by which he was instantly killed.

10. Dreadful Accident by Lightning.—During a thunderstorm which raged in the vicinity of Ipswich, a National School at Capel St. Mary, about five miles from that town, was struck by lightning, and three children killed, and ten or twelve others hurt.

From the statement made by the schoolmaster, it appears that the village was visited by heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By 3 o'clock the storm was at its height. The school numbers between 70 and 80 children of both sexes, 30 of whom were in the room at the west end, which is set apart for the boys, under the superintendence of the master. In this room, at about 3 o'clock, one class was standing between the west and south windows of the schoolroom; another class being stationed between the north side of the room and the west window. The master was standing in the centre of the room, hearing the lads read Scripture history, when a heavy clap of thunder was heard immediately overhead, accompanied by a discharge of electric fluid, which entered at the west end of the gable, passed through the ceiling of the room just by the window, knocked the window-frame completely out, and split the end of the house from top to bottom. The schoolmaster was at this instant struck by the lightning, and blinded for some seconds: he ran out of the room. Having hastily examined the girls' room, where no accident had occurred, he returned to his own, which had been the scene of a terrible catastrophe. All the children, amounting to about 30, of from 4 to 12 years of age, were lying upon the floor, some of them screaming, and others too frightened to speak or to move. The lightning had set the building in flames; this brought the neighbours to their assistance, and by their means the stunned teacher and his terrified pupils were got out of the building. Three of the boys were then found to be quite dead. Almost all the rest of the children were injured, some of them very seriously. The school buildings were entirely consumed.

— Fire at Varna.—A great conflagration occurred at Varna, the great depôt of the allied armies in Turkey, and intended as the magazine for the Crimean expedition. The fire destroyed a vast quantity of military stores, and especially the fascines constructed by

the French for the operations before Sebastopol. Some of the articles consumed were of great utility, and their loss was afterwards severely felt. The French powder magazine was in the greatest danger, and was only saved by daring exertions of the troops, among whom General Tylden and Corporal Greig distinguished themselves, remaining at their posts though the walls grew so hot that they could not be touched by the hand. Had the magazine blown up, the town must have been destroyed, and the Crimean expedition would probably have been deferred. Very strong suspicions are entertained that the fire was caused by Russian agents.

11. Daring Robbery at Manchester.—At the Summer Assizes, at Liverpool, John Goldsmith, aged 44, was charged with stealing from the shop of James Howard a large quantity of jewellery, on the 7th of March, 1853.

The prosecutor is a jeweller, having a shop at the corner of Market-street and Corporation-street, Manchester. On the day in question he left the shop to go home to dinner, leaving his daughter, aged 18, to take care of the business, being alone in the shop. Shortly after the prosecutor had left, Miss Howard saw a man pass the window and look in, and recognised him as a person who had called three days previously to inquire the price of a diamond ring. He entered the shop and asked her about the ring, and said that he did not come on his own account, but on behalf of the captain of a vessel; and asked for their business card. She turned round to write the name of the street upon the card, when the man suddenly threw his arm round her neck, grasped her throat and mouth tightly, and dragged her into the sitting-room at the back of the shop. She then saw the shop door open and another man enter, while the prisoner continued to squeeze her throat; she saw from a mirror in the sitting-room, which reflected the shop, that the man was stripping the shop. She then gradually became insensible, having suffered considerable personal injury, which confined her for three weeks. The thieves got clear off with their booty, although the robbery was committed at mid-day in the most frequented part of Manchester. The property stolen was of the value of 300*l*. One of the prisoner's companions, named Robinson, had already been convicted and transported for this offence, but the prisoner, although suspected of being the man who acted as above described, had hitherto evaded the reach of the police; he was, however, apprehended, and immediately identified by Miss Howard, and by other persons who saw him come from the shop at the time of the robbery.

He was immediately found *Guilty*.

He was then tried and convicted of assaulting Miss Howard.

The learned Judge said he exceedingly regretted that the charges on which he had been convicted did not allow him to pass sentence of transportation; he ordered him, therefore, to be imprisoned for one year for the first offence, and for two years for the second, with hard labour.

12. Prorogation of the Parliament.—The Parliament was this day prorogued by the Queen in person. Her Majesty's progress through the Park and Par-

liament Street was attended by an immense crowd of persons, who loudly cheered their Sovereign as she passed between their ranks. The usual splendour of the House of Lords on such ceremonials was greatly enhanced on this occasion by the gorgeous presence of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, who, by command of her Majesty, occupied a seat on the woolsack facing the throne; and by the splendid apparel of his Highness Gholam Mahommed, his Highness Feroze Shah, and the Rajah of Coorg.

12. MURDEROUS ASSAULT. — *Lambeth Police Court.*—Mr. Francis Robert Newton, and Mr. William Philip Newton, the sons of a gentleman residing at 58, Curzon-street, May Fair, were charged with committing a most violent, or, as it was described, a "murderous" assault, on the person of Mr. Stewart Ker, a gentleman residing at No. 56, Brompton-crescent, Brompton, from which his life was in great danger.

Mrs. Emily Ker, the wife of the injured gentleman, deposed that on the day before she accompanied her husband and a party of friends to a pic-nic party at Beulah Spa, Norwood, and, while walking through the grounds there, she observed Mr. Newton, sen., who was then present, and Mrs. Newton, and she mentioned to a gentleman immediately after that she had seen Mr. Newton, the gentleman who had assaulted Mr. Ker, her husband, on the day before. On the gentleman's recommendation she took no further notice of the party, but walked down the grounds with two ladies. She had not proceeded far, however, when she heard a violent screaming, and on going to the spot whence it proceeded she found her husband covered with blood, and the two defendants standing close to and beating him. The defendant Francis was armed with a heavy whip, the thong of which was twisted round his arm, and with a stick, both of which were used on the head of Mr. Ker, her husband, and with such effect that the blood was streaming down his face from wounds on his head, and his appearance was such as to cause several ladies who saw him to faint. She (Mrs. Ker) endeavoured to get to her husband, but the defendant, William, put up his hands and prevented her, saying, "Go away, madam." She requested that the defendants might be secured, but they ran away and got off. Her husband was at once attended by a medical gentleman, who washed and dressed the wounds on his head, and he was taken home in a carriage, and was at present in a very dangerous state.

Mr. John Bass said, that while in the grounds of the Beulah Spa on the preceding day, he saw the defendant, Mr. Francis Newton, with a whip, and carrying it as if he intended something hostile. Soon after, he saw him near Mr. Ker, and heard him ask an explanation about something, but what it was witness could not say, but Mr. Ker replied that he should not give him any further explanation than what he had given before on the subject. Mr. Newton said he should make him, and, turning the whip in his hand, struck him. Mr. Ker struggled with him, and both fell, and after this both the defendants kept retreating, and Francis all the while kept beating Mr. Ker on the head as hard

as he could. Witness had also observed Mr. Newton, while Mr. Ker was engaged with his brother, give him a desperate blow with a stick on the head. In conclusion, Mr. Bass said, the defendant Francis had struck Mr. Ker as often as 50 times with the butt-end of the whip, and with all his force, and in all his life he had never witnessed a more murderous assault.

The injuries inflicted on Mr. Ker were so serious that his assailants narrowly escaped being put on their trial for murder; it was some months before the unfortunate gentleman was sufficiently recovered to appear against them. They were ultimately tried for the assault, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The cause of their monstrous proceeding was suppressed.

14. Fatal Accident on the North London Railway. — An accident, arising from a somewhat singular cause, and attended with the loss of two lives, and injuries to many persons, occurred on the North London Railway. In the evening much confusion had been caused by a train breaking down at Kingsland, and the consequent accumulation of passengers at the stations. At night, a heavy luggage-train left Hayden Square for Camden Town; near Ball's Pond Bridge, the two engines drawing it proved insufficient to carry it forward on a steep incline, and the train stopped. A guard ran back to warn an approaching passenger-train; but on his way, he was terrified by seeing the luggage-train running back down the incline and round a curve. At that moment the passenger-train came up, and a collision was unavoidable. There was a great crash; the tender of the passenger-train was crushed and turned up, and the break-van and a waggon of the goods-train were broken to pieces. The engine-driver was taken up dead, two guards were much cut and bruised, and the stoker was so frightfully scalded that he died after some days of suffering; 28 passengers were injured; two had ribs fractured. The cause of the disaster was this—the drivers of the goods-train had incautiously unhooked their engines, that they might pump water into the boilers to get up steam; the waggons instantly started down the incline on which they stood, and there were no means of stopping them.

15. The Fete-Day of Napoleon.—The fête-day of Saint Napoleon—the anniversary of the birth-day of the great Napoleon —was celebrated at Paris with extraordinary splendour, notwithstanding the absence of the Emperor and Empress at the baths of the Pyrenées. It is unnecessary to give any account of the reviews, spectacles, illuminations, and fireworks, which threw all Paris into a delirium on this occasion—they were on a scale of unparalleled grandeur and beauty. The principal, or at least the most popular spectacle, was a representation of the Siege of Silistria, in the Champ de Mars. A large structure of wood and canvas was erected in front of the Ecole Militaire to represent the fortress and its outworks. The actors represented Turks, commanded by Mussa Pasha, and Russians, headed by Prince Paskiewitch and Prince Gortschakoff. The Arab Tabia was regularly attacked and defended; the sorties of the Turks were faithfully represented; the death of Mussa Pasha followed; and the final defeat of the Russians was

accomplished. Every mimic success of the Turks was loudly applauded, and a corresponding antipathy was shown to the Russian colours and the Cossacks.

The English enjoyed an unwonted share of notice and popularity on this occasion—the appearance of a British uniform was the signal for most enthusiastic greeting.

Perhaps the most remarkable incident of the fête was the decree of the Emperor, setting apart eight millions of francs to carry out the will of the Emperor Napoleon I.—the will delivered the other day from Doctors' Commons in London. The decree is preceded by a report from M. Achille Fould, the Minister of State; and it contains a statement of the facts and of the proportions allotted to the legatees. The division is as follows:—

	F.
1. 300,000f. to the officers and soldiers of the battalion of the Island of Elba, or to their widows and children	300,000
2. 200,000f. to the wounded at Ligny and at Waterloo ...	200,000
3. 1,500,000f. to the officers and soldiers who fought from 1792 to 1815 for the glory and independence of the nation	1,500,000
4. 400,000f. to the town of Brienne	400,000
5. 300,000f. to the town of Méry	300,000
6. 1,300,000f. to the provinces which suffered from the two invasions	1,300,000
7. 4,000,000f. to the private legatees, or to their widows and direct heirs	4,000,000
Total.....	8,000,000

16. Suicide from Shakspeare's Cliff.—About 7 o'clock in the evening, a gentleman, dressed as a clergyman, committed suicide by leaping from the summit of Shakspeare's Cliff. A man named Anderson, who gets his living by selling fossils, and pointing out to visitors the various objects to be seen from that classical spot, states that the unfortunate man came upon the cliff soon after 4 o'clock, and had been in conversation with him from that time until dusk; Anderson then informed him that, as darkness was coming on, it would be dangerous to stay longer. The gentleman retired some short distance, immediately turned round, and exclaiming that he came from 19, Waterloo-crescent, jumped over near the boundary-stone. Anderson immediately gave an alarm, and some of the coast-guard and boatmen proceeding to the base of the cliff, found the remains of the deceased dreadfully shattered, having fallen between 300 and 400 feet. The unfortunate gentleman was staying at 19, Waterloo-crescent, with his wife, who was anxiously waiting his return. The suicide proved to be the Rev. Thomas Robinson, a beneficed clergyman of the Isle of Wight.

— The Turkish Loan.—A proposed loan to the Turkish Government has been very successfully negotiated on the Stock Exchange. According to the terms issued, this loan is to be for 5,000,000*l.* in Bonds, the dividends payable on 10th of April and 10th of October. The first issue will represent 2,000,000*l.* of Six per Cent. Stock at 80, and the subscribers will have the option of taking a further amount of 1,000,000*l.* within a month; the remaining 2,000,000*l.* Stock will not be issued for five months below 85. Subscriptions will be received in London and Paris. It will be redeemed at par by annual instalments of 1 per cent. per annum; and the first drawing will be

on the 1st of March, 1856. The loan will be charged on the revenue of Turkey; and the principal and interest secured by an assignment of 282,000*l.* sterling, tribute from the Pasha of Egypt to the Sultan, remitted half-yearly to the London agents, Sir I. L. Goldsmid and Mr. Horsley Palmer. The payments of the sums subscribed are to be made in four monthly instalments. A notice was at the same time issued that the loan was negotiated with the knowledge of the English Government, who were satisfied that the proposals had been duly authorised, and that Lord Clarendon "relied with confidence upon the Turkish Government fulfilling with good faith the engagements they have entered into." A similar declaration was made by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Foreign Minister. The loan was therefore received with great favour, and the scrip was offered at 2 premium, and rapidly ran up to 7 premium. This high price was not maintained; and after the ill success of the allies before Sebastopol, the stock was quoted, in December, at 75. In August the Russian Fives were quoted at 98 to 100.

17. FIRE AT MESSRS. CUBITT'S, PIMLICO.—At an early hour a terrible conflagration broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. Cubitt, at Pimlico. It was first seen by the watchmen, in the top floors, used as the joiners' shop. They rang the alarm-bell, but before assistance could arrive, the fire had taken a clean sweep over the top floor of the premises, to the extent of nearly 200 feet, and had seized upon the marble works. This was a building of four floors, including the basement, about 80 feet wide, fitted up with costly machinery, and containing slabs of marble, ornaments, statuary, &c. So rapid was the work of destruction, that in less than a quarter of an hour after the outbreak this building was on fire from the base to the roof. Numerous engines of the brigade and of private establishments speedily arrived, warned by the flames; but no water could be obtained. The powerful steam floating engine was therefore summoned from Southwark-bridge; but before it could arrive, the whole extent of the joiners' shops, containing property worth many thousand pounds, was almost consumed. When, at length, it got to work, throwing two tons of water each minute, it seemed to make little impression on the burning buildings. The flames next laid hold of a large building filled with prepared work of great value, among which was the ornamental flooring for Buckingham Palace; the costly fittings for Albert-house, Hyde Park, were also in this building, and the entire contents were consumed.

The plasterers' model shops, containing some of the finest specimens in that art, were situated under the joiners' houses, and although this portion was not burnt, the heat and water have completed the destruction of its contents as effectually.

The next building that became ignited was the cutting-house, a large building four shops high, in which the prepared timber was cut before being transferred to the joiners to be put together. This pile was separated into three or four compartments, thick brick walls running from the bottom to the top; but these precautions proved not the least barrier to the fire, and it swept round the walls,

and in less than five minutes after the stock became ignited.

Every attempt was made to prevent the flames from reaching the engineers' works, but without success, and at length this building, which was only two floors high, but nearly 100 feet long, became wrapt in flames. In this part of the premises was machinery of every description used in the business. The whole of this expensive engineering plant was rendered useless. Only those portions of the buildings which were *not fire proof* remained undestroyed; in the others, a great quantity of iron had been used, under the idea that it would stop the progress of any fire that might break out. It seems, however, that the great expansion and contraction of the metal under the alternations of extreme heat and cold destroyed the cohesion of the walls in which it was used.

19. Capture of Bomarsund.—The gratifying intelligence was this day received, through the submarine telegraph, of the capture of the fortress of Bomarsund, or rather of the two principal forts, the possession of which ensures the surrender of the other fortifications.

On the 8th of August, a severe fire having first cleared the enemy from the shores, the English and French troops landed, 11,000 men disembarking in about three hours. The four following days were occupied in landing the heavy guns and ammunition, and in erecting batteries; and on the 13th the French commenced battering the western round tower with four 16-pounders and four mortars, their riflemen at the same time keeping up so precise a fire on the embrasures that the artillerymen were frequently driven from their guns. The French fire was so effectual that on the morning of the 14th the Chasseurs rushed in and stormed the tower. In the meanwhile the English had landed and brought up three long 32-pounders and a tremendous 10-inch gun. It had been intended that these guns should assist the French attack on the western tower; but this being unnecessary, they turned their attention to the eastern tower, and opened fire at 8 A.M. of the 15th, and with such terrific effect that by 6 P.M. the whole side of the tower was knocked in, and the garrison held out a flag and surrendered. In the meanwhile the Russians had opened a fire on the fort captured by the French, and a shell setting it on fire, the magazine blew up and the building was destroyed. The main body of the fortress still held out, and kept up a heavy fire on the ships and batteries; but the war-steamers being ordered to batter it on the succeeding day (the 16th), their fire was so heavy that the governor (General Bodisco) surrendered at 1 P.M., with about 2235 men.

The loss of the allies was very trifling.

The guns of the Invalides were fired in honour of this success; but not the Park or Tower guns.

Soon after the capture of the fortress, the cholera broke out with fearful violence among the French troops and on board the ships of both nations. For this and for other reasons it was determined not to retain the fortress; it was accordingly thoroughly destroyed, Captain Chads, of the *Edinburgh*, being first allowed to try the effect of his broadside upon the walls. Firing at 500 yards distance, in seven broadsides he made a complete breach through the wall, knocking several embrasures into one.

The capture of Bomarsund, the first decided success of the war, caused great exultation. It was supposed that the new system of fortification adopted by the Russians, and vaunted to be impregnable, was proved incapable of standing the fire of heavy guns, and that the terrible batteries of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, attacked by a proportionate force, would assuredly meet the same fate as Bomarsund.

21. ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON AND DOVER RAILWAY.—An accident, attended with serious loss of life, occurred at the Croydon station of the Brighton and Dover Railway. An "excursion train," consisting of 24 carriages, left Dover in the morning, conveying a large number of passengers, whose object was to visit the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. At various stations on the line it picked up many other passengers, and became so heavy, that at Ashford it was divided into two. The train was signalled to the different stations, and the first portion passed in safety; three "ordinary" trains followed, and the station master concluded that the "excursion train"—*i. e.* the whole of it—had passed, and went to dinner. A ballast train was on the other or "down" line, but its engine had shunted into the "up" line for the purpose of taking water. While so engaged, the second portion of the excursion train approached; the distant danger signal was made, and repeated by one closer in; the engine-driver neglected the first, and the second was too close to permit the speed of the train to be materially slackened; and although the driver of the ballast engine put on his steam to run away from the danger, the excursion train struck the latter with such force as to injure it greatly. The consequences to the excursion train were very serious; for the sudden check caused the carriages to "run up together," and forced them against the ballast train, on the other line. The engine and tender were turned over, five carriages were smashed to pieces, and all the others received a severe shock. In the ruins of the carriages were from 40 to 50 persons, of whom it appeared scarcely possible that any could escape with life, or without fractured limbs. The accident was by no means so fatal to life as was anticipated—three persons were killed, but no fewer than thirty-two were injured more or less seriously. The fatal cases were—James Gammon, a gentleman's gardener, had his thighs so frightfully injured that he died of hæmorrhage; Caroline Harrison, a married woman, had both legs fractured, and died in the hospital after amputation; the Rev. W. Willis, curate of Horsmonden, near Ashford, who had not been married more than six weeks, so seriously injured in the back, pelvis, and lower extremities, that he died the same day in Guy's Hospital. The following serious cases were also removed to the hospital:—Ann Saunders, a cook, compound fracture of leg; Miss Lyndon, leg fractured and otherwise injured; John Forster, both legs injured; and Mrs. Sponge, badly injured.

A lengthened inquiry into the cause of the disaster terminated in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Simpson, the engine-driver of the excursion train. He was afterwards indicted at the Kingston Assizes, on three charges of manslaughter, but the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

22. Colliery Explosion.—*Several lives lost.*—The coal-pits in the neighbourhood of Barnsley are notorious for their dangerous qualities. A very violent explosion, happily not attended with commensurate loss of life, occurred on the 22nd instant. A few minutes after 6 o'clock A.M., the inhabitants of Wombwell, Hemingfield, and the surrounding villages, were alarmed by the report of an explosion by firedamp at the Lund Hill Colliery, situated in a valley between Wombwell and Hemingfield, and at a distance of about five miles from Barnsley. Such was the violence of the report that it was heard at a distance of several miles. The colliery is the property of Messrs. William Taylor and Co., and had not come into working operation, no coal having yet been reached. The undertakers of the mine had constructed machinery, &c., for working and ventilating on the most improved principles.

An accumulation of water had taken place, which is supposed to have prevented free circulation of air; and, in consequence, when the workmen had reached the bottom, with a naked candle, the sulphuretted hydrogen gas ignited, and an explosion took place. Four men were killed, and two others were so dangerously burnt that one died in a few days, and the other was not thought likely to recover.

23. Extraordinary Suicide on a Railway.—A most determined act of suicide was committed at Worcester, on the line of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, by a tradesman of that city, named Mr. James Insull. The deceased, who had for some time been in a desponding state of mind, went out to be shaved. He was seen in the course of the day by the side of the railway, near the Rainbow Hill Tunnel. He was watching the approach of a train from Birmingham, and just as it came up he suddenly laid himself down upon the rails immediately before it, deliberately placing his neck across one of them. In another moment, before the driver, who saw the act, could stop the train, it passed over him, completely severing his head from his body, and carrying it to some distance, while the trunk was terribly lacerated and torn. The driver of the train stated at the coroner's inquest, that when he got near the deceased he saw him deliberately lie down across the rails. He put on the whistle, but deceased took no notice. He stopped the train as soon as he could, but, at the request of the guard, went on to the Worcester station, and sent back a pilot engine to the spot.

24. Accident on the Yare.—*Four persons drowned.*—An accident, by which four persons lost their lives, occurred on the river Yare, at Thorpe, near Norwich.

Mr. T. Hitchin Palmer, a clerk of the County Court, who resides at Thorpe, had gone to Yarmouth. His wife, wishing for a few hours' recreation in the evening, went with her son and two servants, a lad and a girl, for a row down the river. They went in a jollyboat, rowed by the lad, soon after 5 o'clock, and on returning before 6, reached a part of the river called the Alder Carr, from a number of trees growing there. The wind was very high at the time, blowing from the south-west, and a wherry (a kind of barge) was sailing from Norwich before the wind, at the

rate of 10 miles an hour. The wherrymen did not see the boat, which was in the middle of the river, till just before the bow caught one of the sculls of the pleasure-boat, broke it, and upset the boat. The persons in it were, of course, immersed in the water. The men ran the wherry ashore, but did not throw out a rope, or put out any pole, to save the persons who were drowning. One of the men called out to Mrs. Palmer, who was afloat, to keep moving her hands. He jumped ashore, and tried to unfasten a boat to go to her, but he did not succeed in doing this. Two young men were rowing towards the place, and the wherrymen called out to them for assistance. They, instead of going to Mrs. Palmer, who was still afloat, went for the wherryman, took him in their boat towards her, when he laid hold of her and dragged her on shore. She was just alive, and expired in a few minutes. Her son and the two servants were drowned, and some time elapsed before their bodies were recovered. It appeared that the accident had arisen from the inexperience or want of presence of mind of the lad who rowed the pleasure-boat, and not from any indifference on the part of the wherrymen.

30. Great Fire in the City.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock A.M., a fire broke out in the premises of Baiss, Brothers, and Co., wholesale and export druggists, 125 and 126, Lower Thames Street.

Numerous engines speedily arrived, and having an ample supply of water used the utmost exertions to check the flames. The fire had, however, got so much hold on the premises that their efforts were useless. They therefore turned their attention to stop its progress to the houses in Monument Yard, where property to the value of a million sterling lay in great danger. In this they succeeded; but the flames caught part of the steeple of St. Magnus Church, on the opposite side of Thames Street, and was spreading to the windows of the northern gallery. The officer in charge of one of the parish engines mounted the leads, and, with the aid of the hand engines, succeeded in extinguishing the fire about the steeple, and by throwing water upon the windows kept it from penetrating them. By the aid of the two great floating engines the fire was got under; but the premises of Messrs. Baiss were destroyed, and the upper floors of six adjoining houses were consumed.

Murder in Ireland.—Another dreadful murder, originating in the blood-stained agrarian code, has been committed in Tipperary. A young man, named Denis Mullowney, a most respectable tenant-farmer, was waylaid at noonday in the chief street of Nenagh, by seven ruffians, who dragged him from his horse, and inflicted numerous wounds on his neck, back, and head. The wretches then ran off; but one of them, fearing that their work was not effectually done, ran back, and with a large stone beat in the poor fellow's skull. Two men, Timothy Ryan and Michael Hogan, were arrested, and identified as being principals in the attack, and four others were taken on suspicion. But it is alleged that two respectable farmers, with whom the murdered man had some dispute as to land, were the inciters to this fearful crime; and on the police searching for them they fled the country. Mullowney was a remarkably fine young man,

6 feet 4 inches high, and 24 years of age.

SEPTEMBER.

Loss of the "Lady Nugent." —400 *lives lost.*—The long-continued absence of intelligence has forced on the authorities the conviction that the *Lady Nugent*, transport-ship, has been lost, with all on board.

The *Lady Nugent* was chartered last spring by the Government of Madras, as a troop-ship, for the conveyance of reinforcements to the British forces at Rangoon. She was of nearly 700 tons burden, and was classed in Lloyd's register as A 1 for three years. She sailed from Madras on the 10th of last May, having previously received the troops, which comprised 350 rank and file of the 25th Regiment Madras Light Infantry, 20 women and children, with the staff officers, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, Lieutenant and Adjutant Daly, Lieutenant and Quartermaster King, Lieutenant Bamford, Assistant-Surgeon Simpson, and seven native officers; Captain G. C. Bannerman, first, second, and third officers, and 30 seamen. Within a fortnight after her departure, a frightful hurricane swept over the Bay of Bengal, lasting three or four days, during which several vessels were seen to founder, and the *Pluto* steamer, belonging to the Hon. East India Company's service, with 500 troops on board, also bound to Rangoon, was by a miracle saved. There can be no doubt now that the *Lady Nugent* foundered in that storm, with every soul on board. For months hopes have been entertained that she might have survived the gale, and been blown in a disabled condition among some of the islands in the bay. Several cruisers have been despatched to look for the missing transport, and many merchant vessels have since made the passage several times between Madras and Rangoon, without meeting with the least tidings of the ship, and there can be no doubt that she has foundered.

5. Worcester Musical Festival. — The 131st anniversary gathering of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, when a series of musical performances are given for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses, met with more than usual success. The multitudes of nobility and gentry who flocked into the ancient city were more numerous than have ever been remembered. The performances consisted of grand services in the cathedral, miscellaneous concerts in the college hall, and the oratorios of *Elijah* and the *Messiah* in the cathedral. The sum realised for the benefit of the charity exceeded 1000*l.*, or 200*l.* more than was obtained in 1851.

— Visit of Prince Albert to the Emperor of the French.— A meeting of princes, which, considering the circumstances of the times and the relations of the Emperor Napoleon III. to the ancient sovereignties of Europe, has great political significance, has taken place at Boulogne. The Emperor having arrived in the north of France, on the pretext of inspecting the camps established in that quarter, took up a residence at Calais. To that ancient port

the able Sovereign of Belgium came, on the 2nd of September, accompanied by his eldest son. The meeting of these politic princes was courteous and friendly. A private consultation of considerable length took place on this occasion. On the following day, the three princes went to Boulogne, whence the King returned to Belgium, a ministerial crisis preventing a longer conference.

On Monday, the 4th, the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto arrived at Boulogne, and were very cordially received by the French Emperor. After a rapid inspection of the camp at Honvault, these princes proceeded to Brussels.

The grand event of this assemblage was, however, the visit of Prince Albert. The French Court, the army, and the citizens, vied in eagerness to welcome the husband of our Queen, the new and powerful ally of the French nation. Some Life Guards and Blues who had been sent over to form an escort for the Prince experienced a reception which was almost too hearty, and were the guests of the Emperor's body guard, the *Cent Gardes*.

Prince Albert arrived on Tuesday morning. The Emperor, attended by a splendid suite, went down to the quay to receive him. As the yacht approached, the princes recognised each other, and simultaneously raised their hats; the Prince hastily stepped ashore, and with mutual salutations of courtesy, the Emperor and Prince warmly shook hands.

The Emperor then introduced the Prince to his ministers and suite, and to the civic authorities; and the Prince in turn introduced to the Emperor the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Hardinge, Lord Seaton, and the other noblemen and officers who had accompanied him. It is useless to record the numerous instances of regard and estimation with which the Emperor sought to distinguish his illustrious guest — everything which could be devised to gratify the individual and please the English people seemed to have been carefully considered.

In the afternoon, the Princes drove to the camp, and passed through the lines of the splendid troops. At the famous column erected by the First Napoleon to commemorate his intended conquest of England was placed a military band which, as the *cortége* approached, played "God save the Queen," and this national air was taken up by the regimental bands as they rode by.

On the following day the Princes went to the camp of Helfort, where they reviewed the infantry and witnessed magnificent cavalry manœuvres.

On Friday a grand mimic battle was fought on the road between Boulogne and Calais. About 20,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry were in the field. The Emperor commanded one army, General Schramm the other. The Emperor was, of course, victorious.

The same night the Emperor conducted his illustrious guest to the quay and on board the yacht; where they parted with cordial salutations. As the yacht steamed out of the harbour she discharged a magnificent display of fireworks and rockets, which astonished and delighted the surprised spectators.

It is unnecessary to say that illuminations, fireworks, banquets, balls, filled up the intervals of the reviews; and maintained those who were not of rank sufficient

to share the occupations of the two leading personages in tumults of enthusiasm.

12. Doncaster Races.—At this great northern meeting the Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Mr. Milner's Grapeshot; the Great St. Leger Stakes by Mr. Morris's Knight of St. George; the Doncaster Cup by Mr. Howard's Virago; and the Cleveland Handicap by Mr. J. M. Stanley's Orinoco.

— Norwich Musical Festival. — This festival, instituted about 30 years ago for the benefit of the principal charities in the city and county, was extremely well attended. The musical performances are given in the noble St. Andrew's Hall, one of the most magnificent of our reliques of monastic architecture, and consisted of Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, Handel's *Acis and Galatea*, Beethoven's Mass in C, Hadyn's *Creation*, Mendelsohn's *Elijah*, Handel's *Messiah*, Meyerbeer's 91*st Psalm*, and selections from the works of these composers, and of Mozart, Weber, Spohr, and others.

The performances were well attended, and the several pieces admirably performed; but the pecuniary results were not so beneficial to the charities as on former occasions.

13. Thanksgiving for the Harvest.—The labours of the farmer in gathering in the crops being now completed in most parts of the United Kingdom, and the returns unanimously agreeing that they were almost unprecedented in quantity and quality, and had been garnered in most excellent condition, it seemed to the Government becoming that the nation should express its gratitude to the Almighty that He had vouchsafed to us so great a blessing—a boon of unspeakable value always, but a mercy doubly felt as following a state of things approaching closely to scarcity. The following Proclamation was therefore issued:—

"Thanksgiving for the Harvest.

"At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of September, 1854. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the present abundant harvest; and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday the 1st day of October next.

"And it is hereby further ordered, that her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer and thanksgiving, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-on-Tweed.

"C. C. Greville."

14. The Queen's Residence in Scotland. — Her Majesty, the Prince Albert, and the royal children left London for the usual autumnal residence in Scotland. The Court proceeded to Edinburgh by railway, and abode for the night at the ancient Palace of Holyrood; and on the following afternoon reached Balmoral. The caterers of court news were able to supply little account of the royal doings, except the usual walks, rides, boatings, and sketchings on the part of the general circle; deer-stalkings by Prince Albert; moun-

tain ascents by the younger branches; and a general sympathy in the sports and feelings of their neighbours The autumn residence of the Court in Scotland was broken up on the 12th of October. The royal party slept at Holyrood that night; on the following morning stopped at Newcastle and viewed the scene of the fearful fire at Gateshead, when the Queen added 100 guineas to the subscription for the relief of the sufferers; and reached Hull in the evening, her Majesty receiving the customary gratulations from the authorities; on the following day inspected the splendid docks at Great Grimsby; reached the King's Cross terminus in the afternoon, and immediately proceeded to Windsor.

15. Railway Outrage in Ireland.—An outrage has been committed in Ireland, under circumstances which show how utterly reckless are the animosities of that unfortunate land; and which, had the intentions of the perpetrators taken effect, would have led to a fearful slaughter.

The city of Londonderry was made the scene of an Orange ovation, commemorative of the gallant defence of that city in 1689, and of Orange principles generally. A body of Orangemen, of Enniskillen, headed by the Earl of Enniskillen, visited the city, travelling by railway. They started under firing of cannon, waving of flags, and party shouts—were received at Londonderry by the civic authorities, and a host of local notabilities — paraded the city, drank toasts, made speeches, fired guns, and made, in short, what has been termed a "demonstration."

On its way back to Enniskillen, the train narrowly escaped destruction. Near the Trillick station, on the top of an embankment, it was suddenly checked: one of the two engines by which it was propelled started off and ran down the embankment; the second engine, arrested in its course, came into collision with the carriages; and Lord Enniskillen, who rode on the engine, was jammed between it and the foremost carriage, One engine-driver was killed, and other two were greatly hurt. It was dark; the consternation was general; and there were only two lamps to light the frightened crowd. "The cause of the accident," says the Orange account, "was found to be several stones—one of them weighing close upon three hundred weight—which had been placed by some fiendish miscreants upon the line; and these were preceded by a few smaller ones, evidently designed to throw the engines off the rail before coming to the larger block, in the hope that the latter would then the better turn them down a precipitous steep of about 30 or 40 feet in depth, caused by the earth which had been thrown in at this spot to raise the line to a proper level, and at which there is no parapet or protecting wall. As a train had passed along the line about 20 minutes previously, it is manifest the fiendish concoctors of this diabolical scheme were lying in wait some time to accomplish their purpose, and that the object of their deadly intention was the more numerously freighted train containing the Derry visitors; and so solicitous were they that failure should not attend them, that about a mile further on, the line was similarly obstructed. Happily, at the time of the collision the engines were proceeding rather slowly: to which may be at-

tributed, in a great measure, the slight nature of the casualities; for had they been going at a rapid rate, and turned off down the embankment, taking the carriages along with them, few could have escaped with their lives." It is stated that the country people who assembled were very unwilling to render aid to the crowd of passengers.

Such an abominable outrage naturally excited great consternation. By the Orangemen it was, of course, attributed to the malevolence of the Roman Catholics; the latter indignantly denied the accusation, and offered 100*l.* reward for the discovery of the perpetrators. The coroner's inquest on the body of the slain engine-driver returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against six persons, all navvies working on the railway, believing that the outrage had originated in some dispute with their employers.

18. Singular occurrence at the Central Criminal Court.—While the Recorder was trying the prisoners in this court, its proceedings were interrupted by a very extraordinary incident. An elderly person, of most respectable appearance, who had been sitting on the seat under the Judges' bench, deliberately got up and walked to the counsels' table, and placing himself close to Mr. Giffard, a barrister, who was the first gentleman on the seat, he said, in an earnest and solemn tone, "Do you remember Cardiff?" and at the same instant placed the muzzle of a pistol close to his cheek, and pulled the trigger. The pistol exploded with a slight report; and from what was afterwards observed, it appeared that the bullet which it had contained had dropped from the barrel. The powder being thus scattered, the fatal intention was frustrated, and the effect of the discharge was merely to occasion a slight injury to the cheek of Mr. Giffard. The assailant was immediately seized, and when about to be searched produced a second pistol, loaded with ball. Mr. Giffard pronounced his assailant to be an utter stranger to him. The prisoner was conveyed into the Sheriffs' parlour, and examined before two Aldermen. He behaved with the utmost composure, and stated his name to be Hugh Pollard Willoughby; that he was a clergyman, residing at Oxford, and brother to Sir Henry P. Willoughby. He desired to have the assistance of Mr. Clarkson.

On his re-examination at Guildhall, his behaviour was very composed, but his proceedings clearly indicated a disordered mind. He refused to allow Mr. Clarkson to conduct his case, because he had told him that his enmity to Mr. Giffard was all a delusion. His antipathy to that gentleman appeared to have arisen from some imaginary gesture or allusion made during a trial at Cardiff. He was committed; but on trial acquitted on the ground of insanity.

19. Railway Accidents.—On the 19th, a complication of disasters occurred on the Leeds Northern Railway, with a surprising escape from a wholesale sacrifice of life. The Bramhope tunnel, more than two miles long, is pierced through a hill of extremely loose earth. The line through it rises from north to south; and trains coming south to Leeds are provided with an additional engine. On the morning of Tuesday, a train passed through the tunnel for Leeds at half-past eight; and the man at the south end signalled to the north end, "All clear." An

hour after this, a train entered from the north; it consisted of two engines and tenders and eleven carriages, the centre carriage being an open one, filled with Irish reapers; altogether there were about 200 passengers. When the train had proceeded half-way through the tunnel, the first engine dashed into a large mass of stones and rubbish lying across the rails; and so powerful were the engines that both of them and one of the tenders ran over a considerable quantity of this *débris* before the train was brought to a stand. The shock of the concussion drove the passengers against the sides and ends of the carriages and against each other with great violence, inflicting cuts and bruises, and more serious injuries. The driver of the first engine, John Graham, was severely crushed in the back and loins, but the other driver and both the stokers escaped comparatively unhurt. Thomas Porritt, the guard, sustained such wounds as to place his life in danger.

The shock caused the coupling-chains of the fifth and sixth carriages to break; and the five hindmost carriages, with the guard's van, began to descend the decline to Arthington station, near the tunnel, with great speed. Porritt, however, notwithstanding his dreadful hurts, managed to put on the breaks, and the carriages were brought up at Arthington station. Scarcely, however, had the carriages begun to slacken their pace, and before a single passenger could alight, when the truck filled with Irish reapers, which had also become detached, was seen descending the decline with frightful velocity; and it dashed into the five carriages with a force so great that the truck was shivered to pieces, and the Irishmen were flung in all directions — fortunately not far enough to be thrown over the embankment, which is very high at that point. Several of the Irishmen were a good deal hurt, but none fatally; while the passengers in the five carriages suffered more from this second concussion than they had done from the first one inside the tunnel. Immediately after the collision in the tunnel, the drivers and stokers hurried from their engines and tenders; and most fortunate it was they did so; for scarcely were they clear of them when a large mass of the roofing and the superincumbent earth and loose rock fell in with a terrific crash, burying engines and tenders beneath. The passengers in the carriages in the tunnel were removed as quickly as possible. Beside the driver and guard, 21 passengers were injured.

On examining the tunnel, it appeared that the stone arch had given way for 15 feet of its length by 11 feet in width; and that an immense mass of earth and stones had poured down, nearly filling part of the large tunnel.

On the 21st another accident occurred on the same line, by which several officers connected with the railway were severely injured.

Two accidents occurred on the same day, the 16th, on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway; one at Shrewsbury and the other at the Chirk station, by each of which a servant of the company was killed.

On the 23rd of September, a collision occurred at the Kitty-brewster station of the Great North of Scotland Railway. A train was stationary on the line, when, by some mismanagement or miscalculation, a passenger train from Huntley ran into it. An elderly

passenger, Mrs. Stevenson, was killed, and 21 others injured more or less seriously.

19. Opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.—About a century ago, Liverpool—which two centuries ago was an insignificant sea-side place—had so largely increased in size and opulence, owing to the great trade transacted with the West Indies and the North American Colonies, that the corporation erected a handsome hall, with other buildings, for civic purposes. Since that time the increase in the population, commerce, and wealth of Liverpool has been enormous; it is now the second—and in some respects the first—commercial emporium of these kingdoms; and the ancient hall has, in consequence, become quite inadequate to the necessities of the townsmen. The Corporation have, therefore, erected a new hall and assize courts, with numerous rooms connected with the law business; court-rooms for the Duchy of Lancaster, for the Sheriffs' Court; a large concert-room, and other chambers. The whole of these are included under one building, known as St. George's Hall.

This magnificent edifice is placed on very commanding ground; but its plan is somewhat irregular. The south front rises from a terrace (to meet an inequality in the ground); the height from the ground-line to the pediment is 95 feet. The portico recedes 24 feet, and is supported by a double row of columns, eight in front and four within. In the entablature is an admirable piece of emblematic sculpture. The northern front is semi-circular, the eight supporting columns are attached. The western side has a screen corresponding to the projecting façade on the opposite side; the whole is pierced with windows. The principal or eastern front is 420 feet long, and is supported by numerous columns, 45 feet high, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness; the central colonnade advances 26 feet, and extends 200 feet; and a striking effect has been produced by the introduction of square pillars, and pediments for statuary on the screen which rises between them. The principal order is Corinthian.

The great feature of the building is the Hall of St. George, from which the whole takes its name. It is a superb room, in the Græco-Italian style. It measures 167 feet in length, and 77 in width, increased to 100 by ten recesses, in which are galleries. The roof, which is arched, rises to 82 feet. The vaulting is supported by 22 columns of polished red granite, above the capitals of which, between the minor arches of the galleries, are 12 emblematic pieces of sculpture. The balustrade that surrounds the galleries is composed of black and variegated marble, with serpentine slabs at intervals. The organ occupies the space between four of the red-granite pillars which support the roof at the north end, and rests on a gallery projecting in a semicircle, and supported by six light red granite pillars. This organ is an instrument of unusual range and power, comprising 108 stops, 8000 pipes, four rows of keys, from double G to A *in altissimo*, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ octaves of pedals, from treble C to F. The wind-chests of the organ are supplied by a steam-engine, which also does much of the work of the building.

The floor is composed of a fine tesselated pavement, with numerous designs. In the niches be-

tween the columns are white marble plinths, on which statues are to be placed. The ceilings and wall spaces are ornamented with numerous designs.

This superb edifice has been many years in the course of erection; and had been so far advanced in 1851 that the Judges held the assizes in the court. It is now completed, save certain details, and on the 19th of September was "inaugurated" by a musical festival, which was attended by all the notabilities of the town and district.

St. George's Hall has been erected from the designs of Mr. Henry Longdale Elmes, a young architect, who had thus given proof of great genius, but who, unfortunately, did not live to witness the completion of his masterpiece.

19. Collision and Loss of Life in the Channel.—The Norwegian barque *Oceanus*, while off the Start, in the English Channel, came into contact with a vessel unknown, and soon after foundered. The unfortunate ship was from Akyab, laden with upwards of 500 tons of rice, and was bound to Amsterdam. She had called at Cork for orders, and was making her way up Channel. The weather on Monday night set in thick, hazy, and very dark, wind W.S.W. At 8 o'clock the Lizard light bore some 24 miles distant, N.W. by W. The bark continued her course, and at about half-past 2 o'clock on the following morning a large full-rigged ship, apparently of American build, painted black, and in ballast, was observed by the look-out men close on the starboard bow, and in less than two minutes after she had been seen, she struck the *Oceanus* with tremendous force on the starboard side, just a little abaft the foremast, which gave way and went over the side, killing in its fall one of the crew. The strange ship almost immediately got clear of the barque and stood off. The captain of the *Oceanus* soon found that his vessel had been cut down to the water's edge; she was evidently filling fast, and he with his crew hailed the American to keep by them for a short time, so as to pick them up, as they were going to take to the boats. With much difficulty they succeeded in launching their boats, though without any provisions, and had just time to get clear of the eddy made by the sinking vessel, when she went down in deep water. The men in the boats remained on their oars for some time, in the hopes that the American would make an attempt to pick them up. However, she went on, and was not seen afterwards, nor could anything more be learned as to her name and destination. After suffering much from want of food and exposure, the men in one of the boats were picked up by a fishing-boat, and the other drove to the shore near Lyme.

21. The Landing in the Crimea.—The important intelligence of the unopposed landing of the allied armies in the Crimea was received by the Government, by means of the electric telegraph, this afternoon. The announcement was as follows:—

"Telegraphic accounts have been received by her Majesty's Government from Vienna and Bucharest, announcing that the allied forces, consisting of 25,000 English, 25,000 French, and 8000 Turkish troops, landed on the 14th at Eupatoria, without meeting any resistance, and had commenced marching on Sebastopol."

The official information from Lord Raglan did not arrive until the Sunday following, at midnight. Its tenor was communicated to the public by the Secretary of War:—

"The Duke of Newcastle received late last (Sunday) night a telegraphic message from Lord Raglan, dated September 16.

"It states that the Allied armies arrived at the place of disembarkation, near the Old Fort, in latitude 45°, at break of day upon the 14th; and before night they had succeeded in landing nearly all their infantry and part of the artillery.

"On the 15th, the swell upon the shore considerably impeded operations, but some progress was made; and the exertions of the fleet under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons excited the admiration of the army, and were in fact above all praise.

"The surf continued on the 16th (the date of the despatch); nevertheless the disembarkation of the horses and baggage was proceeding with the utmost rapidity.

"(The Old Fort is about 30 miles North of Sebastopol, and nearly 20 South of Eupatoria)."

A semi-official despatch was published in the *Moniteur*.

"*Vienna, Sunday Evening.*—Omar Pasha received at Bucharest, on the 22nd, the following despatch, dated Old Fort, the 17th, and signed by Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan. 'We beg leave to inform your Highness, that we have disembarked successfully to the north of Sebastopol. The enemy offered no opposition as we occupied our positions. This circumstance has produced the most profound impression on the Tartar population, who do not conceal their sympathy for our cause. All our guns and *materiel* have been landed; and we march on Sebastopol with every confidence in the success of our grand enterprise.'"

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The arrival at Queenstown of the *Phœnix*, a screw steamer, one of the vessels despatched by the Government on the search for Sir John Franklin, gives an opportunity for noticing the close of that gallant and persevering, but unsuccessful enterprise. It had been intended to conclude in this volume the connected narrative of these attempts to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions; but the pressure of the war, both in regard to the labours of compilation and on space, makes it necessary to defer the completion of that interesting history. The short summary of the tale that remains to be told is as follows:—

In 1850 the Government fitted out an expedition, consisting of the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, and the *Investigator*, Captain M'Clure, to pursue the search through Behring's Straits to the eastward. At the same time a numerous squadron, under the command of Sir Edward Belcher, was closely exploring the seas and creeks from the north-west. The ships of the latter expedition, after a bold but unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through Wellington Channel, returned to winter quarters; but detachments penetrated to great distances to the west.

Simultaneously, the Behring's Straits' squadron pushed boldly on to the eastward; and Captain M'Clure was so successful as to place the *Investigator* in a berth so far to the eastward, that his officers

were enabled to reach the extreme parties of Sir Edward Belcher, about Melville Island—thus, for the first time, proving the actuality of the existence of a passage by sea on the north of the American continent. After this gallant exploit, some time passed in endeavours to complete the passage by the ships; but this proved impossible, as the ice closed around the whole squadron, and rendered progress impracticable, and, indeed, escape precarious. Under these circumstances, the crew of the *Investigator* was withdrawn from her, and she was abandoned to her icy solitude, where she may remain for ages, undiscovered even by the wandering Esquimaux. It appeared to Sir Edward Belcher that his ships were so inextricably locked up in the ice that no hope existed of withdrawing them in reasonable time, and that his crews would in the meanwhile be exposed to great casualties. He therefore decided on abandoning the whole of them. The crews were distributed among the store-ships, which were outside the ice.

The *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, was now the only vessel which remained out in these dreary regions; and as nothing was heard of her for a long period, the same apprehensions began to prevail concerning her which, in relation to Sir John Franklin, had been the cause of her being despatched to the Arctic seas. In the course of the year, however, she suddenly reappeared, having penetrated to very near the spot where the *Investigator* had been left, but without seeing her; and had been lucky enough to escape from the ice.

The startling intelligence brought by Dr. Rae, of the corpses of a great part of Sir John Franklin's crews having been found by the Esquimaux on a river bank—made certain by the surrender of a great quantity of articles known to have belonged to the unfortunate adventurers—probably brings the Arctic Expeditions to a close; but possibly a light overland expedition may yet be sent for the purpose of burying the corpses of our countrymen, following up the traces of the expedition, and thus ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin himself, and the cause of the catastrophe. Such an investigation, should it be made, will render the postponement of the concluding narrative a matter of advantage

The Cholera.—This dreadful pestilence, which has not been entirely absent since its great outbreak in 1832, and which committed such terrible havoc in 1849, raged with considerable violence in the summer quarter of this year, producing, in England and Wales, an excess of deaths above the average of 21,607. As seems to be a law of its progress, it raged in the towns and other crowded localities much more fiercely than in the rural districts; raising the general rate of mortality from 2·140 to 2·425, or one-twentieth: but in the towns from 2·553 to 3·121, or nearly one-fourth.

The deaths by cholera in the three months were 15,587; by diarrhœa, 11,135; total, 26,722. In 1849, the deaths from both diseases were 54,472. The ravages of the cholera in 1854 were, therefore, less than those of 1849 by one-half.

While the pestilence continues to haunt its favourite localities, there have been some remarkable variations. In London it was

most destructive in what has been called the "cholera field," yet some districts escaped with comparative impunity. Others, again, were fearfully smitten—as the districts surrounding Golden Square and the eastern side of Oxford Street; in St. George's-in-the-East it was much more severe than in 1849. Along the valley of the Thames the mortality was great; in the districts of Oxford and Headington, it rose from 159 to 283. In Wisbeach, it rose from 187 to 331; in Norwich, from 370 to 648. The South-Western, West-Midland, and North-Midland counties did not suffer; but in Lincolnshire the deaths rose from 1581 to 2092. At Liverpool and West Derby the epidemic committed great ravages; the deaths increased from 3537 in 1852, and 2701 in 1853, to 4563: those attributed to cholera were 953, but in 1849 no less than 4545 were thus carried off. This remarkable decrease is due in no small degree to the admirable exertions of the municipal authorities in sanitary reform. In the Wolverhampton cholera field the mortality was about one-third higher than usual; but here and at Birmingham, where the mortality rose from 1087 to 1464, the deaths were occasioned by diarrhœa rather than cholera.

In England and Wales the deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in the three summer months of 1849 were 54,472; in 1854, 26,722; in London, in 1849, 15,643; in 1854, 11,777.

Notwithstanding some remarkable exceptions, there has been derived from this visitation satisfactory evidence that a timely attention to sanitary measures will, in most cases, ward off the attacks of this pest.

In Scotland, the cholera raged with great power in the large towns—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paisley, Montrose; particularly in the former, where the deaths were 22, 29, and 34 on three successive days. In the north of Ireland, Belfast, Antrim, and other towns, suffered considerably.

On the Continent the ravages of the cholera have been frightful, but reliable particulars have not yet been received. At Paris, 150 persons are said to have died on one day. At Marseilles it is said to have committed great havoc; and to have been severe generally over the south of France. Genoa, Turin, Leghorn, and Florence, were severely visited; at Naples, 10,000 persons are said to have died; at Messina, 13,000. At Constantinople it raged furiously; and its ravages at Varna, in our army and the French corps, and in the fleets of the Allies, were terrible. Nor does the north of Europe present a less fearful spectacle. It committed great ravages in the chief towns of the Baltic, and in our fleets. At St. Petersburgh, it was rumoured, that the pestilence raged with awful violence; but the disruption of communication by the war, and the absolute mystery in which the Russian Government can wrap any matters it may desire should remain unknown, prevent certainty on this point.

The mails from the West Indies brought frightful accounts. The deaths at Barbadoes are estimated at nearly 17,000; at Grenada, at 1500; it raged, also, in Jamaica and St. Lucia. These accounts, however, represent only the mor-

tality while the pest was yet prevailing. At Mexico the cholera was very frightful; amongst the victims was the accomplished singer Sontag.

At the Mauritius, 11,000 persons, or one-fifteenth part of the population, died between the 26th of May and 8th of July.

27. Fearful Collision at Sea —Loss of the "Arctic."—A most terrible calamity has occurred on the broad ocean, about 50 miles from Cape Race, by which the great steamship the *Arctic*, one of the noblest of the fleet of Collins' line of mail-steamers, was destroyed, and upwards of 350 of her passengers and crew lost their lives.

The *Arctic* left Liverpool on the 21st, for New York. She had on board 233 passengers, of whom about 150 were first-class, and a crew of 135 persons; besides a very valuable cargo. On the 27th, at mid-day, while 55 miles south-east of Cape Race, in a dense fog, she came in contact with a French steamer, the *Vesta*. The latter ship was very greatly damaged; so that, in their terror and confusion, her passengers (she carried 147 passengers, and a crew of 50 men) conceived she was about to sink, and that their only chance of safety lay in getting on board the *Arctic*. Under this impression some of them rushed into the boats; one of these sunk immediately, and the other, containing 13 persons, was lost. The captain of the *Vesta*, still hoping that the *Arctic* would not abandon them, examined his injuries. He found that although his bows were stove in, the foremost bulkhead had not started. He therefore lightened his vessel by the head, and strengthened the partition by all means in his power; and by a great exertion of courage and forethought, and great seamanship, brought his shattered vessel, without further loss, into St. John's.

In the meanwhile a most frightful catastrophe had occurred to the *Arctic*. The persons on board her had also supposed that she was little injured by the blow; and a boat was launched for the rescue of the crew of the *Vesta*. But it soon appeared that a great injury had been sustained by their own vessel; that three holes had been knocked in her side—two below the water-line; that the sea was pouring in in great force, and rising upon the engine-fires; and that no hope remained of saving the ship. The head of the vessel was laid for the nearest land (Cape Race); but in four hours and a half after the collision the water rose to the fires, which it extinguished, and the vessel foundered. The agonized passengers and crew rushed to the boats, some of which—as is so often the case in these disasters—were destroyed in the launching; some got afloat with passengers and seamen, and were never heard of afterwards, for the wind was blowing a severe gale; two boats, with 31 of the crew and 14 passengers, reached Newfoundland. The son of Mr. Collins, with his wife and daughter, were on board the steamer, and perished. The captain, Luce, who stuck to the ship to the last, was saved, as were the purser, and the second and fourth officers.

So dreadful a catastrophe necessarily caused most heartrending spectacles among the distracted passengers. Whole families were collected together in the doomed ship—soon to meet one common grave. The men, some of them,

gazed around with bewildered anxiety; others worked the pumps with frantic energy, or wildly strove to launch the boats. The females exhibited great coolness and resignation, and were prepared to meet death in mute submission. Captain Luce and most of his officers exerted themselves with firmness and energy while a hope remained; and the former probably owed his life to his remaining at his post; some of the latter seemed to have joined the seamen in securing their own safety in the boats, while, had they directed the energies of the passengers to forming rafts or other means of rescue, many more would probably have been saved. Some of the seamen had made a raft, on which 72 men and four females had taken refuge. One only was saved—the rest were washed off one by one—and at 8 A.M. the following morning he was alone!

This person, a waiter, named McCabe, says—

"I swam to the large raft, which had, as I have said, about 70 persons clinging to it. The sea, though not strong, was rough, and the waves, as they dashed over it, washed away a portion of its living freight. I shall never forget the awful scene. There we were, in the midst of the ocean, without the slightest hope of assistance, while every minute one or more of our unfortunate fellow-passengers were dropping into their watery grave from sheer exhaustion. Those who had life-preservers did not sink, but floated with their ghastly faces upwards, reminding those who still remained alive of the fate that awaited them. In the midst of all this, thank Heaven, I never lost hope, but retained my courage to the last. One by one I saw my unfortunate companions drop off; some of them floated off, and were eaten and gnawed by fishes, while others were washed under the raft, and remained with me till I was rescued. I could see their faces in the openings as they were swayed to and fro by the waves, which threatened every moment to wash me off. The raft at one time was so crowded that many had to hold on by one hand. Very few words were spoken by any, and the only sound that we heard was the splash of the waters, or the heavy breathing of the poor sufferers, as they tried to recover their breath after a wave had passed over them. Nearly all were submerged to their armpits, while a few could with great difficulty keep their heads above the surface. The women were the first to go; they were unable to stand the exposure more than three or four hours. They all fell off the raft without a word, except one poor girl, who cried out in intense agony, 'Oh, my poor mother and sisters!' When I had been about 18 hours on the raft there were not more than three or four left. One of these gave me what appeared to be a small map, but which I understood him to say was a sort of title-deed to his property. In a few moments after I took it, he, too, unloosed his hold and was added to the number who floated about the raft. I endeavoured to get the paper into my pocket, but found this impossible on account of my cramped position, so I placed it between my teeth and held it there till I was overwhelmed by a wave, when I lost my hold of it and it was washed away. Another, who had an oiled silk coat on, called on me, for

Heaven's sake, to assist him, as his strength was rapidly failing, and he must fall off if not relieved. As he was about four or five feet from me, it was difficult to reach him, but after considerable exertions I succeeded in doing so, and helped him with one of my knees until I became quite faint, when I was obliged to leave him to his fate. Poor fellow, he promised me, if ever he got to New York alive, he would reward me well. He clung with terrible tenacity to life, but he, too, dropped off in his turn. I was now left alone on the raft; not a solitary being was alive out of 70; but still my hope continued strong. The night of the second day was about closing on me, and during the whole time I had been in the water I had not eaten a particle of anything or drank a drop. My strength, I found, was beginning to give way, and my sight had become so dim that I could not perceive objects a few feet off—even the ghastly faces of the dead that looked up at me from under the raft were hardly discernible. I determined on making one more effort for life; I raised myself on my knees upon the raft, and through the dusk of the evening I saw, or thought I saw, a vessel. My strength seemed to revive, and in a few minutes I heard the voices of persons in a boat approaching me. Ten minutes more and I too should have gone, but Providence had mercy on me, and after 26 hours' exposure I was by its mercy preserved from a watery grave."

This boat belonged to the *Huron*, which had already picked up a boat of the *Arctic*, and was manned by Mr. Dorian, the third mate of that vessel, who appears to have behaved throughout with great courage.

Some of the passengers seemed to have attempted to construct rafts, but of such frail materials that few could have been supported by them for more than a few minutes; and, at best, could have thus prolonged their lives for but a few hours of hopeless agony.

Captain Luce, whose child was killed in his arms by a piece of wreck, was saved, first by clinging to some floating wood, and then by getting on to a part of a floating paddlebox, on which eleven others had taken refuge. One by one these unhappy persons dropped off from exhaustion, or were swept away by the sea; on the next morning seven were left; on the next three only; at noon these three survivors were rescued by the *Cambria*, a British vessel, of Glasgow, which had already picked up others of the unfortunates, who were clinging to pieces of wreck.

Of the first-class passengers, a large part consisted of families well connected both in the United States and England, and in the British colonies; many were merchants and traders of wealth and large connections. The loss of so many persons so well known caused great grief and consternation on both sides the Atlantic. Among the passengers who perished was the young Duc de Grammont.

30. The Victory of the Alma.—At a late hour on Saturday night an *Extraordinary Gazette* was issued, communicating to the public the news of the glorious victory of the Allies over the Russians on the Alma.

"Copy of a Telegraphic Despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Constantinople, Septem-

ber 23, 1854; and transmitted by her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date September 30, 7 A.M.

"The intrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., by the Allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-past 3, with a loss on our side of about 1400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat."

On the following day, Sunday, October 1, the following *Extraordinary Gazette* was issued:—

War Department, October 1, 1854.

"The Duke of Newcastle has this day received a telegraphic despatch from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., of which the following is a translation.

"Copy of a Telegraphic Despatch from General Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade (not dated, but evidently written from the Crimea on 21st of September).

"The Allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable; but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, amongst whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army.

"(Signed) RAGLAN."

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night the Lord Mayor and several of the civic authorities proceeded to the Royal Exchange and proclaimed the victory. The glorious news spread from mouth to mouth, and by the agency of the electric telegraph became known in the remotest corners of the land with inconceivable rapidity. One universal feeling of delight and excitement pervaded the whole people; and the following day being the Sunday appointed for the General Thanksgiving for the harvest, the gratitude due for that signal mercy was generally mingled with feelings of devout praise for the success of the national arms. The clergy, generally, informed their congregations from the pulpit, and took occasion to enforce the lesson that the humble recognition by the nation of the Divine goodness had been rewarded by another signal grace.

The following is a translation of Marshal St. Arnaud's despatch to the Emperor:—

"From the Bivouack on the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854.

"We have to-day encountered the enemy on the Alma. He occupied, with considerable forces, the ravine through which the river runs, and which is thickly wooded, cut up by houses, traversable only at three points, and the heights on the left bank having a very steep declivity: the forces were solidly intrenched and covered with artillery. The Allied troops advanced upon these difficult positions with unprecedented vigour. It is to the cry of 'Vive l'Empe-

reur!' that our soldiers have carried those which were in their front.

"The battle of Alma lasted four hours. It is a splendid *début* for our arms. The French troops have had 1400 men killed and wounded. I do not yet know the losses of the English army, which has valiantly fought in presence of an obstinate resistance."

On Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, the Park and Tower guns were fired in honour of the victory; the garrison and fleet at Portsmouth, the citadel of Plymouth, the ships in the Sound, and the garrison and ships at Sheerness, fired salutes at noon; and throughout the country the usual manifestations of joy were exhibited—the church bells were rung, flags hoisted, and gratulatory meetings held.

The effect of the news of the victory of the Alma, and of the subsequent lying despatches, on the funds, was not remarkable; they opened about ½ per cent. higher, and then fell ¾ per cent.

Courts Martial.—*Case of Lieutenant Perry.*—A court-martial, or rather a series of courts-martial, have been held on officers of the 46th Foot, which, by the revelations they produced of the internal economy of the regiment, the conduct of the witnesses, and of the court, produced a great sensation among civilians. The charges and disclosures were of such a nature as are not admissible into this work, nor could an adequate idea be conveyed of the proceedings without occupying a far larger space than can be spared: indeed, the case might very well have been omitted from all notice, had it not been that the interest taken by the public was so considerable as to entitle the proceedings to be considered a "public event," and, possibly, to produce consequences of importance in regard to army reform.

The first court-martial was held upon Lieutenant James Edward Perry, on charges preferred against him by Lieutenant Greer, of the same regiment. The charges arose out of a gambling transaction in Lieutenant Perry's room, the result of which was that Lieutenant Greer lost a large sum of money; and, being considerably intoxicated, assaulted the winner, used language of a most disgusting character, and, finally, so handled Lieutenant Perry, that the latter seized the candlesticks and inflicted severe injury on the head of his assailant.

The revelations produced by the evidence were of a very shocking character as regarded the morality of the officers of the regiment; and, whatever the actual merits or demerits of Lieutenant Perry's character, it was clear that he was hunted by his brother officers, and that, in the particular case in question, Lieutenant Greer had forced himself and his play upon the former. The public, at any rate, considered Lieutenant Perry to be a persecuted man. The court, much to the general surprise, found the prisoner *Guilty*, but recommended him to the favourable consideration of her Majesty. Her Majesty refused to confirm the sentence.

Lieutenant Perry was then placed upon trial on the charge of having, on the former court-martial, made statements which he knew to be false. This second accusation seemed to the public a determined attempt to crush an obnoxious individual at all costs; and the con-

duct of the court, and still more of the witnesses, tended to increase this feeling. In the result, Lieutenant Perry was found *Not Guilty* on the first charge, and *Guilty* on the second, third, and fourth, with a recommendation to clemency. Her Majesty approved this sentence "on military grounds," but permitted Lieutenant Perry to receive the price he had paid for his commission.

The public feeling was so much enlisted on the side of this unfortunate officer, that a subscription was raised for him, which amounted to 2500*l*.

Lieutenant Greer was then put on his trial. The court found him *Guilty* of striking, provoking, and using insulting language towards Lieutenant Perry; acquitted him of other charges; and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded. The authorities disapproved this finding, and the Queen refused to confirm it. The Commander-in-Chief issued an order framed in the strongest terms, and removed Lieutenant Greer from the service by the sale of his commission.

Shipwrecks in 1853. — The Admiralty have instituted a Register of Wrecks on the Coast of the United Kingdom, containing a number of particulars of great value. From this melancholy record it appears, that in 1853, no fewer than 832 wrecks, or partial wrecks, occurred; of which

369 were total wrecks;
52 totally lost in collision;
386 damaged seriously;
25 damaged seriously in collision.

The ascertained loss of lives by wreck during the year amounts to 989. But this does not present the total number of persons who perished; for those who were lost in vessels supposed to have foundered at sea, and never again heard of, are not included.

The number of persons who perished in the more fearful disasters are subjoined; the numbers given by the public papers at the time of the occurrences not being always correct. It appears, then, that 18 went down with the *Herald*, which sunk off the Start, after collision with a schooner at night, on the 15th of January; 83 in the *Queen Victoria* steamship, which ran on the rocks near the Bailey Lighthouse, Dublin, at night, and sunk on the 15th of February; 11 (the crews of two Lossiemouth fishing-boats) were lost on the 23rd of February; 11 in the bark *Irene*, upset in the Mersey, on the 26th of February, in a heavy gale; 16 in the *Duke of Sutherland* steamship, wrecked at the pier-head, Aberdeen, on the 1st of April; 12 in the *Richardson*, which sunk near St. Bees Head, on the 22nd of April; 12 in the *Olive Branch*, which sailed from Shields for London, on the 25th of April, and has not been heard of since; 10 in the *St. Tudno*, which sailed from Newcastle on the 17th of May, and has not been heard of; 360 in the *Annie Jane*, wrecked on Isle Vatersa, Hebrides, on the 28th of September; 59 in the *Dalhousie*, which foundered off Beechy Head, on the night of the 19th of October; 20 died on board the *Isaac Wright*, which was stranded on the Irish coast, on the 4th of October; 15 in the *California* packet, which foundered 160 miles west of Ireland, on the 4th of November; 60 in the *Marshall* steamship, which foundered off the Humber, in collision with the bark *Woodhouse*, at night, on the 28th of November;

19 who were washed overboard from the *E. Z.*, at sea, on the 6th of December; 10 in the *Caravane*, wrecked near Blackwater Head, Wexford, on the 19th of December; 18 in the *Chatham*, wrecked on the bar of Drogheda, in the night of the 19th of December; and 9 in the *Eva* screw steamvessel, which parted asunder and sunk off Lambay Island on the 27th of December.

OCTOBER.

1. Alleged Capture of Sebastopol.—The speed with which the authentic information of the victory on the Alma had reached the authorities gave opportunity to a well-planned and executed falsehood, which the excited state of men's minds prevented them from examining minutely, and which, in fact, obtained general credence.

On Monday, the newspapers which contained the official despatches appended private telegraphic intelligence which completely deceived the public. One, from the Consul of France at Bucharest, who wrote on the 28th of September, was—

"A French steamer coming out of the Bosphorus met another coming from the Crimea, which announced that she was carrying to Constantinople the intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol."

This was rapidly improved upon in a later despatch from Paris.

"*Sunday Evening.* — Another and fuller despatch from Bucharest of the 28th announces that Sebastopol was taken on the 25th, with all its munitions of war, together with the Russian fleet. The garrison, to which a free retreat, after laying down their arms, was offered, preferred to remain as prisoners of war."

On Tuesday, the report assumed a more authentic form, by the following communication of the Turkish Minister:—

"The Turkish Minister presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Times*, and begs to transmit to him herewith a telegraphic despatch which he has received today from the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, and which is an unquestionable confirmation of the fall of Sebastopol.

"Bryanston Square, Oct. 2.

"'Vienna, October 2.

"'The French Embassy and the Austrian Government have received from Bucharest, under date 6 P.M., September 30, the following telegraphic despatch:—

"'To-day, at noon, a Tatar arrived from Constantinople with despatches for Omar Pasha; his Highness being at Silistria, the despatches had to be forwarded to him at that place. The Tatar announces the capture of Sebastopol. 18,000 Russians were killed and wounded, 22,000 made prisoners; Fort Constantine was destroyed, and other forts, mounting 200 guns, taken. Of the Russian fleet six sail of the line were sunk, and Prince Menschikoff had retired to the bottom of the bay with the remaining vessels, declaring that he would burn them if the attack continued. The allied commanders had given him six hours to consider, inviting him at the same time to surrender, for the sake of humanity. A French general and three Russian generals, all wounded, have arrived at Constantinople, which city was to be

illuminated for ten days. We expect to-morrow the official report of the above intelligence from Omar Pasha.'"

The same news was received from Vienna through another source; a third report to the same effect was said to have reached that city by a Russian telegraph; the news received in Paris had the addition that eight Russian vessels of war had been blown up. On Wednesday, some further details of the alleged successes were published. The general public gave full credence to these despatches; and the *Times*, usually so well informed and so cautious, was thoroughly taken in, and published an admirable "leading article" on the glorious news. It was observed by the more wary that the Government seemed to have received no such intelligence; and on Thursday, the publication of a *Gazette* put the falsehood of the reports beyond doubt.

1. The General Thanksgiving.—This being the day appointed by her Majesty's proclamation for prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the abundant harvest, it was observed throughout the United Kingdom with singular devotion and gratitude, evidently not unmixed with a sense of joy and relief.

As the intelligence of the glorious victory of the Allies on the Alma had been received on the preceding day, the feelings due to the occasion were no doubt much heightened by the sense of so splendid a success; and in the great majority of the churches the clergy did not fail to make some allusion to such startling events.

The following is the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving prepared for this occasion:—

A Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the present abundant Harvest. To be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and in the Town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday, the 1st of October next.

"Almighty God and Father, of whose only gift it cometh that the earth is made to yield its increase for the sustenance of man, vouchsafe, we beseech Thee, to accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, that Thou hast crowned the year with Thy goodness, and caused the earth to bring forth abundantly, that it might give seed to the sower and bread to the eater. We acknowledge, O Lord, that it is of Thy great mercy that the evils of want and scarceness are not added to the dangers of warfare abroad and the terrors of pestilence at home. We might have sown much and brought in little; the heaven might have been stayed from dew, and the earth stayed from her fruit. But Thou hast dealt graciously with Thine unworthy servants, and hast blessed the labours of the husbandman, and filled our garners with all manner of store. And now, Lord, we entreat Thee, together with these temporal mercies, to bestow the inestimable gift of Thy Holy Spirit, that a due sense of Thy goodness towards this land may awaken in us a more sincere repentance toward Thee, and a more earnest faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Grant that the dangers by which we are still threatened—the pestilence which walketh in darkness, and the sword which destroyeth at noonday—may lead us to a more active obedience to

Thy laws, a more earnest endeavour to conform to Thy will and to advance Thy glory. Dispose the hearts of those to whom abundance has been given, to use that abundance in relieving the necessities of the poor and destitute; that whilst many have gathered plenty, none may pine in want and penury. Thus may Thy judgments and Thy mercies alike work together for the spiritual benefit of all the people of this land, and tend to graft in their hearts an increasing love and fear of Thee, our only refuge in the time of trouble.* Hear, we beseech Thee, O Lord, these our humble petitions, and receive these our thanksgivings, for His sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen."

4. Conflagration at Memel. —The town and port of Memel, situated on the Baltic, and just within the Prussian boundaries on the side of Russia, has always been a place of considerable importance; its merchants, and the agents of foreign mercantile houses, transacting a very large business in corn, timber, flax, hemp, tallow, and other raw materials, which are the produce of those parts. The blockade of the Russian ports by the Allied fleets, and the neutrality of Prussia, have rendered it a place of immense activity at the present moment. Not only has its natural trade in Prussian produce been stimulated by the restriction of the supply market, but the produce of Russia has been sent, both by land and water carriage, in immense quantities to this *entrepôt*, whence they can be safely sent to the markets of western Europe; the maxim that "free bottoms make free goods," and the course of not inquiring into the origin, not only covering the goods in neutral bottoms, but authorising British ships to carry them.

In this crowded scene of commercial activity, a fearful conflagration broke out on the 4th of October, which continued burning for some days, and destroyed the greatest part of the town, including the custom-house, the banks, churches, and immense warehouses, stacks of timber, hemp, flax, and tallow. The fire commenced at the west end of the town; and as a strong west wind was unfortunately blowing, the flames swept along the timber-built streets with frightful rapidity, whole streets being in flames at the same time. The fire crossed the river or port, and consumed the larger portion of the town which lies to the east of it. In a few hours the conflagration had spread from the spot on which it broke out to a distance of more than an English mile. In crossing the river the flames caught some boats laden with hemp and other inflammable articles; but, fortunately, the numerous shipping which crowded the narrow port were removed from the line taken by the fire. For a fortnight after, the flames were continually breaking out afresh in the masses of half-consumed ruins. By this calamity more than 5000 persons were rendered houseless, many commercial firms ruined, many families deprived of all they possessed, and infinite loss inflicted on the com-

* To be added where the cholera prevails:

"And may the frequent instances of mortality which we have seen remind us all of the nearness of death, and of the judgment that is to follow: that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of Him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers."

mercial community. Many English firms are large sufferers.

6. Dreadful Conflagration at Newcastle. — Shortly after midnight a conflagration broke out in the borough of Gateshead, which, for the extent of its ravages, the value of the property destroyed, and the number of lives lost, has no parallel, in England at least, in modern times.

About half-past 12 in the morning, a fire was observed to have broken out in the worsted manufactory of Messrs. Wilson and Son, Hillgate, Gateshead, "which spread with inconceivable rapidity, and, notwithstanding the prompt attendance of the police, firemen, and military, with the town and military engines, the large building, in less than an hour, was one mass of flames. Adjoining the manufactory was a bond warehouse, in which was stored a quantity of sulphur, nitre, and it is said seven tons of gunpowder. So large a fire naturally attracted an immense number of spectators; and about 3 o'clock, when the whole range of Mr. Wilson's buildings was in flames, the inflammable material in the adjoining warehouse exploded, shaking the whole district within a radius of 20 miles, and scattered the burning mass of material in every direction. On the first shock, many people were buried amid the mass of rubbish which fell in the neighbourhood of the fire; and a company of Cameronians, who had broken into a large building used as a Wesleyan chapel in the Churchway, with the view of operating with their engine on the fire beneath, were covered up by the ruins of the old chapel, which also fell immediately after the explosion. A prodigious quantity of burning material was thrown across the Tyne, and scores of people upon Newcastle Quayside were thrown down, and many of them rendered insensible by the shock. The mass of burning embers which flew from Gateshead set fire to the ships in the river, and, passing over the quay, pitched upon the dense range of buildings used as offices and warehouses by the Newcastle merchants, which, in an incredibly short period, became one mass of flames. The scene that followed baffles all description; the houses and buildings on both sides of the river were one sheet of fire. The vapour from the burning sulphur came in dense masses across the river, causing scores of people to fall down insensible; and in every direction the affrighted inhabitants of the lanes and alleys bordering the Quayside, Newcastle, and in the lower part of Gateshead, might be seen flying in every direction as before an earthquake. Expresses were sent off to Shields, Sunderland, Hexham, and other towns, to bring thence the fire-engines and fire-brigades. The powerful river engine was also brought up from Shields harbour. By 8 o'clock in the evening the fire had been so far checked that no fears were felt that it would extend beyond Hillgate in Gateshead, and the Quayside in Newcastle; but at a later hour the flames burst out with redoubled fury in the large steam-mill and timber-yard of Messrs. Davidson in Gateshead, and threatened to destroy all the valuable river-side property on that side the water. It spread to a mass of dwelling-houses, and thence to a timber-yard; St. Mary's Church next caught, but was saved by great exertions. The engines had ar-

rived from all the neighbouring towns, and the powerful river engines from Sunderland and Shields; and these, with the town engines and those belonging to the military, poured incessantly vast bodies of water upon the flames. As the fire in Newcastle seemed quite subdued, the fire-engines were removed from the smouldering ruins there, and sent across the river to Gateshead. By their combined exertions, with the aid of gunpowder in destroying some houses which would have conducted the flames to other parts, the fire was confined to the area in which it had raged. Large bodies of police from the neighbouring towns, and the troops stationed thereabouts, gave valuable assistance, and suffered severely from the explosion and the falling ruins. By 5 or 6 o'clock A.M., of Saturday, the fury of the conflagration had been subdued; but the flames broke out at different times in various masses of half-consumed buildings, which demanded the utmost exertions of the firemen to keep under. Their labours were rendered the more hazardous, that from the ruins issued immense volumes of vapour produced by the thousands of tons of sulphur, nitre, and other stores which had been deposited in the burning warehouses, and which were still slowly burning. Thick blue and yellow smokes covered the district, through which it was impossible to pass more than a few yards. Great masses of wall or chimney stacks, the fronts of houses, or smoking beams, were continually falling, and rendered the task of searching the ruins too hazardous. On Monday afternoon, the ruins continued to pour forth masses of smoke, and occasionally burst into flames, and the engines were kept continually employed in checking these outbreaks. On Wednesday afternoon they were still smouldering, and the river engines occasionally poured immense quantities of water upon spots which appeared to threaten danger. The area over which the conflagration extended on the side both of Newcastle and Gateshead was considerable; and from the quays, which extend along the river side, being in fact the port of Newcastle, the property destroyed was of very great value. But beside the ravages of the fire, the damage done by the explosion was very considerable. Many houses were shattered or unroofed, particularly on the side of Gateshead, where the force was opposed by rising ground; but over a large extent of Newcastle, the immense masses of burning materials, beams, stones, and brickwork, projected from the ruined buildings into the houses, had produced an effect resembling a town which had been severely bombarded by a besieging force.

This explosion appears to have been of a most terrible description. The excitement even of local journalism seems scarcely able to overpass the reality.

"About a quarter-past 3 o'clock almost every inhabitant of the town, and for a considerable distance in the outskirts, was aroused by a terrible shock which shook the buildings to their very foundations, and left people in breathless momentary excitement for their very lives, not knowing whether the next moment the buildings in which they had been reposing would not immediately bury them in the ruins. Within a radius of a very considerable distance from

the explosion there is scarcely a house which has not suffered by the destruction of roofing, windows, window-shutters, or the consequent loss of other property. Such a wreck as many of the streets of the town at this moment present can be compared only to the aspect which it might be expected to assume after a bombardment."

"The fire continued to press towards the river, and it now attacked the last warehouse of the block. This was considered to be a 'double fire-proof' structure. It was lined throughout with iron sheeting, and supported on metal pillars and floors. The brickwork parted from the sheeting and crumbled away, and nothing remained but the red-hot skeleton of the building. This was the centre of fatal attraction on which all eyes were bent; and it was from this that the fire sprung across the river, igniting Newcastle, and spreading wounds and death in its passage.

"As soon as the flames reached this compound, which was, in fact, nothing but a huge fulminating mixture, there occurred an explosion which no pen can describe, and which made Newcastle and Gateshead shake to their foundation and their very suburbs. The High Level Bridge shook like a piece of thin wire, and the surface of the river was suddenly agitated as if by a storm. The shock was felt in every street. The front doors of many persons' dwellings were violently opened, and the shutters of the shops, particularly towards the quay, were shaken from their fastenings and strewed about the pavement. Every family was suddenly aroused, and their various members rushed together into the streets to inquire the cause of their sudden and unexplained terror."

The noise and effect of the explosion were felt over a large district, particularly on the eastern sea-bord, where it was distinctly perceptible from Blyth, in Northumberland, to Seaham, six miles to the south of Sunderland. The concussion shook all the buildings and manufactories along the shores of the Tyne between Newcastle and Shields, extinguishing the lights and causing the people to rush out in terror. At Shields and other towns, the houses were shaken; it is even said, that at Seaton Delaval, 14 miles off, water-tubs were overturned by the shock. Numerous light articles, such as burning wood, paper, &c., were carried great distances; and the watch-dogs and animals over a wide district of country were alarmed.

The loss of life and injury to the person occasioned by this catastrophe were very considerable. Among the deaths most particularly to be noticed are those of Ensign Paynter, of the 26th Cameronians, and Corporal Stephenson, of the same regiment, who perished in their exertions to subdue the flames and protect property; Mr. Bertram, merchant and magistrate; Mr. Sharp, a gentleman of independent means; Mr. Dobson, architect; and four persons of the name of Hart, all of one family. Upwards of 40 bodies were recovered from the ruins; but there are good grounds for supposing that the number who perished was not short of 50. Many of those who thus died were suffocated by the fumes of the sulphur and nitre; some were killed by the force of the explosion. One man was blown entirely across

the river from Gateshead to Newcastle: his corpse was broken into a confused mass. Many of the corpses were so consumed by the fire, that they could only be identified by ornaments which had resisted the heat.

The wounded were very numerous. More than 50 persons were removed to the Infirmary; upwards of 50 to the Dispensary; and very many more to their own houses. Of the wounded, not a few died. Among the persons who received injuries, were 40 or 50 of the soldiers, chiefly by the ruins falling on them; two of their officers, Captains Hussey and Whinfield, narrowly escaped suffocation. Two of the fire-brigade were killed on the spot; many others received injuries, of whom one, at least, died.

The people of Newcastle, terrified by the nature and extent of the calamity, were strongly persuaded that such an explosion could only occur from the ignition of vast quantities of gunpowder; and numerous persons were found who declared that they had been employed in conveying large consignments of that article to and from the warehouses, and that many tons were lying therein at the time of the conflagration. A very strict investigation was made by the magistrates into the origin of the calamity, and the cause of the fearful destruction that had ensued. This inquiry was assisted by an eminent Engineer officer sent by the Government, Captain Ducane, and by Professor Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, who was sent for the purpose of investigating the cause of the explosion.

Of the origin of the fire no account or even suggestion could be obtained; nor could any direct reason be given which would account for the terrific explosion. It was ascertained, beyond doubt, that no gunpowder was stored on any of the premises; but the storekeeper of the warehouse in which the explosion occurred gave an account of the merchandise deposited therein, which included a prodigious amount of materials of a terrific character.

There were, he said, on the lower flat, on Thursday, 200 tons of iron, about 800 tons of lead, about 70 tons of magnesia, 130 *tons of nitrate of soda*, about 300 *tons of brimstone*, and about 80 tons of guano, and some alum (about 10 tons). He believed that there was more sulphur in the lower flat than he had stated; it was kept loose. There would be between 400 and 500 tons of it. There were upwards of 400 *tons of sulphur* in bulk on the second flat, about 40 tons of yellow ochre, about 10 *tons of peat ash*, about 5 tons of arsenic, about 250 tons of guano in bags, about 10 tons of magnesia in casks, about 5 tons of alum in casks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of coal tar in three casks, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a ton of zinc in cases, and a case of yellow metal, about 5 cwt.; about 20 tons of pumicestone, and 30 tons of copperas. On the third flat there were about 10 tons of pumicestone, *about* 500 *tons of sulphur*, about 5 tons of tin in boxes, between 80 and 90 tons of bone ashes. On the fourth flat there were about 170 tons of salt in bulk, *about* 500 *tons of sulphur*, about 17 tons of pumicestone. On the fifth flat there were about 70 tons of salt, and about 180 *tons of sulphur*. On the sixth flat there were about 50 tons of manure. They had a seventh flat to the building, but

there was nothing in it. The total *amount of sulphur on the premises at the time of the fire, he had little doubt, would be about* 3,000 *tons; nitrate of soda,* 130 *tons;* salt, 240 tons; peat ash, about 10 tons—the peat ash was lying loose.

Thus, beside those articles which are not consumable, or at most, subject only to destruction by fire, there was a fearful mass of material of the most combustible nature; but, singular to say, the sulphur, charcoal, nitrate of soda, or other articles named, do not, by any process of mixture, form an explosive compound resembling gunpowder. It appeared, however, from experiments made by a practical chemist of the place —than whom there are none better —that if water was added to these, or some of them, while mixed together under great heat, a very great explosion would take place; and he accounted for the first minor explosion which had occurred as arising from the addition of small quantities of water to the molten chemicals, and the great explosion to a very large body of water having suddenly gained access to the mass.

Professor Taylor came to a different conclusion. His theory is this: in a vault, many tons of nitrate of soda were piled over an equally large amount of sulphur; the vault was nearly full; its walls were a yard thick; the only vent was a door towards the Tyne. When the sulphur and nitrate ignited, there was an immense evolution of sulphurous acid gas and nitrogen; a ton only of each material would produce an enormous volume of gas, with a great expansive force; but when this gas was heated to a high temperature by the fire all around, the force would be quite sufficient to produce the explosion: the vault served to create a loaded mortar, of which Hillgate was the breech and the doorway the muzzle; and the fiery discharge was in the direction of Newcastle, with a tremendous back-action in the direction of Gateshead.

The value of the property destroyed by this terrible calamity has been estimated at a million sterling.

A subscription was set on foot for the relief of the personal sufferers by the catastrophe, and several thousand pounds were raised.

5. Siege of Sebastopol—The Flank March to Balaklava.—An *Extraordinary Gazette* was published this day, containing intelligence of the brilliant flank-march effected by the allied armies, whereby an impregnable position, with ports and harbours, was secured, and their future operations against Sebastopol rendered secure from a relieving force.

The despatch was addressed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Foreign Secretary, and is as follows:—

"September 30, 1854,
"At half-past 9, P.M.

"The allied armies established their basis of operations at Balaklava on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march without delay to Sebastopol. The *Agamemnon* and other vessels of war of the allies were in the port of Balaklava. There were facilities there for disembarking the battering train. It is stated that Prince Menschikoff was in the field at the head of 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements; that the fortified place of Anapa had been

burnt by the Russians; that its garrison was marching to the scene of action; and that a convoy of ammunition, escorted by Cossacks, had been taken and destroyed by an English detachment. The *Banshee*, the bearer of this news, left the Crimea the evening of the day before yesterday.

"STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

6. SINKING OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET. — Intelligence from the Crimea was received that the Russians had executed one of the most singular operations that have yet been performed in warfare—namely, that they had sunk a large part of their Black Sea fleet at the entrance to the harbour of Sebastopol. The account of this extraordinary transaction is thus given by a "Correspondent" from Constantinople, under date September 28th:—

"The most important event since the battle of the Alma is the sinking of a portion of the Russian fleet, which was reported yesterday, and fully confirmed today. The day after the action a rumour spread through the allied fleet that the Russian squadron, after so many months' confinement, was about to weigh anchor and try a desperate conflict with the force which had so long condemned it to inactivity. It is probable that the report was founded on some movements observed within the port by the cruisers outside. Certain it is, that when the *Retribution*, which Admiral Dundas, who commands that part of the squadron not actively engaged, had sent to the mouth of the harbour, arrived, five Russian sail of the line and two frigates were seen drawn up, with their broadsides to the entrance, as if to defend the passage. But it soon appeared that a sacrifice, after the fashion of Moscow, was contemplated by the Russian commandant. While the English were looking on, the seven vessels began slowly to sink at their moorings, and within half an hour they lay at the bottom, with nothing visible but the summits of their masts, effectually barring the entrance against any force for many a month to come. This desperate expedient proves at once the apprehensions and the obstinacy of Prince Menschikoff, should he really be present in the Crimea, as is stated and generally believed. Nothing but the fear which such an event as the battle of the Alma spread around could have inspired such a resolution, which may excite admiration in those who do not see in it the promptings of despair. Nine Russian vessels remain, according to the observation or surmise of the naval officers. Of these, seven are sail of the line, and two are steamers, one of them the celebrated *Vladimir*. This event happened on the 23rd."

The false intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol, brought "by a Tatar," says "of the Russian fleet six sail of the line were sunk." Considering the rapidity with which the news of the battle of the Alma was spread over Europe, and that the Tatar's falsehoods were almost contemporaneous, it is scarcely probable that this paragraph could have been based on the real event of the voluntary immolation of their ships by the Russians. The apparent verification of the report is, however, remarkable

This proceeding of the Russian commanders occasioned great surprise; and certainly not less, that Prince Menschikoff is at the head of the Russian Navy. Whether

this was the best use he could have made of his fleet is a question for the military critic and historian of this war; it seems doubtful whether, considered as a material barrier, the sunken ships were of much avail, since it is not probable that the ships of our fleet could have ventured into the harbour under the fire of the tremendous batteries which line both sides of the interior. The chief advantage derivable from the unprecedented sacrifice would seem to be that a large number of heavy guns, manned by seamen gunners, became available for arming the bastions and lines on the land side.

Repeated instances have occurred of the commanders of a threatened fortress sinking one or more ships in order to obstruct the channel from seaward; but the sacrifice of a fleet sufficient to fight a naval action is probably unprecedented in history.

7. Death of Marshal St. Arnaud. — The Government issued an *Extraordinary Gazette*, announcing the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, the victorious commander of the French army at the battle of the Alma.

"Constantinople, Sept. 30, 1854; 10 P.M.

"Marshal St. Arnaud is dead. His remains have just arrived here on board the *Bertholet*, which is appointed to convey them to France. This vessel brings news from the Crimea up to the 29th, in the morning. It was supposed that Prince Menschikoff had returned to Sebastopol. The allies were on the point of commencing the siege. General Canrobert had succeeded to the command of the French army."

The corpse of the Marshal arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 11th. As the *Bertholet* entered the harbour the ships hoisted their flags half-mast high. The body was removed, under a fire of minute-guns, to the cathedral, through lines of the troops in garrison. In the cathedral it was placed under a catafalque in the centre, and the services of the Roman Catholic Church were read On the following morning, after a solemn service, the body was removed to Paris. Madame St. Arnaud was with her husband when he died, and accompanied his remains.

The following letter was written by the Emperor to the widow of his deceased friend and marshal:—

"St. Cloud, October 16.

"Madame la Maréchale — No one, you know, participates more than I in the grief which oppresses you. The Marshal joined my cause on the day when, in leaving Africa to take the portfolio of the War Department, he assisted in re-establishing order and authority in this country. He associated his name with the military glories of France on the day when, having decided upon landing in the Crimea, in spite of timid counsels, he gained, with Lord Raglan, the battle of the Alma, and opened to our army the road to Sebastopol. I have, then, lost in him a devoted friend in difficult positions, as France has lost in him a soldier always ready to serve her in the moment of danger. Doubtless, so many claims to my gratitude and that of the public are insufficient to soften a grief like yours, and I therefore will only assure you that I transfer to you and

to the family of the Marshal the sentiments with which he inspired me. Receive, Madame la Maréchale, the sincere expression of them.

"NAPOLEON."

Our Sovereign expressed her condolence with Madame St. Arnaud, in suitable terms, through the French Ambassador.

The final resting-place of the brave soldier, whose singular fate it had been just to outlive a great victory, was a vault in the Invalides, in which his body was deposited with great military pomp. Lord Arthur Hay, Sir Harry Smith, Colonel Taylor, and Colonel Holditch, were present officially, in quality of representatives of the British army.

The Emperor has granted Madame St. Arnaud a pension from the public funds of 20,000 francs, and a similar amount from his privy purse.

13. THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—Her Majesty has issued a commission, directed to the Prince Albert and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, empowering them to raise and distribute a "Patriotic Fund," for relief of the orphans and widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines who may fall in the present war. This institution, founded on the Patriotic Fund of Lloyd's during the last war, found great favour in the sight of the public. The large cities contributed immense sums; country districts sent their thousands; and smaller localities, societies, clubs, and private individuals vied in the amount and promptitude of their subscriptions. Before the end of the year the sums received by the Treasurers exceeded three-quarters of a million, and those not yet remitted raised that amount beyond a million.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED FUND.—When the details of the glorious victory on the Alma arrived, the public feeling was much roused by the alleged insufficient provision made for the wounded. Sir Robert Peel wrote a letter to *The Times* newspaper, suggesting that a public subscription should be raised, for the purpose of providing for the wounded such articles as might be conducive to their health and comfort, but were not provided at the public expense; and he enclosed a cheque for £200. *The Times* undertook to receive the contributions; in seven days they amounted to 7,000*l.*, and before the list was closed, to 12,429*l.*

When the fearful sufferings of our gallant army forced themselves on the conviction of an unwilling public, *The Times* sent a commissioner of their own to superintend the distribution of the means thus placed at their disposal. The frightful insufficiency of the official arrangements in the East rendered this fund a blessing of incalculable value, soothed the sufferings of thousands, saved the lives of hundreds who would otherwise have perished under official incompetence, and taught that, even under such unparalleled misery and confusion, there was a way to order and comfort.

The fund having been expended—and in no small degree in supplying necessaries which it was the duty of the Government to afford—the good produced by its judicious distribution was so universally acknowledged that a strong feeling was evinced that it should be continued. The subscription list being re-opened in consequence,

the original sum was raised in a few days to 25,462*l.*

THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS IN THE EAST.—There is one of the stern inflictions of war which precedes the actual dangers of the battle, or the pestilence of the camp, and which has hitherto been taken into little practical account—the poverty and hardship inflicted on the wives and families of soldiers ordered on service. From the moment the order of march arrives, the wife and children of the soldier are thrown upon the mercy of their relatives, or the hard charity of the parish. This state of desolation continues as long as the campaign lasts; and falls with singular injustice—for should the husband fall in battle, or die of disease, his wife and family receive assistance from the country or from the Patriotic Fund; while the family of the soldier who survives his comrade and lives on to fight fresh battles for his country is left in destitution. The English army is peculiarly subject to this evil, from the permanent enlistment of the soldier, and the long peace—both circumstances which have induced numerous marriages. And although, no doubt, foreign service is the condition of a soldier's life, and to make a national provision for his family whenever he is ordered to the colonies or a foreign garrison would be beyond the case, yet it appeared to some benevolent individuals that the sudden occurrence of a war in a distant land, when the whole of our disposable forces was ordered out, was an occasion that called for extraordinary consideration. A society was therefore embodied, entitled "The Central Association, in Aid of the Wives and Families of Soldiers Ordered on Active Service." Its object was to grant assistance to the wives and families of *living* soldiers serving in the East, by pecuniary aids; by clothing; by finding situations or employment for those who were able to work; by finding industrial occupation for their children, or taking care of those who were helpless.

The country felt the justice of the soldiers' claim so strongly that subscriptions poured in with great rapidity, so that by the end of the year upwards of 100,000*l.* was received.

In the first instance the aid of the Association was not confined to the families of the living. To the 31st of December the widows and children of soldiers who had died from shipwreck, disease, or the sword, received their bounty. After that date, such objects of charity were transferred to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

Thus, three great funds are in existence, supplied by private benevolence, for the relief of our soldiers and their families—the Central Association, which gives aid to the wives, children, and dependent relatives of living soldiers; the Sick and Wounded Fund, which supplies comfort and relief to the disabled soldier; and the Patriotic Fund, which takes charge of the widows and children of those who are slain or die in the service of their country—whether of the land or sea service. There is also a fund having objects similar to the two first-named societies, specially applicable to the sailors and marines; and numerous small associations for providing

books, religious reading, and other matters tending to the comfort and solace of those suffering, directly or indirectly, from the war.

15. Extraordinary and Extensive Robbery.—A very extensive robbery, singularly planned and executed, has been perpetrated on the premises of Mr. Baumgart, an extensive jeweller and watchmaker, 223, Regent-street. About a fortnight ago, three well-dressed men called upon Mr. Baumgart, and inquired if they could be accommodated with apartments; and the negotiation succeeding, they engaged the first floor, which is over the shop, and at once took possession. It was Mr. Baumgart's custom—surely a culpable one in the case of property of the description he dealt in—on the closing of the business at night to take away the keys, leaving no person whatever in charge of the premises. The shop is quite separate from the rest of the premises, and considerable pains are taken for its security. These circumstances must have become known to the thieves, who arranged their plans accordingly; for, when the shopman arrived on Monday morning, and was proceeding in his task of taking down the shutters, he perceived, to his great alarm and astonishment, that the shop was in the utmost disorder, watches, rings, and jewellery being strewed about in all directions. Police Sergeant Burnett, who happened to be passing, was called in to investigate the affair. Directly Burnett entered the shop, his attention was attracted to a thick knotted rope hanging from a large aperture in the ceiling, and on proceeding up stairs to the first floor he found that the thieves had cut away a space in the flooring and ceiling sufficiently large to lower one of their companions to the shop below, where he speedily made a clearance of all that was valuable, and afterwards joined his companions with the plunder, when they all left the house by the street door, leaving several burglars' instruments, consisting of centre-bits, chisels, "jemmies," and a small saw, behind them. On looking over the stock, about 150 gold watches, a number of gold chains, rings, and pins, of the value of upwards of 1500*l*., were missing.

22. The Fate of Franklin and his Crews.—Dr. Rae, the celebrated Arctic traveller, landed at Deal on Sunday, and proceeding at once to the Admiralty, made the following communication to the Board.

"Repulse Bay, July 29, 1854.

"Sir,—I have the honour to mention, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, during my journey over the ice and snow this spring, with the view of completing the survey of the West shore of Boothia, I met with Esquimaux in Pelly Bay, from one of whom I learnt that a party of 'White men' (Kabloonans) had perished from want of food some distance to the westward, and not far beyond a large river containing many falls and rapids. Subsequently, further particulars were received, and a number of articles purchased, which places the fate of a portion, if not of all, of the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's long-lost party beyond a doubt—a fate as terrible as the imagination can conceive.

"The substance of the information obtained at various times and

from various sources was as follows.

"In the spring four winters past (spring 1850), a party of 'White men,' amounting to about 40, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux, who were killing seals near the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island. None of the party could speak the Esquimaux language intelligibly; but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ship, or ships, had been crushed by ice, and that they were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom except one officer looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions; and they purchased a small seal from the natives. At a later date the same season, but previously to the breaking up of the ice, the bodies of some thirty persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey to the N.W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River (named by the Esquimaux Oot-ko-hi-ca-lik), as its description and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried (probably those of the first victims of famine); some were in a tent or tents; others under the boat, which had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulders, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.

"From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our wretched countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging existence.

"There appeared to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs or cases containing it; and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high-water mark, having probably been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, compasses, telescopes, guns (several double-barrelled), &c.; all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and, together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could get. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough sketch of the crests and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company on my arrival in London.

"None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the 'Whites,' nor had they ever been at the place where the bodies were found; but had their information from those who had been there, and who had seen the party when travelling.

* * * *

"I have, &c.,

"John Rae, C.F.,

"Commanding Hudson's Bay
"Company's Arctic Expedition."

"List of articles purchased from

the Esquimaux, said to have been obtained at the place where the bodies of the persons reported to have died of famine were found: 1 silver table-fork—crest, an animal's head with wings, extended above; 3 silver table-forks—crest, a bird, with wings extended; 1 silver table-spoon—crest, with initials 'F. R. M. C.' (Captain Crozier, *Terror*); 1 silver table-spoon and 1 fork—crest, bird, with laurel branch in mouth, motto, 'Spero meliora'; 1 silver table-spoon, 1 tea-spoon, and 1 dessert-fork—crest, a fish's head looking upwards, with laurel branches on each side; 1 silver table-fork—initials, 'H. D. S. G.' (Harry D. S. Goodsir, assistant-surgeon, *Erebus*); 1 silver table-fork—initials, 'A. M'D.' (Alexander M'Donald, assistant-surgeon, *Terror*); 1 silver table-fork—initials, 'G. A. M.' (Gillies A. Macbean, second master, *Terror*); 1 silver table-fork—initials, 'J. T.'; 1 silver dessert-spoon—initials, 'J.S.P.' (John S. Peddie, surgeon, *Erebus*); 1 round silver plate, engraved, 'Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.;' a star or order, with motto, 'Nec aspera terrent, G. R. III., MDCCCXV.'"

Dr. Rae states that there is no reason to suspect that any violence had been offered to the wanderers by the natives—they had perished from hunger. It is supposed that some few may have survived to the end of May, 1850, when shots were heard. Both Sir James Ross and Captain Bellot must have been within a few miles of the spot to which our unfortunate countrymen had struggled on in their desperate march.

This melancholy discovery finally extinguished any hope that might yet have lingered in the breasts of the sanguine as to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions.

25. Mercantile Frauds.—*Central Criminal Court.*—Joseph Windle Cole, 45, described in the calendar as a merchant, was placed at the bar to plead to several indictments charging him with having obtained large sums of money by false pretences. He was also charged jointly with a person named Maltby with conspiring to obtain money by false pretences.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to the whole of the indictments.

The first case taken charged the prisoner with having obtained from Messrs. Lang and Co. an order for the payment of 10,000*l.* by means of false pretences.

The counsel for the prosecution stated, that the prisoner had moved in a most respectable position; he had been a merchant of the city of London, and his mercantile transactions were upon the most extensive scale. The offence imputed to him was, that he had taken advantage of this position and his knowledge of the course of mercantile transactions to abuse the confidence that must necessarily be reposed in a person filling such a condition of life, and to commit frauds to a vast extent by the deposit of fraudulent warrants for property, which he represented was at his disposal, but which in reality had no existence whatever. It was the custom of merchants who imported foreign goods into this country to place them at certain wharfs, which were legal places of deposit, under the control of the Crown, and the proprietors of these wharfs gave warrants for

such property to those who had the legal title to the goods, and, upon their endorsing them, these instruments were as negotiable as an Exchequer-bill, or bill of exchange, and large sums of money were constantly advanced upon them, the real security, of course, being the goods for which the warrants were issued. The prosecutors of the present indictment were Messrs. Lang, Campbell, and Co., who carried on the business of colonial brokers, and they had had several transactions with the prisoner in that capacity prior to the month of July in last year. At that period the prisoner was anxious to borrow a large sum of money upon the security of some warrants for tin and spelter, which he represented were bonded at a wharf called Hagan's Wharf, in Southwark, of which a person named Maltby, who was included with the prisoner in the present charge, but who had absconded, was the proprietor. After some negotiation the prosecutors consented to advance the sum of 10,000*l.* to the prisoner, and he handed them over two warrants for a large quantity of tin and spelter, purporting to have been brought to this country by two vessels, called the *Diana* and the *Pearl*, and the value of which was taken at 108*l.* per ton. The warrants represented the goods to be receivable upon the order of the prisoner's firm, Cole Brothers, and bore the prisoner's endorsement, and upon the completion of the transaction the prosecutor handed to the prisoner a check for 10,000*l.*; the whole of which sum came into his possession. Of course, not the slightest suspicion was entertained at the time of the genuineness of the transaction; but early in the present year, from something that came to the knowledge of the prosecutors, they were induced to make inquiries, which resulted in discovering that the warrants upon which this large sum of money had been advanced were entirely fictitious, and that no such goods as the tin and spelter referred to in them had ever been in the possession of Maltby, or were ever at Hagan's Wharf, and the prosecutor had lost the whole of the money. The prisoner had subsequently become bankrupt, and Maltby absconded and could not be made amenable to justice. No doubt could exist that a deliberate scheme had been concocted by Maltby and the prisoner for the purpose of carrying out a most gigantic fraud upon the mercantile community of this city.

Mr. Lang, a colonial broker, stated that his firm had long acted as the prisoner's brokers. In July, 1853, prisoner applied to them for an advance of 40,000*l.* They agreed to advance 30,000*l.*; on security of tin, spelter, and cochineal, represented as lying at Maltby's Sufferance Wharf, known as Hagan's Wharf. On receiving the warrants, they paid to the prisoner 10,000*l.* on account. Circumstances having caused suspicion, witness attempted to get possession of the goods; and afterwards applied to be allowed to see them. Prisoner refused. The transactions of witness's firm with the prisoner amounted to 106,000*l.*

A clerk of the prosecutors' deposed, that he had sent lightermen to Maltby's wharf to obtain the delivery of the goods, under the pretext that they had sold part of them. As the lightermen

were unable to obtain them, witness went to Maltby and demanded to be shown them. Maltby took him into a warehouse, which was in fact not his own, but belonged to Messrs. Grove, and showed witness a quantity of tin and spelter, corresponding with the particulars mentioned in the warrant.

Messrs. Grove stated, that they had received the tin and spelter referred to by the last witness from the prisoner, and had given the proper warrants for them. These warrants had all been duly endorsed over to other parties, and the witnesses still held the goods for those parties.

The defence raised for the prisoner was, that he might have made a mistake in the hurry of business; or that more probably he was deceived by Maltby, who was the really guilty party.

He was found "Guilty" without hesitation, and sentenced to the extreme punishment appointed by the law—four years' penal servitude.

The other principal, Maltby, was afterwards captured.

25. ACCIDENT IN A CHAPEL.—A groundless panic which occurred in the South-street Chapel, Cork, gave rise to a scene of great confusion and disaster. The Redemptorist Fathers were exercising their ministry in the city; and at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 25th inst. a lecture was to be given in the above building by one of them. The chapel was crowded to suffocation. At about 8 P.M. a sudden crash was heard, occasioned by the breaking of a long form, on which a number of persons were standing. The noise thus caused was heard by all present, but as, from the crowd, few persons could perceive the nature of the accident, it was universally conceived that one of the galleries had given way. A cry was immediately raised, "The galleries are coming down!" followed by a sudden rush to the doors. The shock caused by the pressure of this immense body of persons, all striving to escape through the narrow doorways, threw down many persons, who, being unable to recover themselves, were trampled upon, and their cries added to the general alarm which prevailed. The terror augmented every instant, and soon many persons received serious injuries—being suffocated, or trampled under foot by those behind them. The anxiety to get out of the building still increased. Many to the right and left lay on the ground, crushed, bleeding, and insensible, and, to all appearance, dead. By great exertion the passages were cleared, and the wounded removed to the neighbouring houses. Twenty-three persons were found to be injured more or less seriously; five men and five women were removed to the infirmary in a very precarious state; and very many received slight hurts.

— WRECK OF THE "FORERUNNER" MAIL-STEAMER.—The contract mail-steamer *Forerunner* has been wrecked on the shore of Madeira, under circumstances of inexcusable folly. By this disaster Lieut. Child, of the Gold Coast Corps; Mr. Vertue, of Sierra Leone; Mrs. English, widow of Captain English; and two officers, six of the crew, and three marines—in all, fourteen persons—lost their lives.

The *Forerunner* left Sierra Leone on the 13th of October,

with numerous passengers, and a heavy freight. From the commencement the captain and crew exhibited their rashness and incompetence. On leaving the Bonny river the vessel struck on the bar three times, and again had a narrow escape from wreck on the Arguin banks. The captain seemed resolved to take all the most dangerous passages, and to be perfectly reckless of the danger he incurred, provided he could make a short cut. At the same time, the leadsman seemed quite unacquainted with the method of taking soundings, and gave palpably false reckonings. The *Forerunner* arrived at Madeira on the 24th, and left Funchal for Plymouth on the 25th, at 4 P.M., in fine clear weather. The captain ran the vessel most improperly and dangerously close to the beach, and no course was given to the helmsman to steer by; the vessel went "zig-zagging" down the coast. The evening was remarkable fine and bright, but in those regions the transition from light to darkness is very rapid. Accordingly, as the binnacle lamp was being lighted, Captain Kennedy, the late Governor of Sierra Leone, who was one of the passengers, and who was uneasy at the reckless navigation he had witnessed, thought to give a hint the captain to stand farther off the land, by asking him, "how many points he would haul up to the northward?" The captain instantly ordered to "starboard the wheel," which would have the effect of placing the ship's head more towards the land. In a very few seconds the vessel struck hard upon a rock, tearing like a piece of brown paper. Instantly the firemen and stokers rushed from below, and the sailors into the boats; there was a perfect abdication of all command, and a perfect cessation of all discipline. By the exertions of Captain Kennedy and of Lieut. Bedingfield, R.N., some order was restored, and some of the boats were got safely afloat. But a roller struck the vessel off the rock, she slid forward about half her length, and went down head-foremost in 120 feet water, carrying fourteen persons with her. Scarce ten minutes had elapsed from the time she struck to the time she foundered.

An inquiry was instituted by the Naval Commissioners of the Board of Trade into this culpable loss. They reported that "having carefully considered the evidence that has been brought before us respecting the loss of the said steam vessel, the *Forerunner*, and what Thomas Johnstone, the master, said in his defence,

"We are of opinion that the loss of the *Forerunner* was occasioned by her being negligently run upon a well-known rock, situate about 200 yards from the cliff of Fora, forming the eastern extremity of the island of Madeira, the land being at the time distinctly visible, and there being no necessity whatever for the vessel being so near that spot.

"That, previous to this, the vessel was kept unnecessarily, and sometimes dangerously, near to the shore.

"That, by the direction of the master, she was taken out of her direct route, where he had a channel open before him of nearly ten miles in width, apparently for the purpose of skirting the coast.

"That this unnecessarily close proximity to the rocks was such

that Captain Gregory remarked to the captain on the danger of passing so near; that afterwards the vessel struck and was found to be fast filling with water. The master then quitted his post, and went below to the cabin and occupied himself in saving the chronometers and money of the ship, instead of providing for the safety of his passengers and crew, and endeavouring to maintain the discipline of the ship, which especially became him as captain of the vessel at this, a moment of imminent peril."

The Commissioners then note the culpable conduct of the master on the African coast, and proceed—

"Putting these several circumstances together, and considering how frequently he has, by his misconduct, perilled the vessel and the lives of the several persons embarked in her, and being impressed most forcibly with his culpable abandonment of his post and of his authority, as captain of the vessel, in the hour of danger and at a moment when the preser vation of discipline and order was especially required, we are of opinion that he is, from incompetency, unfit to discharge the duties of a master of any British merchant vessel."

26. Great Fire at Liverpool.—A fire broke out near the docks at Liverpool, which destroyed some large warehouses full of valuable merchandise, and inflicted a loss on the proprietors estimated at 100,000*l*.

The conflagration first appeared about half-past 11 A.M., in one of the vaults of a large stack of bonded warehouses in Launcelot's Hay, in which was stored an immense quantity of spirits of wine, brimstone, tallow, turpentine, and much other inflammable material. The warehouses above and the adjoining buildings contained an immense mass of goods of the same nature. At first the fire seemed to be confined to the vaults in which it had originated; but numerous explosions occurred, as the spirits took fire, which shook the whole buildings, and it was evident that the warehouse, at least, would be destroyed. Unfortunately, the party walls of the vaults appear not to have been constructed of the same strength as the vaultings above them; for the fire soon undermined its way through six or seven adjoining cellars. The firemen, undeterred by the suffocating fumes of the burning sulphur, tallow, turpentine, and the other commodities, which filled the whole neighbourhood, poured immense volumes of water into the vaults; but without effect, for about 3 P.M. a great explosion took place, which drove back the firemen, and appeared to open the vaulting into the stores above, which were soon in flames. The intense heat within the burning buildings set on fire the stores in the two adjoining warehouses. These also were soon in a blaze. The flames then penetrated through air-holes which pass round the block of buildings, and ignited the contents of a fourth warehouse, which were also consumed.

The insurance offices state the amount of losses sustained by them by this fire at 95,000*l*., but it does not appear whether this is their valuation of the whole property destroyed.

— Railway Catastrophes in America.—A railway accident has occurred in the United States,

which, for loss of life, greatly exceeds any similar catastrophe which has occurred in Europe.

A train had left the station at Niagara Falls at 2 P.M. of the 25th, consisting of a first class and two second class passenger cars, one express, and one baggage car. An accident happened to the engine, which delayed the train considerably; but, a new engine being obtained, it proceeded on its route. At about 5·10 in the morning of the 26th, while between Chatham and Detroit, and in the midst of a vast swamp, the train came into collision with some gravel cars. The concussion was fearful. The engine was thrown over the embankment, and the express car was driven into the first and second class cars, which it crushed into mere splinters. Nearly the whole of the passengers in the second class cars were either killed or wounded. As it was perfectly dark at the time of the catastrophe, large fires were immediately made along the line. By their light a terrible scene was visible. The cars had been driven up into a heap, and crushed into fragments. Amongst the ruins the dead and dying were mixed up in a writhing mass: 47 persons—25 men, 11 women, and 11 children—were taken up dead, many of them mutilated in a most terrible manner; and full 50 more dangerously wounded; 30 others were more slightly injured.

A few days afterwards, on the 1st of November, another railway catastrophe occurred on the Rock Island Railroad. When near Minoka, the train ran over a horse; the concussion threw the engines and cars off the rail, and between 30 and 40 first class passengers were killed or wounded. Many of the latter were so dreadfully scalded that no hope of their recovery was entertained.

The October Gales.—During the month of October, chiefly from the 19th to the 24th, our coasts were visited by heavy gales. The effects were most severely felt on the north-east coast. Numerous vessels were sunk or driven on shore at Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Seaton. Most of these were colliers, which receive no great damage from being driven on shore, unless in very dangerous positions, and most of them were got off. Six timber-laden vessels from America got on shore; one in Robin Hood's Bay; some of the crew were drowned, and the vessel broken up. The *Regent*, which had on board 21 seamen she had rescued from the *Devonport*, on the banks of Newfoundland, was herself wrecked. Beside the vessels known to be stranded, it was much feared that several ships had foundered at sea, as many fragments, furniture, and corpses were seen floating. In the month of November, 131 vessels were wrecked or injured on our coasts.

The Siege of Sebastopol.—The intelligence received in England relative to the operations of the allied armies before Sebastopol at this time became extremely perplexing, and, consequently, the public were kept in continued doubt and anxiety. This arose from the singular circumstance that the intelligence from the Russian commanders in the beleaguered city was conveyed to St. Petersburgh, and thence retransmitted, by means of the electric telegraph, throughout Europe in much less time than the news of the same events could be forwarded by the

Allied commanders to their own Governments. The most speedy means of direct communication with France and England was by sending an express steam-boat to Varna, and a courier thence to Bucharest, and thence to Cronstadt in Transylvania, at which place the electric telegraph commences. Once arrived there, the news is spread over Europe with the speed of lightning. Owing to this state of things, a variety of important intelligence arrived in Paris at the same time from the two parties, which seemed irreconcilable; and as the different versions poured in, the anxiety became very great.

It had been known that the allied commanders had fixed the 17th of October as the day on which the land batteries and the fleets should open a simultaneous fire upon Sebastopol, which it was hoped would be so effectual as to enforce a speedy surrender.

The despatches of Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor, up to the 23rd, had been circulated, and made mention of a continued fire having been opened; but treated it with much indifference, merely stating that "the fortifications had suffered but little injury." While, therefore, the public were in much doubt whether the serious attack had really been made, on the 30th and 31st of October despatches came in from St. Petersburgh, claiming great successes for the Russians; referring, in fact, to the sortie and attack on the French and English positions on the 23rd, and to the battle of Balaklava, and the glorious but disastrous charge of the Light Cavalry on the 25th.

At the same time intelligence was received from the side of the Allies which gave reason to suppose that the fire had been opened with great success on the fortress. Unhappily, by a singular mischance, the despatch of Lord Raglan, which should have cleared up the history on our side, was thrown aside in the French post-office, and was not recovered until long after; and the French despatch was very reserved. It appeared in the result that the attack had been made both by sea and land on the 17th; that the fire of the English batteries had been powerful, well-sustained, and successful; but that that of the French had been overpowered by the fire of the enemy, that their magazines had been exploded, and their fire "snuffed out" in a few hours; that on the side of the harbour the attack of the fleets had also failed of success; that the French fleet, which attacked the southern fort, had greatly injured it, and had received much damage in return; that the English fleet had failed to silence Fort Alexander, although the upper tier of guns was destroyed; and that the ships had been very severely handled, both by the guns of the forts and by the batteries on the heights; in fact, that the grand attack had failed.

The conviction that this was the case, added to the Russian statements of their own success at Balaklava, caused much depression in the minds both of the French and English people, and was the first circumstance which impressed the idea that the Allied armies had a task of vast difficulty before them.

Two of the Russian despatches alluded to were as follows:—

"*St. Petersburg, Tuesday, October* 31.—A report of Prince Menschikoff, dated October 25, announces that General Liprandi had

attacked, on the 25th, a detached camp of the English, and is reported to have taken four redoubts which defended the camp. At the same time, an attack of cavalry is said to have caused a sensible loss to the English light cavalry."

"*Berlin, Wednesday, November* 1.—The following has been received here. 'St. Petersburg, October 31.—General Liprandi attacked the enemy's intrenched camp on the 25th. He took four redoubts and eleven cannon. The English cavalry was driven back, and lost nearly 500 horses. On the same day, our fire destroyed a French battery before Sebastopol. The defence was successfully continued. The attack from the sea was not renewed.'"

The despatches on the side of the Allies, relative to the bombardment, ran—

"*Varna, October* 21.—The fire of the land batteries was opened on the 17th against Sebastopol, at half-past 1. At the same time, the Allied fleets attacked the forts at the entry of the port; the English those on the left, the French those on the right. The English have blown up the exterior fortifications of the left. The French have silenced the fort of the Quarantine."

"*Bucharest, October* 24.—On the afternoon of the 17th of October the land batteries opened fire upon Sebastopol. The Allied fleets at the same time attacked the forts at the entrance of the harbour. The English fleet attacked the forts on the left side of the entrance to the harbour, and the French those on the right. The English fire blew up the left outer fortification; the French silenced the Quarantine Fort. The *Agamemnon* is reported to have suffered most. The *Retribution* had a mast carried away by a shot. A shell burst on board the French admiral's ship, *La Ville de Paris*, killing one aide-de-camp and wounding another. The loss in both fleets is reported to be 90 killed and 200 wounded. It was expected that Sebastopol would fall about the 25th of October."

NOVEMBER.

The Electric Telegraph.—This wonderful invention, which already covers Europe with a network of wires, and is rapidly intersecting the Peninsula of India, is now about to be conducted to a third quarter of the globe. The interposition of seas has proved no impediment to its instantaneous action, and it has already been registered in this work how it had been carried from Dover to Calais, and from England to Ireland in two places.

The great colony of the French in Algeria demands the instant attention of the central Government; and it is intended to carry the wires across the Mediterranean to Africa. A part of this marvellous undertaking has been successfully accomplished. In July last the wires of a submarine telegraph were laid down from Spezzia to the island of Corsica.

The starting-point from Europe is a spot called Santa Croce, on the right bank of the torrent Magra, which divides the Sardinian from the Tuscan territory; whence it is carried to the nearest point of Corsica. The distance, by actual measurement, is $65\frac{1}{2}$ nautical, or 75 English miles, and required 93 miles of cable. The

ingenious operators (Mr. Brett and his assistants) encountered considerable difficulty, owing to the depth of the sea and the roughness of the waves, and cross currents, by which the outer covering of the cable received injury. The depth of the sea along the line traversed by the cable varies continually; in some places soundings give 250 fathoms, in others 350.

From the injuries which the cable received, it was necessary to relay it in various parts, and it was some months before it got into satisfactory operation; but in November messages were readily conveyed between Genoa and Bastia.

This gigantic undertaking is the speculation of a private company, incorporated as the "Mediterranean Electric Telegraph Company;" but the interest on its capital is to a great extent guaranteed by the French and Sardinian Governments. From Corsica the main or trunk line will be carried to Sardinia; from thence a main branch will be carried across the Mediterranean to Bona, in Algeria; another to Malta, and thence probably to Egypt. From Egypt, it is speculated, it may be conveyed even to India, and there connected with the great lines which already form a system in our Eastern possessions.

A very important, but less difficult, undertaking of the same kind has also been accomplished at this time. A line called the Swedish-Danish telegraph has been laid down across the Sound, and messages are sent between Hamburgh and Stockholm.

1. Hurricane at Bombay.—At this period of the year hurricanes are not unfrequent on the west coast of India, and occasionally are very terrific. One of these, which was more destructive than any that had occurred for many years, devastated a large district of the Bombay Presidency on the 1st November.

"The tempest," says a local account, "burst upon us about midnight, from east and by south, veering round southerly, and slackening at south, redoubling its fury from the westward for about an hour at daybreak, and at 6 o'clock passing suddenly away; beautifully serene weather almost immediately succeeding. The hurricane was one of those well-defined whirling storms known by the name of cyclones. It seems to have originated 500 or 600 miles to the southward of us, and to have proceeded about 100 northerly. Its diameter was from 120 to 170 miles, and its centre, which travelled at the rate of from 12 to 15 miles an hour, passed some 10 miles to westward of us." The pressure of the wind at the worst moment of the storm was 35 pounds to the foot—so that nothing living on open ground could stand against it. There was great loss of life—three or four hundred persons, it is calculated; and great loss of property, variously estimated between 300,000*l.* and 1,000,000*l.* sterling. Five large ships and some 150 small ones were lost.

2. The Band of the Imperial Guides.—The Emperor of the French has established a picked *corps*, entitled "the Imperial Regiment of Guides," to which is attached a very splendid band. The members are 56 in number, under the conduct of M. Mohr, a musician of eminent ability. They are clad in a very showy uniform of amber crimson and green.

His Majesty permitted this chosen *troupe* to come to England, in order to assist at a grand concert at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

This great military fête was eminently successful. There were within the building no less than 13 military bands, viz. those of the French Imperial Regiment "Les Guides," the First Life Guards, the Second Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Sixth Dragoon Guards, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Fusilier Guards, the 18th Regiment, the 94th Regiment, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Sappers and Miners, and the Royal Marines. In the early part of the day these bands kept up continuous streams of music; the Guides from one gallery commencing with "God save the Queen," and the First Life Guards from an opposite gallery responding with "Partant pour la Syrie."

In the afternoon the bands removed to the terrace in front of the building, where they played a succession of fine pieces of music to the intense enjoyment of a vast assemblage. At the conclusion of the concert they returned to the interior, where they closed the fête by playing "God save the Queen," and "Partant pour la Syrie." These pieces were signals for a grand demonstration on the part of the visitors, who cheered long and lustily, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and demanded repeated *encores*. Not less than 40,000 persons visited the palace on this occasion. On the following Saturday the band again played at the palace. The large sum of 3598*l.* was realised to the Fund by these two fêtes.

The members of the band, conspicuous by their splendid apparel, the visible signs of the *entente cordiale* between the two countries, and coming on a mission which has the sympathy of the people, were the great lions of London during their sojourn. Wherever they appeared they were received with loud cheers, and were followed by large crowds when they visited the Docks, the Tower, the Bank, and the West-end spectacles.

They were commanded down to Windsor, where they played on the terrace; they also played before the residence of the French Ambassador at the Albert-gate, and gave a concert at Exeter-hall, for the French Charitable Association in London. They also dined with the bands of the Foot Guards. The Emperor bore their expenses; but the railways, steamboats, and public buildings were placed freely at their disposal.

4. Horrible Suicide near Leeds.—A young man, named George Towler, has committed suicide at Farnley Ironworks, near Leeds, under circumstances of a very horrible character. The deceased was a miner by trade, and resided with his father at Farnley-wood. For the past three months he has been labouring under great depression of spirits, and more recently had manifested symptoms which left no doubt as to his insanity. On Saturday night he went to bed about 11 o'clock; but during the night his father and mother heard him get up several times and walk about the room. About 1 o'clock he again got up and went down stairs and tried the house-door, but it was locked, and his father had taken the key into his own room. After searching about for some time, deceased became more violent, and to appease

him they gave him the key, and he unlocked the door and went out, having all his clothes on. A little before 2 o'clock two workmen at the Farnley Forge, named James Shires and Thomas Hirst, heard some one at the door of the cabin where they were, and on looking out they saw a bundle of clothes, and a short distance from them a man in a state of nudity. In reply to their inquiries as to what he was doing there, the man said some one had called him "mucky," and he had come to clean himself. Shires and Hirst were somewhat alarmed, and under the pretence of going to see what o'clock it was, Shires went for the watchman, leaving Hirst to look after the man. This, however, he appears to have done very unsatisfactorily, as he allowed the man to go away in the direction of one of the furnaces without taking any further notice of him. On the return of Shires, with a watchman, search was made, and, tracing footsteps in the direction of the furnace, they threw off the blast, and on the smoke clearing away discovered the lifeless body of the man extended upon the surface of the molten mass. As early as the deleterious vapours rising from the furnace would permit, they dragged it, but succeeded in recovering only a portion of the vertebræ, blackened, and freed from all muscle and flesh. The furnace contained about 50 tons of molten metal.

4. Siege of Sebastopol.—*The Battle of Balaklava; the Land and the Sea Attack.*—The Secretary of War communicated the following despatch relative to the battle of Balaklava. The communication is dated Nov. 4, 12·45, A.M., from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, dated October 28, at midnight:—

"The captain of an English steam-transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms in great part the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London by way of Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th. Their numbers are supposed to have been about 30,000 men. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even spiked the guns, which, seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon our troops. Three regiments of English Light Cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered immensely. The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. On the next day their position was attacked by a body of 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. The repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Generally, the loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and according to the report of wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Bujukdere, the belief continued that Sebastopol would be soon in the hands of the allies. This is nearly what has been gathered from several persons who were

eye-witnesses of what took place. The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official occasion. Among the names there is none of a general officer.

"STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

At the same time the *Times* published the following intelligence from their Correspondent at Paris, which conveyed the first certain information respecting the general attack on Sebastopol:—

"News has reached us to-day from Constantinople, by way of Trieste, to the 22nd. The bombardment of Sebastopol, which had commenced on the 17th, by land and sea, was continued on the 18th and 19th only from the land side. Five powder magazines had been exploded in the town, and five forts, including Fort Constantine, had been dismantled. The fire of the Russians was feebly maintained. The son of Osman Pasha and five Russian generals had been killed. Two sorties by the garrison had been repulsed, and three of the enemy's ships had been sunk in the port. The *Sanspareil*, the *Agamemnon*, the *Charlemagne*, and the *Ville de Paris* were damaged on the 17th. The last two have had only 25 men put *hors de combat*."

6. DREADFUL FIREWORK EXPLOSION.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, P.M., a terrible explosion took place in a firework manufactory in Coleman-street, St. George's-in-the-East.

For some years past, a man named Watson, who carried on the business of a dairyman, at No. 49½, in Coleman-street, had been in the habit of making fireworks to be sold on Guy Fawkes' day. This season, it is stated, he had been more than usually busy, and to complete an order had been obliged, with some of his family, to work all Sunday night. Mr. Watson had occasion to leave the house for a few minutes, and had barely entered the yard or court at the rear of the premises when he heard his wife crying out "Fire!" most frantically. Soon after a great explosion took place. Sheets of flame of different colours, with immense clouds of sparks and suffocating smoke, rushed out of every window. A chimney-sweep, who was passing at the moment, rushed into the building, and succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Watson and one of her children, though much burnt. Mr. Watson also made every exertion to get to his other children, who were in their beds asleep. In so doing he became surrounded with a sheet of sulphurous flame, by which his arms, face, and neck were terribly burnt, and he was at length obliged to give up the attempt as hopeless. Explosions followed in rapid succession: and when they had spent themselves, the flames rolled forth from the various windows and through the roof. The engines arrived, but two hours elapsed before the firemen could succeed in extinguishing the fire; when they made a search of the ruins for the purpose of finding the missing persons. After some time they discovered the bodies of three unfortunate children frightfully burnt. Mrs. Watson and the remaining child proved to be so fearfully burnt that they died in the hospital.

The cause of this distressing accident will show with what utter carelessness this dangerous and illegal manufacture is carried on. A girl employed in the work (who is severely injured) snuffed the candle with her fingers! As the

ignited wick burnt her fingers, she threw it on the floor upon an unfinished squib; which taking fire flew about the room and ignited the loose powder and materials in all directions.

11. Fatal Colliery Accident.—*Seven Lives Lost.*—An accident has occurred at the Bellfield, or Thistley-field Colliery, by which seven persons have lost their lives. The mine has been in work now about 11 years, and about 100 men and 120 boys were employed in it. The depth of the shaft is 75 yards. The men and coals are wound up and down upon an iron platform, known as a "cage," which is 4 feet 6 inches long by 3 feet wide. Fixed over the centre there is an iron rail, by which the platform is suspended to an iron rope by means of 23 links of a chain. This rail also serves as a handle for the men to hold when descending the shaft. Seven men and boys were placed on the platform for the purpose of descending the pit; but when about to be let down, they fancied something was giving way, and cried out. The engineer hastily reversed the motion; the chain was broken by the jerk, and the platform and the men on it fell to the bottom of the pit. The men were all killed; their bodies were dreadfully broken and mutilated.

— Atrocious Murder in Ireland.—In the village of Claremorris, in Mayo, lived a young man of thrifty habits, named Maurice Prendergast, about 23 years of age. His father and uncle, who were both dead, had been collectors of tolls and customs in the village, and he had in turn succeeded to the office. His uncle had also a son, some years the elder of Maurice; but he was of wild disposition and unsteady habits. When a youth, James Æneas Prendergast, in a drunken freak, mounted an unbroken horse, which threw him with great violence, causing an injury to his right leg, which left it bending under him, as if in a kneeling position, rendering it necessary that he should have a wooden leg. The cousins occupied separate cabins, but they remained on apparently good terms with each other. There continued, however, to be a marked difference in their modes of life, Maurice being sober and saving, while his cousin was reckless, violent, and dissolute. For some time past it was known that Maurice was saving money with the intention of emigrating to America, for the purpose of joining a relative who had gone out, and was doing well. When, therefore, about a month ago, the Prendergasts suddenly disappeared from the village, no surprise was created, the belief being that they had gone out together. No doubt was entertained on the subject until about a fortnight ago, when a sack, containing the trunk of a human body—the head and legs having been severed from it—was found floating in a pond or "pit," a short distance from the dwellings of the Prendergasts. The sack contained several heavy stones, which had no doubt kept the horrible witness under water. The pond was dragged, and another bag, containing the severed head, with the skull crushed as if by the blow of a hatchet, was brought to the surface; by the features it was seen that the murdered person was Maurice Prendergast. A further search resulted in the discovery of the legs, which had been thrown in without being wrapped up. The cottage of James,

the door of which had been carefully secured, was broken into; and terrible evidences were then discovered that it had been the scene of the crime. The wall against the fire-place was freely sprinkled with blood, leading to the supposition that the fatal blow had been dealt from behind, as the deceased was sitting by the fire; the floor was stained with blood; the police found also a joint of the vertebræ of a human neck, which, on being compared with the mutilated remains of the deceased, was found to correspond; in a neighbouring cottage was found a hatchet marked with clotted hair and blood, which had been left there by the prisoner, who had been known to purchase it a few days before the deceased disappeared. A warrant was immediately issued against James Prendergast, and the inquiries of the police elicited the fact that he had left the neighbourhood about a fortnight previously, accompanied by a single woman named Mary Connor, and that their probable destination was Liverpool, whence they intended to emigrate to America. A police officer proceeded to Liverpool, where he ascertained that the fugitives were in that town; that they had taken berths on board the *William Tapscott*, which was about to sail for New York; that Prendergast, being a cripple, was afraid that he would not be allowed to land in the United States; and that he had therefore been smuggled on board in a large box, as the luggage of Mary Connor. The police, accordingly, went on board the *William Tapscott*, lying in the river, outward bound, where they ascertained that the man of whom they were in quest had but a short time previously made his appearance on deck, being unable longer to remain shut up in the box, the precaution not having been taken to make air-holes. He had been seized as a "stow-away" and sent ashore in the steam-tug which had just left the ship. In going through the ship the officers recognised the young woman Connor, who was crying bitterly on deck, being under the impression that she would be compelled to sail alone. The officers then went on board the tug and arrested the murderer, who maintained the utmost indifference, and asserted that he knew nothing of the murder. The prisoner and the young woman have been sent to Ireland for examination.

11. Siege of Sebastopol.—The despatches from Lord Raglan and the commanders of the fleet, relative to the general attack on Sebastopol; those relating to the battle of Balaklava, and the glorious but fatal charge of the cavalry; and those which narrated the *sortie* of the Russians, their attack on the British position on the 26th, and their spirited repulse by the Second Division, were received and published in *Gazettes Extraordinary* of the 11th and 12th. The gallantry of the Highland Brigade, and the devoted bravery of the light cavalry, caused the greatest admiration, mingled with a deep feeling of grief at the disaster that had befallen those gallant horsemen. The action of the Second Division was overlooked for a time in the greater splendour and gloom of the actions on the 25th, and it was some time before the public appreciated the gallantry of the repulse.

— The War—State of the Army in the Crimea.—Notwith-

standing that the official accounts from the seat of war daily held out promises of success, the public had unquestionably descended from the state of exultation produced by the great victory of the Alma to a negative condition—no one doubted of success, but no one thought it at hand. The terrible loss of the cavalry at Balaklava, and the dubious results of that action, produced some depression; but none imagined that great calamities had already befallen the allied armies, and especially the English division. The public were first made aware that the army in the Crimea was not in a satisfactory condition by a "leading article" in the *Times* of the 11th of November, which excited great consternation—which was received with great incredulity, and called forth much indignant denial. It was, however, proved by the result that the warning was based on accurate information, and that it was no more than an introduction to a series of revelations, which would have been incredible had they been put forth at once.

After a notice of the losses at Balaklava, the writer says,—

"For ourselves, being unwilling to forestall by conjecture the sad details which we shall soon be in a condition to give from undoubted authority, we avail ourselves of this opportunity only to press upon the attention of Government some considerations as to our position in the Crimea, and the measures it suggests, which do not, indeed, depend upon the intelligence we have just communicated, but to which it lends additional force and urgency. We have never deluded ourselves with the notion that the enterprise we have undertaken was a slight or an easy one. Two vast fleets have swept our enemy's ships from the sea, and carried the English flag to regions it never visited before, beyond the limits of the Polar Circle to the north, and to the shores of the fabled land of Jason and Medea to the east. What might have been less expected from us, we have sent out an army, moderate in numbers, yet so admirably disciplined and equipped, that it has achieved, as soon as brought into contact with real war, successes to be expected only from the steadiness and discipline of veteran troops. So far, then, no one whose mind is free from party or personal bitterness can doubt that the efforts of this country have been in every way worthy of her past fame and her present position. Still it must be recollected, that we have had to encounter difficulties and drawbacks which in their full magnitude no human foresight anticipated. The year has been one of sickness and mortality, spread with singular impartiality over the whole surface of the globe. Had our troops remained at home they would doubtless have contributed their tale of victims to the cholera; and of course the transfer to an eastern climate, with the adverse sanitary conditions of a life under canvas, were not likely to diminish the loss. Malignant fever, too, has done its work upon our little army; and it has also had to undergo that decimation which every army must bear in passing from peace to war, by the loss of a considerable number of soldiers whose constitutions are not sufficiently robust to withstand the fatigues and exposure of a campaign. We are carrying on our part of the siege of Sebastopol with an army which sickness, the

bloody victory of the Alma, and the inevitable consumption of life by an army acting in the face of an enemy, have reduced to little more than one-half of the number with which we landed in the Crimea on the 14th of September. We are obliged to eke out the scanty numbers of our force by draughts from the fleet, and when our ships were called upon to attack the Russian forts their crews, weakened by cholera and by the numbers detached to serve in the siege, did not suffice to work the whole of their guns. The result of all these things is, that we have not a man too many in the Crimea—nay, that we are short-handed both on shore and afloat, and NEED LARGE REINFORCEMENTS. We are aware that Ministers have not been unmindful of this necessity. We believe that about 4000 men have been sent to reinforce Lord Raglan, and that, besides the *Algiers*, other ships are to be despatched to augment the power of our fleet. But these reinforcements are not made on a scale and with a promptness worthy of this great emergency."

Some practical remarks follow, and the article concludes—

"We have no motive to keep our soldiers here, and every conceivable inducement to send them to the East. Even if there were hazard, which there is not, in reinforcing Lord Raglan immediately with 15,000 soldiers and a whole fleet of steamships, that hazard is infinitely less than the risk of leaving an army whose efficiency is reduced so low by so many concurrent causes to achieve a tremendous siege, to be succeeded by another, and then, probably, by a winter campaign, without adequate reinforcements. The student of ancient history well knows that it was neither the sword of Marcellus nor the shield of Fabius that forced Hannibal from the possession of Italy. It was the paltry policy of the envious Carthaginian Senate, in withholding succours till they were too late to turn the fortune of the war, that ruined the plans of that great general, exhausted by a hundred victories, and left to achieve the work he had so nobly begun with no other aid than the *prestige* of so many glorious, but enfeebling triumphs."

13. SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—*Battle of Inkerman.*—The French *Moniteur* of Monday the 13th, contained the first intelligence of the great battle of Inkerman on the 5th of November. It is a report from General Canrobert to the French Minister of War, dated the 6th of November.

"The Russian army, swollen by reinforcements from the Danube, as well as by the combined reserves of all the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday the right of the English position before Sebastopol. The English army sustained this attack with the most remarkable firmness and solidity. I supported it by a portion of General Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigour, as well as by the troops which were nearest to the English position. The enemy, who far outnumbered our force, beat a retreat, with a loss estimated at from 8000 to 9000 men. The struggle lasted the whole day. At the same time General Forey was forced to repulse a sortie made by the garrison, and under his energetic command the enemy

were driven back into the place, with the loss of 1000 killed and wounded. This brilliant day, which was not purchased without considerable loss by the Allies, does the greatest honour to our arms. The siege continues with regularity."

The despatch of Lord Raglan was delayed between Bucharest and Vienna by the interruption of the electric telegraph during a storm. It did not arrive at the War Office until midnight of the 15–16th.

"*Translation of a Telegraphic Despatch received by the Duke of Newcastle on the 16th of November*, 12.30 A.M., *from Lord Raglan.*

"November 6.

"The enemy, with immense forces, attacked yesterday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Second Division and the Brigade of Guards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Division, and part of the Third, and subsequently by the division of General Bosquet and other corps of the French army, which by their gallant conduct contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitively repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Buller, and Torrens have been wounded. They are all doing well.

"The conduct of the troops, in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers, has been excellent.

"RAGLAN."

At the same time the Secretary of War received intelligence in cipher that General Sir George Cathcart, Brig.-General Strangways, and Brig.-General Goldie, were killed in this sanguinary battle. The intelligence was withheld from the public until the sad tidings should have been communicated to the families of those distinguished officers. These were but a few of the chiefs who fell killed or mortally wounded at the battle, but the particulars were not known until the general despatches arrived.

Telegraphic despatches received a few days afterwards stated that the English had lost 102 officers and 2500 men, the French 48 officers and 1300 men, killed and wounded. General Canrobert was again wounded (he was wounded at the Alma), but the circumstance is not noticed either in his own or Lord Raglan's despatch.

The *London Gazette* of the 21st of November, contains the following announcement:—

"WAR OFFICE, *Nov.* 21. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint General the Right Honourable Fitzroy James Henry, Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to be a Field-Marshal in the Army, and the commission to bear date the 5th November, 1854."

19. FIRE IN RED LION STREET, HOLBORN.—A fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Arnold

and Co., watch and clock manufacturers, which was attended with the loss of two lives. The upper part of the house was let to lodgers, among whom were a Mr. St. Clare Jones, a vocalist, his wife and children. Mr. Jones, on discovering the fire, gave the alarm, and removed his wife and children in safety to the street; but whether the poor woman imagined that all her children were not saved, or desired to rescue some of their property, she seems to have gone up stairs again, followed by one of her boys, six or seven years old. As they had been seen in the street, not the least suspicion was entertained that any lives had been lost; and it was not until the following day, when their non-appearance had given alarm, that the firemen, searching the ruins, found their charred remains.

20. CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES. — A great contest for "the championship of the Thames," which caused great interest among the lovers of athletic sports, was decided. Thomas Cole, who in 1852 had wrested that proud supremacy from Robert Coombes, whom he had challenged and defeated, and defeated again when challenged, was in his turn called out by James Messenger, a "jolly young waterman" of Teddington. The course to be rowed over was the customary water from Putney to Mortlake. The proved oarsman had, of course, the favour in the betting. On starting, Cole seemed to prove that the superiority of his strength and skill was no empty boast; he shot ahead of his opponent, and his success seemed to his backers as 10 to 1; but the wind was rough and dead against the competitors, which gave Messenger, who was somewhat the heavier, so much advantage, that he gradually regained his place beside Cole, got in advance, and won by a length and a half, despite the gallant exertions of his opponent.

23. SHIPWRECK AT SUNDERLAND. —22 *lives lost.*—During the severe gales which visited the north-eastern coasts during this month, a sad catastrophe occurred off the harbour of Sunderland.

The *Mary Graham*, of 500 tons, lying in the harbour, had got her cargo of coals aboard, when the owner gave instructions that she should be taken out of the harbour to the roads in the afternoon tide, and bring up there to wait for the master and mate, who were ashore looking after two of the crew. The vessel was in charge of an old North Sea pilot, who was assisted by Mr. Hunter, a master of a vessel. Mr. Elliott, the managing clerk in the employment of the owner, was also sent out to look after the workpeople. Ten of the crew were aboard, and ten riggers. The vessel was in a very disorderly condition, her lower rigging being loose, her decks full of coals, and the galley and coppers knocking about in different directions; the glass was falling very rapidly, and seafaring men, by the banking up of the clouds, predicted a gale of wind. The vessel went out about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but struck on the bar, and had to be towed off by four steamers. She was got into the roads between 6 and 7 P.M., and the men having dropped both anchors, tried to make the masts secure and to clear the decks; but while they were so engaged (between 10 and 11 o'clock at night) the wind changed to the eastward, dead upon the land, and, to make her ride more easy, the

crew payed away several fathoms of chain, until it got fast in the trunk. The wind increasing, and the sea rising with fearful fury about midnight, the crew endeavoured to make the vessel more easy. But towards 1 o'clock in the morning, there being no prospect of the vessel riding until daylight, they were ordered to slip the cables and try to put the canvas on her to run her out. Before that could be done, however, she had snapped both cables by the anchors, and began gradually to drive on towards the coast. About 2 o'clock the vessel struck on "the Stone-heads," about half a mile or less from the strand. The sea made a complete breach over her, and the breakers were so fearful that no prospect existed of sending any assistance to the unfortunates on board. At high water the vessel was drifted over the Stones, only to encounter a more terrible sea than before. The old pilot, who was drunk, and eight or nine men, were washed overboard, and soon afterwards the vessel was broken up. Of 23 persons on board, one only escaped with life.

During these gales a large number of vessels were wrecked or injured, and many lives lost. The number of vessels lost on the seas and coasts of the United Kingdom in the month of November was 127.

23. The War.—Failure at Petropaulovski.—Accounts have been received, *viâ* San Francisco, that a combined English and French squadron has made an attack upon the Russian town of Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka, and has been beaten off with considerable loss. It appears that the squadron consisted of the *President*, 50, the *Pique*, 40, and *Virago* (st.) 6, English; and *La Forte*, 60, *Eurydice*, 30, and *Obligado*, 12, French.

The first operations commenced on the 29th of August, and were continued on the 30th; on which day the commander of the English division, an officer of repute and experience, seems to have become suddenly overwhelmed by the responsibilities of his position, and committed suicide in his cabin. The attack proceeded on the 31st, and had considerable success; the batteries on the points of land which shut in the harbour being silenced and spiked. But the squadron were unable to force the entrance, which was defended by the main fortress, and the *Aurora*, 40, and *Dwina*, 20, Russian frigates. The attack was therefore discontinued, and the squadron withdrew. Information was, however, received from some American captains that the place might be easily taken by a land attack, and arrangements were made for a combined movement. On the 4th of September, 700 seamen and marines were landed. The information of the Americans must have been intentionally false; for not only did the ground prove utterly impracticable, but the Russians were in such force, and had so fortified the passes, that success was quite hopeless. The assailants exhibited great gallantry, but the men were shot down by concealed foes or raked by a secure fire from block-houses, and a heavy loss was experienced in the retreat. Captain Parker, of the Marines, was killed; 4 naval and 2 marine lieutenants wounded; total British killed and wounded, 107. French, 3 lieutenants killed, 102 officers and men killed and wounded.

25. Railway Accident at Lei-

CESTER.—A serious collision occurred at the Knighton Junction, near Leicester. The 4 P.M. passenger train from London to Leicester was running into the station when a goods' train from Burton suddenly crossed the line. The passenger train ran into it. By the collision one passenger was killed and nine were wounded. The unfortunate lady who lost her life on this occasion was Mrs. Robertson, widow of a clergyman. She was found lying insensible at the bottom of the carriage, and died the following day. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the driver of the passenger train, who appeared to have neglected the signals.

27. SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT. — At a Privy Council held at Windsor it was ordered that a proclamation should be issued summoning the Parliament to meet on the 12th of December for despatch of business. As the Parliament had been prorogued in the usual formal manner from the 19th of October to the 16th of November, and thence to the 14th of December, not only the sudden resolve to assemble it "for despatch of business" in the autumn, but the giving a new date two days anterior to that before named, caused considerable speculation; and it was generally supposed that the sudden resolve had for its object the raising of funds for the prosecution of the war.

28. SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—*Dreadful Storm.*—Intelligence has been received, *viâ* Constantinople and Vienna, of a dreadful calamity which had overtaken the allied fleets on the 14th inst. On that day one of the fiercest storms which has ever visited those coasts —though historically famous for the tempests which prevail there through the winter months—committed terrible destruction on the great armaments which now girdle the shores of the Crimea. The fine French line-of-battle ship the *Henry IV.*, 100, was stranded, and could not be got off, the *Pluton* steam-frigate was also wrecked; and the *Ville de Paris*, the *Bayard*, and *Friedland*—all liners—lost their rudders, and were otherwise disabled. Of the English fleet no vessel was lost; but the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil* line-of-battle ships were driven ashore, despite their great steam-power, but were got off without serious damage; the *London* lost her rudder and spars; and the *Britannia* suffered much from the action of the sea, and had 5 feet water in her hold. The *Retribution* steam-frigate (which had the Duke of Cambridge on board), and three smaller steam-vessels of war, were driven on shore, but were got off again: the former had to throw her heavy guns overboard. The *Sampson* steam-frigate was much injured. An Egyptian line-of-battle ship was totally wrecked; and a Turkish liner lost all her masts.

The storm was, as might be expected, particularly disastrous to the transports. These vessels, owing to the limited size of the port of Balaklava, were kept outside, or in the roadstead of Eupatoria—in both places fully exposed to the fury of the storm. The *Prince*, a superb steamer of 2700 tons, lately purchased into the transport service, had just arrived with a large body of troops, and an immense quantity of stores—being, in fact, the greater part of the winter clothing for the troops—medicines, and hospital necessaries.

She had landed the troops; but not being able to enter the crowded harbour, she was ordered outside. When the gale reached its height, she threw out additional anchors; but the chain cables had not been secured at the ends, and of course, run out at the hawse-holes, and the ship drove instantly on to the cliffs, where she was speedily dashed to fragments. All her crew (except a midshipman and six sailors) and some valuable officers of the army and medical service, who chanced to be on board, perished with her. The money value of the vessel and cargo was not less than half-a-million. The *Resolute*, which was freighted with a prodigious quantity of munitions of war (including 700 tons of gunpowder) met the same fate—in an instant not a vestige was left of the ship or her cargo, and every person on board was drowned. Thirty-two English transports, many of them of great size and value, were wrecked either on the steep cliffs of Balaklava and the Chersonese promontory, or along the coast about Eupatoria. Many of these were burnt to prevent their contents falling into the hands of the Cossacks, who thronged down to the shore, and are said to have deliberately shot down the wrecked seamen as they clung to the rigging. The French transports did not suffer so seriously. They are much smaller than the English, and were sheltered in the bays and creeks which indent the French position. Of the transports that were saved, the greater part were dismasted, and many much injured.

The destruction of the *Prince* and her cargo was an incalculable mischief to the British army; and much of the intense suffering of the troops during the winter was caused by the loss of the clothing, blanketing, and other provisions against the severity of the climate, which she had brought out. The loss of life was most lamentable, and exceeded 1,000. The value of the shipping destroyed exceeded 2,000,000*l.*

The armies on shore suffered frightfully from the effects of the storm. The tents were torn up from their fastenings, the huts blown down, and the men exposed, naked and half-starved, to the full severity of the gale, and the bitter cold with which it was accompanied. Many soldiers were found dead in the trenches or on the heights; the sick and wounded were destroyed wholesale; the horses died of cold and starvation; and the whole sanitary condition of the army became seriously deteriorated. It is probable that the enemy's troops suffered even more severely than those of the Allies—particularly those bodies which were on the march over the exposed steppes of the Crimea and southern Russia.

29. Marriage of a Prussian Prince.—The marriage of Prince Friedrich Carl of Prussia with the Princess Anna Maria of Dessau was celebrated at Berlin, with ceremonies that read rather oddly—though, no doubt, the parties were very happy. On the 28th, a railway carriage, decked with flowers, proceeded to Dessau to fetch the bride. On its return the guns of the neighbouring Prussian fortress fired a salute. All along the route the authorities turned out to pay their respects; and on her arrival at Berlin, the Princess, accompanied by her suite, drove to Charlottenburg, where the whole of the Prussian Royal Family re-

ceived her, and where she saw her bridegroom for the first time. That night she returned to the Bellevue Palace. Next morning (which was, unhappily, cold and wet) the young princess rode in state through the streets, through lines of shouting people, and under the salutes of artillery. At the Royal Schloss she was received by the officers of the Court and the Royal Princes, the Prince of Prussia escorting the bride into the Schloss. Here she was received by the Princesses, and then by the King and Queen. In the evening the ceremonies recommenced. About 7 o'clock the apartments at the Schloss were filled by visitors, all sorted, according to their rank. In a separate saloon were the King and Queen, the young couple, and their relations; and here, a body of household troops having fetched the nuptial crown from the jewel-office, the Queen fastened it on the head of the bride, and all proceeded to the new chapel at the top of the palace: there the bride and bridegroom exchanged rings, by the intermediation of the officiating prelate—the German symbol of marriage; and 36 guns were fired. Then, the whole procession returning, the newly-married and the regal company sat in a state saloon, pretending to be playing at cards, while the whole company approached reverently, bowed, and filed off, to card-tables ranged around. At supper, the great functionaries waited on the royal party. After the soup, the King proposed the health of the bride, and the court functionaries were permitted to go and sup likewise. The most curious proceedings followed the supper. Twelve Ministers of State performed a *fackel-tanz*, or torch dance, each holding a wax taper in his hand; then the King invited the bride, and, finally, the bride invited the Princes; and then the Court and Cabinet paraded three times round the room. The torch dance over, the bride was conducted to her private apartments; the crown was returned to the jewel-office; and the bride's garter, or a substitute for it, was cut in pieces and distributed among the pages. The guests at the Court included the King of Hanover and many German dukes.

29. Illegal Marriage by a Roman Catholic Priest.—*Central Criminal Court.*—The Rev. Thomas Tierney Ferguson, a Roman Catholic priest, surrendered to take his trial for felony in having unlawfully solemnized a marriage between two persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion, named Thomas Coatley and Hannah Sarah Steele, in a place other than the one mentioned in the certificate of the superintending registrar for the purpose, and also in the absence of the registrar of the district.

Mr. Bodkin said the jury were probably aware that formerly a good deal of dissatisfaction existed among the different religious bodies who dissented from the Church of England that they should be compelled to solemnize marriages in the places of worship belonging to a church with which they were not in communion; and, in order to remedy this, the Legislature had passed a special Act of Parliament, the object of which was to enable them to have their marriages solemnized in the churches of their own religious persuasion, and gave them a variety of other facilities for the

celebration of the ceremony in the manner most agreeable to their own consciences. At the same time, however, the Legislature took care to protect the civil rights of the parties, and to prevent the issue of such marriages from having their legitimacy jeopardised; and, with this object, it enacted that such marriages should only be performed under certain conditions and in a certain form. In the case where persons desired to avail themselves, from conscientious scruples, of the provisions of this Act, it was necessary, in the first instance, that notice should be given of such intention to the superintending registrar of the district, who gave notice to the board of guardians, and he then issued a certificate, in which he named the place where the ceremony was to be performed. The Act then required that the marriage should take place at the specific place mentioned, and no other, and that the registrar of the district should be present at the ceremony; and it declared that any minister who should fail to comply with the required conditions should be deemed guilty of felony. The object in view by these precautions was doubtless to prevent clandestine marriages and the evils that resulted from them, and the offence imputed to the defendant was, that he had neglected to comply with the directions of the statute, and that he had not only performed the ceremony of marriage in a totally different place from the one referred to in the certificate of the superintending registrar, but that he had also omitted to have the attendance of the registrar of the district at the marriage, whose duty it was to record it, and thus give that publicity to the transaction which it was the object of the Legislature to obtain. The defendant was the minister of a Roman Catholic place of worship at Fulham, called St. Thomas's Church, and it appeared that a young woman named Hannah Sarah Steele, being in the family-way by a man named Thomas Coatley, the parties were desirous of getting married, and a certificate was obtained from the superintending registrar that all the necessary forms had been complied with, and authorizing the celebration of the marriage at a Roman Catholic place of worship in the same district, known by the name of the Holland-street Chapel. It appeared that the young woman was a Protestant, and Coatley was a Roman Catholic, and, upon their being introduced to the defendant, he said that the marriage could not take place unless she became a Catholic, and she consented to do so, and went to confession, and was baptized in her newly-adopted faith by the defendant. The marriage subsequently took place in the vestry of the defendant's own church instead of in the chapel in Holland-street, and no persons were present except the parties to the marriage, the man Coatley's father, and the defendant. Very shortly after the marriage the woman Steele was abandoned by the man whom she had married, and being in the family-way and in distressed circumstances, she was compelled to apply to the parish authorities, and the question then arose whether the marriage was a legal one or not; and, upon all the facts becoming known, the parish felt themselves called upon to institute the present prosecution, the only object they had in view, of course, being to vindicate the

law, and to prevent such irregularities from taking place in future.

The facts were proved by the woman Steele; and it appeared that the only object the defendant had in performing the marriage in such privacy was to conceal the woman's too-evident shame.

Serjeant Shee, for the defendant, said that he was instructed to admit all the facts; but at the same time to declare that the defendant had not the slightest idea of doing anything contrary to the law; and that if he knew what the law was he would readily obey it. The learned counsel also took the objection that no offence had, in fact, been committed—that the defendant had merely performed a religious ceremony, in the shape of a sacrament, conformably to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and that such a ceremony did not come within the scope of the Act of Parliament under which the present prosecution was instituted.

This objection was peremptorily overruled by Barons Alderson and Martin, who refused even to reserve the point; and the defendant was found *Guilty*. But as the sole object of the prosecution was to have the law declared, he was only called upon to give recognizances to appear to receive judgment when he should be called upon.

30. Wreck of the "Nile" Steamer.—The coasting steamer *Nile* has been totally lost, under circumstances which will prevent the facts ever becoming known, since the catastrophe must have occurred in the night, and every person on board perished—in fact, the disaster is only known by the fragments of wreck, papers, and corpses which were washed ashore.

The *Nile* was a coasting steamer, plying between London and Liverpool, calling at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Penzance; between which places she carried heavy merchandise, and conveyed passengers at a very cheap rate. Few, however, made use of so circuitous a transit at any time; and scarcely any at this cold season. The *Nile* left Liverpool on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th of November, with a heavy and valuable cargo; and was seen about 40 miles from the Longships light on Thursday evening. It was then blowing hard, and a heavy sea was running. On the following morning, a steamer which plies between Hayle and Penzance observed a quantity of oil on the water, and in the course of the day several coal receipts, letters, spars, empty casks, &c., were washed ashore at Portreath, all of which were traced to belong to the *Nile*, and it was evident that some disaster had befallen her. All doubts were set at rest a day or two later by her stern, with her name upon it, being seen. Several bodies, five of which were of females, were washed ashore at Tehidy. One of these unfortunates was expensively dressed, and had a gold watch and chain; another was recognised as the stewardess of the *Nile*.

It is supposed that the captain had, from some cause, lost his reckoning, and had gone some 18 or 20 miles from his right course; and that in a tempestuous sea and thick weather he had run the ship upon a dangerous reef of rock called "The Stones," which run out from Godrevy Point, between St. Ives and Portreath; and that she immediately sunk or went to pieces.

The number of passengers on board the vessel does not appear to

be well ascertained; the crew consisted of 25 persons.

DECEMBER.

Wreck of the "Charlotte" Troop-Ship.—117 *Lives Lost.*—Accounts have been received of the wreck of the *Charlotte* troop-ship in Algoa Bay, on the 19th of September.

The *Charlotte* was bound from Cork to Calcutta, and conveyed a detachment of the 27th Regiment, consisting of five officers and 163 soldiers, with 16 women and 26 children. She put into Algoa Bay on the 17th, for provisions and water. On the morning of the 19th it blew a gale, and the ship parted an anchor, and about an hour after, another. Sail was got on her, and her captain attempted to beat out of the Bay; the attempt failed, and about 8 P.M. she went ashore in front of the town. Every means was taken to open a communication from the shore, and numerous tar-barrels were lighted, which threw sufficient glare to render exertion well-directed; the life-boat was launched, and three times approached the wreck, but by some strange terror, all the unfortunate persons on board seemed utterly paralysed and incapable of making avail of the means of safety within their reach. The life-boat, after running great dangers, was therefore obliged to return to the beach, nearly a wreck. The fires on the shore threw their light upon the wreck, and the soldiers, women, and children could be seen frantically imploring help. Some threw themselves overboard, and of these some were saved—more drowned. About 1 A.M., the poop and stern parted from the vessel and drifted on shore; and by means of a spar, most of those on the fragment were got safe to land. About half an hour afterwards the remainder of the vessel turned completely over, and every person thereon perished. At daylight not a vestige of the ill-fated vessel was to be seen where she was wrecked; a mass of broken masts and timber, entangled in torn ropes and sails, strewed the beach. By this melancholy disaster, 62 soldiers, 11 women, and all the children, 26 in number, and 18 of the crew—in all 117 persons—were drowned.

The Floods in Holland.—An appeal has been made to the British merchants trading with Holland, for assistance and relief to the sufferers by the dreadful inundations which occurred in the spring of the year, producing a vast amount of suffering, which was unknown in this country until the application was made.

It appears that on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of March, the low countries in the provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht, Overyssel, and North Brabant, were overwhelmed by the rapid increase of the waters on the breaking up of the ice. The floods rose higher than on any former occasion, so that the dykes, which had proved sufficient in former times, now afforded no protection. The floods broke in upon the inhabitants without a moment's warning, rising 15 or 20 feet in the course of a few hours. In many instances the houses were covered over the roofs with water; in some places the churches themselves were overflooded. One hundred and fifteen villages were thus overwhelmed, 5000 dwellings were totally de-

stroyed, and 50,000 persons, who a few days before had been living in comfort, were rendered utterly destitute. The districts in question were inhabited by a rural population of small farmers and labourers, cultivating small patches of land, with an industry which has rendered the small territory of the Netherlands celebrated for its wealth for centuries. These poor people were now driven into the churches or church steeples for refuge; thousands were taken into the towns and lodged in the public buildings. A considerable sum was collected in England for their relief.

3. Destruction of the Whittington Club.—The famous old Crown and Anchor Tavern, at the head of Arundel Street in the Strand—noted of yore for political meetings, and of late years occupied by the Whittington Club—was destroyed by fire. The fire seems to have originated in the kitchen; it was discovered by Mr. Brace, the Secretary, who was awakened about 6 o'clock by the crackling noise of burning wood, and he immediately aroused the domestics. Mr. Brace, his wife and child, and one man-servant, escaped by the street-door, but the rest of the people in the house, some 20 in number, mostly female servants, had to scramble on to adjoining roofs, many almost naked, whence they were brought down by the ladders of the fire-escapes. The fire brigade was quickly on the spot, followed by the floating engine from Southwark Bridge; but the flames had got such a hold on the immense premises that nothing could be done to save them, and the efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to prevent the fire from extending to the contiguous buildings. In this they succeeded; the damage done to them having been, apparently, small, though the premises of the *Illustrated News* are interlaced with the club-house in a rather singular manner; but the club-house, with the large library, was almost entirely consumed. The building was the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and both it and the contents were insured for about 12,500*l.*; but this is far below their value.

There was another large fire early on Tuesday morning following. It broke out in the timber-yard of Mr. Heath, a builder in Bishopsgate Street; and besides consuming the stock and buildings, and a dwelling-house, spread to many other premises in Bishopsgate Street and Skinner Street, in some cases almost entirely destroying houses and shops. The flames spread so rapidly after the first outbreak, that the residents in Mr. Heath's house and the surrounding dwellings had a narrow escape with their lives. Some who were driven from their houses hastened for shelter to a public-house, but before they could be admitted by the landlord, his own house was blazing, and it was soon demolished. By this disaster 12 houses were either destroyed, with their contents, or very seriously damaged

8. Double Murder in Warren Street.—In October, 1852, a fatal duel took place at Englefield Green, near Egham. All the parties were Frenchmen and refugees; and although the fact that a duel was about to take place was well-known to the whole of the class to which they belonged, the secret did not transpire, the survivors had well-nigh escaped, and

even the fact of which of them was the principal was not ascertained with certainty. The duel was most deliberately pre-arranged, was accompanied by circumstances of singular inveteracy, and by others which raised strong suspicions of premeditated treachery and assassination. Notwithstanding that these facts were proven, and that the Judge laid down in the clearest manner the English law upon the subject, the jury acquitted the accused parties of murder, and found them guilty of manslaughter only. [See Ann. Reg., Chronicle, 170.] The jury who returned this inexplicable verdict have incurred a most heavy responsibility, for the presumed principal in this atrocious duel continued his career of homicide, until he had slain one person in deliberate and predetermined murder, and a second in a desperate attempt to escape. For these crimes he at length forfeited his own life, justifying his past career by a steady conviction of no life hereafter.

The scene of these frightful crimes was in the close vicinity of Fitzroy Square, between which and the New Road runs Warren Street, a small street, the houses on the north side of which have small gardens at the back, which open by a back door upon the New Road. No. 73, a house on the north side of this street, was occupied by Mr. George Moore, a man about 60 years of age, who carried on therein the business of a soda-water manufacturer. His family consisted only of a young grandchild and a female servant. When any of the machinery used in the manufacture got out of repair, Mr. Moore used to employ a French engineer to remedy the defects. This person had been so employed occasionally for three or four months. He always came in the day-time, and went direct into the factory, in which five or six persons were employed; he seems to have had little communication with Mr. Moore, and apparently no private intercourse existed.

About half-past 8 of the evening of the 8th of December, the female servant, Charlotte Bennett, heard a knock and a ring at the bell. On opening the door, she found the Frenchman, whom she knew, and a female, a stranger, who had a thick veil or "fall" over her face, so that her features could not be seen. These persons asked if Mr. Moore was at home; the servant told them he was, and showed them into the back parlour, where he was sitting. She went up stairs; and in about 10 minutes heard a noise in the parlour in which she had left her master and his visitors. The noise seemed to be that of contention and struggling — the sound of people scuffling and struggling violently together, and upsetting chairs; this noise was sufficient to attract not only the servant's attention, but that of persons outside, of whom a few were arrested by the sounds. The servant ran down stairs. Mr. Moore, the man and woman, were then in the act of coming out of the parlour into the passage. Her master appeared to be either holding or pushing back the man, who was close to him; the woman was behind Mr. Moore, and the men were "shoving each other." The servant ran to the street-door, to open it and call for assistance; at the same moment she observed a pistol in the man's hand: it was raised

nearly to her master's head, and the next instant the man fired. She saw no more, for when she had opened the door, she ran out screaming "murder!" and "police!" There is a small iron gate in front of the steps of the house, which the servant in her great terror was unable to open. The murderer had followed her close, and was checked by this obstacle, which probably prevented him from bursting through a small group of three or four persons who had been collected by the noise of the struggle. He immediately turned round, and ran back into the house, and shut and bolted the door after him.

Among the little group who had assembled outside, was a man named Collard, who kept a greengrocer's shop next door. He had formerly been a soldier in the East India Company's army, and afterwards a constable in the Metropolitan police. He was a man of courage and resource, and his experience had taught him promptitude in action. He extracted from the terrified servant that "Mr. Moore was shot," and after a momentary attempt to burst open the front door, ran round, accompanied by others, into the New Road, in order to intercept the murderer, who evidently proposed to escape that way. This promptitude in all probability prevented the free escape of the murderer to the Continent, but it cost poor Collard his own life. He had just reached the back wall of Mr. Moore's garden, when the murderer precipitated himself over it, and fell upon the pavement. Collard threw himself upon him; another man also seized him. Collard was heard to exclaim, "For God's sake, take care, or he will shoot some of us." He had scarcely uttered these words when the murderer fired, and Collard fell, exclaiming, "Good God! I am shot—I am murdered." His assassin turned round on his other captor, struck him under the ear with the pistol, broke away, and ran towards Fitzroy Street. This was but the work of a moment; numerous persons were around, and these hearing the shot, and seeing a man burst away from a struggling group and running, followed the fugitive. A person named Madden overtook him; he turned round with the utmost ferocity on his pursuer, struck him several times with the pistol, cut open his eyebrow, and jammed the weapon against the side of his head, cut off a piece of his ear, and wounded him on the scalp; he might even have effected his escape, but the struggle gave time to others to come up, and the desperate assassin was then overpowered and secured.

The ruffian was taken to the police station in George Street, and there searched. There were found on him a piece of cane, of which one end was broken off; a dagger in a sheath, which was sewn into the body of his coat; 24 ball-cartridges, which fitted the pistols; some percussion caps; and a few indifferent articles.

Poor Collard was taken to the University College Hospital, where it was immediately seen that he was mortally wounded, and probably had a short time to live. The bullet had entered the belly at the left side of the navel, had passed through the bowels, and had lodged in the back, near the spine, and about an inch from the surface.

The police then went to the house of Mr. Moore, in the pas-

sage of which they found him lying quite dead, the head in a pool of blood. On the top of his head were three severe lacerated wounds, such as might have been produced by blows of a stick loaded with lead, and a smaller wound in the back; there was also a wound above the right eye, from which blood and brains were flowing. As the bullet was afterwards found to be lodged in the brain, the death of the murdered man must have been instantaneous.

On examining the room in which the deceased and his murderers had been left together, traces of the desperate deed were apparent. The precise circumstances under which the murderous assault commenced can, of course, never be known; but Mr. Moore appears to have received his fatal visitors with some kindness, since there were on the table three bottles which appeared to have contained soda-water and ginger-beer, three glasses, one of which was empty, and the other two contained ginger-beer and lemonade. There were likewise a corkscrew and a cork upon the table, and on the latter there was some blood. A strong mahogany chair was lying broken upon the floor; there were marks of blood upon the wall, about the height a man's head would be who should be sitting upon a chair; blood near the sofa, and in different parts of the room. From the floor of the room was picked up a heavy piece of lead, of which a cane taken from the prisoner appeared to have formed the handle, but from which it had been broken off —when entire, just such a weapon, the surgeon declared, as would have inflicted the injuries on the head of the deceased. The blood-traces were continued from the room into the passage. From these circumstances the conclusion was drawn that the deceased had been assailed by a violent blow on the head or neck at the moment he had extracted the cork from the third bottle.

The prisoner had had a companion—a female—who had been admitted into the house with him —who had been seen in the passage at the moment of the murder —and who had not made her escape by the front door. What had become of her? It is a singular part of this well-preconcerted murder, that this female made her escape without observation. By the front door she certainly had not passed, as that was surrounded from the moment of the outcry: the strange spectacle of a woman clambering over the walls of the gardens at the back could not have escaped observation. But in the house of Mr. Moore was found a female's mantle, of dark brown merino, lined with black silk, which is supposed to have been that worn by the female in question. It is conjectured that the man had with him a second hat and cloak, and that the woman had, after the murder, thrown aside her mantle, and putting on the former articles of dress, had passed, unobserved, over a low garden-wall, and walked away unnoticed in the confusion. Since, however, the bonnet was not found, and the figure of a female in the apparel of her sex, covered by a man's cloak and hat, is always too remarkable to escape notice, it is more probable that she merely threw off her own upper dress, and passed away without attracting notice, where all was hurry and alarm. Nor does the suggestion that this person was a man disguised in a woman's cloak and bonnet appear

to be well-founded; for the police appear to have had such accurate information as to the female who was the man's usual companion, that they declared they knew the person and were indifferent as to matters of description, and in a very short space were able to state that she had got over to the Continent. The facts relating to this person are still wrapt in mystery, probably because the police will not make public their knowledge of a person whom they may hereafter hope to capture.

On the following day, the prisoner was brought up for examination at Great Marlborough Street. When placed at the bar, he was immediately recognised to be Emmanuel Barthelémy, who, in 1852, had been the principal in the fatal duel at Egham, in which he had killed his antagonist Cournet, under the suspicious circumstances before referred to. He is differently described as being a fine-looking man, and as a man of exaggerated features and ferocious look. Throughout his examination he maintained his composure and spoke but little. Of all the circumstances of his action and position he revealed nothing, and is supposed to have maintained throughout a considered silence, which compromised none of his associates in any matter.

Although there could no possibility of doubt that Barthelémy was the author of his death, it was deemed advisable to obtain the dying declaration of Collard, in the form appointed by law. He was accordingly taken to the hospital, and placed beside his dying victim, who immediately recognised him; but the murderer showed no emotion. Collard's declaration was as follows:—

"I, Charles Collard, of No. 74, Warren Street, say, that about a quarter to 9 o'clock P.M., this day, I heard the report of a pistol and the cry of 'Murder,' in No. 73, Warren Street. I went there and found a man attempting to escape. I prevented him. He then reentered the house and fastened the door in Warren Street, and got out at the back. I ran into the New Road and caught hold of him as he was getting over the garden wall, when he pulled a pistol from his pocket, and shot me through, and I fell. The man ran away. Another man was standing near me at the time, who tried to hold him, but he got away. The man I now see is he who shot me. I am certain of that. I have made this statement, believing that I am dying.

"Charles Collard, his mark."

Collard, when this had been read over to him, again identified his murderer, who looked sternly on without moving a muscle. Collard died the same night.

The facts which have been above narrated were proved at the examination or the trial; with this additional circumstance bearing upon motive—that there was found upon the floor of the back room in which the first attack was made the key of an iron safe, which stood in the front room. This incident may very well have occurred from some other cause;—it is probable that the crime was prearranged, and had for its object the plunder of the victim's property.

Barthelémy was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on the 4th of January, for the murder of Charles Collard. The selection of this case, in the first instance, was probably owing to the direct proof of which it was capable, as the

witnesses who saw the struggle and the shot fired, and captured the murderer, were producible as witnesses; whereas, in the case of Mr. Moore, the evidence, however conclusive, must, to a certain extent, have been circumstantial. On this selection, however, the prisoner's counsel based an attempt to save his life. He argued, that if the prisoner had been first tried for the murder of Mr. Moore, he should have been able to show that that crime was not wilful and deliberate murder—that it was an unpremeditated act, arising out of a sudden quarrel, and amounted to manslaughter only; that therefore the jury would be justified in acquitting him of the present charge, and leaving him to be dealt with on the original one, on which, he admitted, he could not hope to escape, so far as regarded a conviction for manslaughter. He urged also the probability that the pistol had, in the present instance, gone off accidentally in the struggle.

Independently of the numerous circumstances which could by no means be reconciled with want of premeditation in the first instance, and the unquestionable evidence, in the second, that the act was premeditated—that the murderer was observed by the murdered to be preparing the deed, and that he proclaimed the act the instant before its execution,* as well as in his dying declaration—the learned Lord Chief Justice succinctly pointed out the answer to this argument, that whether the killing Mr. Moore was murder or manslaughter, in either case it was a felony, and the law of England was, that every one of the Queen's subjects was not only empowered, but required, to assist in the apprehension of the felon, and if he resisted and killed any one who endeavoured to arrest him, that act amounted to the crime of wilful murder. Moreover, although the jury were not trying *that* charge, the evidence undoubtedly proved that, in the case of Mr. Moore, wilful murder had been committed.

Under this charge the jury found the prisoner *Guilty* in these terms:—"We find the prisoner *Guilty*, but strongly recommend him to the merciful consideration of the Court, and her most gracious Majesty the Queen."

The Lord Chief Justice sentenced him to death, and he was executed—but not without considerable efforts to procure a mitigation of the sentence.

The trial lasted nearly eight hours, and during the whole of that long period the prisoner, who is now stated to be a most ferocious, repulsive-looking man, stood firm and erect in front of the bar, and did not betray the slightest emotion. He exhibited the same callous indifference while sentence was being passed; and when the learned Judge had concluded, he whispered something to one of the turnkeys, and then walked deliberately down the stairs leading from the dock.

The murderer's personal conduct in the period intervening between his condemnation and execution, and at the latter, present incidents which ought to be recorded; and they will be found in the next volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER.

* Beside the exclamation before referred to, Mosley, a witness who was not examined at the trial, deposed before the Coroner that the moment before the shot was fired, Collard exclaimed, "For God's sake hold his arm tight, for he has got something else here."

When the house inhabited by Barthelémy was searched, important papers are said to have been found, but nothing that referred to his present crimes. In the kitchen a most suspicious excavation was found to have been just made; the floor and the joist had been cut through, and a hole dug about 4½ feet square. Nothing had hitherto been placed in this excavation.

Disasters at Sea. — Several losses of merchantmen have been reported.

On the 8th instant, the ship *Pride of the Sea*, of 1660 tons, was destroyed by fire in Cardigan Bay. The vessel burned for thirty hours, illuminating at night the mountains of Merionethshire, and presenting a magnificent spectacle. Her cargo was worth 30,000*l*. The fire is supposed to have originated in spontaneous combustion.

On the 14th instant, the fine American liner, the *Queen of the West*, was lost on the Lougharne Sands, in Carmarthen Bay, but a few miles from the spot on which the *Pride of the Sea* had been destroyed. She was bound from New York to Liverpool, and had thus almost completed her voyage when she was unfortunately wrecked. She had on board 144 passengers, all of whom, with her crew, were saved by the life-boat. It was supposed that the greater part of her cargo would be saved.

Accounts have been received that the *Polar Star* was destroyed by fire while on her voyage to New Zealand. On the 1st of October, while 1000 miles from any land, it was discovered that the ship was on fire in the hold. The hatches were immediately battened down, and every precaution taken against allowing a vent to the flames; and then water was poured down the scuttles in immense quantities. These efforts proved useless as regarded extinguishing the fire, and the boats were therefore hoisted out, and got ready for the extremity; they were not, however, capable of containing more than two-thirds of the persons on board, who numbered 90, of whom many were women and children. No ship was in sight, and a dreadful fate appeared to await at least a portion of these unhappy persons. Happily, at the close of the third day, a vessel, the *Annamooka*, was seen. She bore down to their assistance, and received the passengers on board. On the following morning the *Polar Star* burst into flames from stem to stern, and her crew had just time to push off in the boats, when the masts fell over the side, and in a few hours she was totally consumed.

8. Coronation of the Madonna —The Immaculate Conception. — A ceremony of extraordinary splendour and solemnity has been performed at Rome, in connection with the recent decision of the Sacred Conclave on the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. This was the figurative coronation of the Virgin, by the placing, by the hands of the Pope himself, a diadem on the figure of the Madonna which forms the upper portion of the painted altar-piece in the Cardinal's Chapel in St. Peter's.

The immense concourse of Prelates from all parts of the world summoned to deliberate and decide on this much-vexed question of the Roman Catholic Church, gave extraordinary brilliancy and dignity to the ceremony. Fifty-four

cardinals walked in the procession, among whom was the English Cardinal Wiseman; the Patriarch of Alexandria; 44 archbishops, of whom five assumed their designations from the following places within Her Majesty's dominions, Tuam, Sydney, Dublin, Halifax, Armagh; 94 bishops, including the following titulars, Beverly, Montreal, Northampton, Clogher, Cloyne, Southwark, Nottingham. Three archbishops and two bishops bore American titles. The multitude of priests of lower rank was beyond count. The immense area of St. Peter's and its spacious courts were crowded with innumerable multitudes, drawn together, some by devotion, many by curiosity.

During high mass His Holiness promulgated the famous bull, which, intended to unite the Roman Catholic Church on a dogma which has been disputed for ages, may nevertheless produce an irremediable severance among its members. While reading this important document the Holy Father was so overcome by his emotions, that he frequently paused to wipe the tears from his eyes. After the mass had been concluded the procession swept into the Cardinals' Chapel, and the Pope, ascending a platform, attached the splendid diadem to the head of the figure of the Virgin; the cannon thundered; and the vast masses of spectators heaved to and fro in their efforts to obtain a sight of the ceremony. The multitude of strangers who flocked to Rome to view these ceremonials exceeded all modern precedent.

13. Alleged Robbery — Infamous Accusation.—The following case of alleged daring robbery, accompanied by violence, attracted much attention.

At the Mansion-House Police Court, Charles Mallet was brought before Sir R. W. Carden, upon the following charge of atrocious assault and robbery:—

Louisa Harrison, a delicate-looking young woman, the wife of a master carpenter, residing at No. 2, Bull Inn Yard, Aldgate, said: 'At half-past 6 or a quarter to 7 on Monday evening, I was sitting in my parlour—my two children, the one four years, the other 14 months old, being asleep on the sofa—when I heard a gentle knock at the street door. I opened it, and saw the prisoner, who said he had brought me some work from his sister. I am a dressmaker, and I asked him into the parlour, to see what it was. He had a bundle in a green handkerchief in his hand, and the moment he came in he closed the door, and blew out the lamp which was lighted on the table. He then said, "Now I want your money." I told him I had none, and he then hit me on the side of my dress, and the money I had in my pocket jerked. I had in it a pound and fourpence in silver, and he immediately tore away my pocket through the pocket-hole of my dress, and, throwing some coppers I had upon the floor, he put the silver into his pocket. He then hit me on the nose with his fist, and I bled profusely and fell to the ground and cut my head. He then dragged me across the floor to the other end of the room, across which was a clothes-line, which he cut with a chisel which he had about him. He then struck me while I lay on the ground with my husband's large walking-stick,

which was hanging on the line. There was light from the fire at the time, but I could not see at all when he struck me. I was stunned by the blow, but I got better. He then left me on the floor, and went to the other end of the room, and pulled two pistols out of his pocket, and laid them on the table. Immediately afterwards he put the pistols in his pocket again, and he took the chisel out, and with it he cut the other end of the line, and then he tied my hands with the cord while I was on the ground. I tried to scream, but he put his hand over my mouth and said if I hallooed he would kill my baby. He then jammed me in between two chairs, left the room, shut the door, and went up stairs. I distinctly heard him, but was not able to speak at the time. Both my children, as he was leaving the room, woke up and screamed, and he then came down stairs and went out of the house, and looked over the curtain of the window as he passed. I saw him from the ground on which I was sitting bound, and a great many persons passed and repassed at the time. I was bleeding from the side of my head and my nose. My little girl, who is here with me, was the first that made the alarm. The lady who lodges in my house up stairs had been gone out only 10 minutes, and myself and my child were the only persons in the house. [The witness was then subjected to a strict examination.] Sir R. W. Carden: How long was he in the house?—Witness: About 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour. I was afraid to scream at all, as he said if I did he would kill the child. My little girl went out of doors screaming, and a man came in from the tap over the way, and raised me up. Sir R. W. Carden: When did you next see the prisoner?—Witness: Last night. The police-officers with whom I had communicated went with me between 9 and 10 o'clock to a place in Whitechapel, where there is a penny play. At first I went in myself, the officers remaining outside, and having paid a penny and entered, I saw the prisoner standing by the orchestra with a short pipe in his mouth. I then returned, told the officers what I had observed, and the prisoner was taken into custody. Sir R. W. Carden: Are you quite sure that the prisoner is the person who assaulted and robbed you?—Witness: Perfectly certain of it. He had on the same handkerchief and trousers he now wears, but not the same coat. I at once pointed him out to the officers. Sir R. W. Carden: Had you seen him upon any former occasion?—Witness: I have seen him in Petticoat Lane, and I have seen him several times outside the penny theatre from which he was taken. In Petticoat Lane he was endeavouring to sell three silk handkerchiefs. He offered one to me for a shilling, and then tenpence, and then eightpence; but a woman called me aside, and told me she had seen him take it out of a gentleman's pocket, and of course I would have nothing to do with him. Prisoner: Do you swear that I was the person?—Witness: Not the least doubt of it.

The following witnesses corroborated the accusation:—

Thomas Koster, porter at the Bull Inn, Aldgate, said: Between 6 and 7 I was sitting in the tap-

room of the Bull Inn, opposite to Mrs. Harrison's window, when her little girl came in, and said that some man was killing her mother. I went over in an instant, and saw the woman lying on the ground in the parlour, between two chairs. I took her up in my lap, and called for help, for I did not know who might be in the house, and another man came from the tap-room with a light, and untied the cord with which her arms were bound. She was bleeding from the side of the head. I then left her in the care of others, and went for her husband.

The police officer who apprehended the prisoner said: I found this stick (exhibiting a bludgeon) in the parlour, with marks of blood on it. Finnis, another police-officer, said: Mrs. Harrison pointed to the prisoner in the penny theatre, as the man who had assaulted and robbed her. I told the prisoner that he was charged with assaulting and robbing Mrs. Harrison, and he said that he knew nothing at all about it, and that he would go anywhere with me.

Mr. J. H. Cooke, surgeon, said: I went, upon being informed of what had occurred, to Mrs. Harrison's house. She was sitting on a man's lap, and was faint, insensible, and unable to speak. Her face was covered with blood, which flowed from two abrasions on the right side, and a blow on the nose. She had received a blow at the back of the head, from which blood also flowed; and there were four or five bruises on the arms, which evidently arose from severe pinching. I did what was necessary for her relief, and after some time she became sensible. Half an hour afterwards she had a convulsive fit for five minutes, and she then came to and remained conscious afterwards. She had the appearance of being violently abused. Yesterday I visited her and found her tolerably well. It is proper that I should state, however, that she is four months advanced in pregnancy, and there are symptoms of a tendency to miscarriage, which, under such circumstances of excitement, may be attended with dangerous consequences.

The Prisoner: I am not the man; I am entirely innocent.

Sir R. W. Carden: You must convince a jury of that. I shall commit you for trial. The act described is certainly one of the most outrageous which has been committed in the city of London for many years.

The prisoner was tried at the Central Criminal Court. He steadily denied any knowledge of the transaction. His defence was an *alibi*, which not only failed, but the evidence somewhat strengthened the case against him. He was found "Guilty," and sentence of death was recorded against him, and he was ordered to be transported.

In February, Mrs. Harrison made a charge against a man and a boy, whom she accused of perpetrating an outrage upon her of a similar nature. These accusations were immediately discovered to be unfounded; and attention was once more turned to the charge upon which Mallet had been convicted; and a little investigation plainly proved that the story was a fabrication from beginning to end. In consequence, Mallet, whose character was otherwise good, received a free pardon.

16. Autographs of Burns.—In the collection of autographs and

MSS. of the late Mr. Pickering, sold recently at Sotheby's, were some autographs of Burns, of extraordinary interest, which produced very high prices.

The greatest attraction was the celebrated "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," written in a fine bold hand, as if the subject had inspired the very handwriting of the bard; this sold for 30*l.*, and was purchased for America. The original document, signed and sealed, appointing the Poet an exciseman, produced 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The other letters and poems, all holograph, sold for high prices. Letter to R. Miller, declining the offer of an engagement to write poetry for the *Morning Chronicle*, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Part of a letter to Mrs. Dunlop, containing "Auld lang Syne" and other verses, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Part of a letter to Mrs. M'Lehose, containing the beautiful lines "To Mary in Heaven," 7*l.* 10*s.* "The Brigs of Ayr," 6*l.* 5*s.* "On Cessnock Banks there lives a Lass," and "Auld lang Syne," on one leaf, 10*l.* 10*s.* In the same sale three autograph letters, addressed by Dr. Johnson to Ryland, sold for 12*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

17. The War.—*Return of the Baltic Fleet.*—The winter having set in in the Baltic, and the ice having rendered navigation impossible, the splendid fleets of the Allies broke up and returned to their ports. Admiral Sir Charles Napier, in the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, anchored at Spithead about 9 o'clock in the evening, having left a number of line-of-battle ships off the Scaw. Some of the steam-frigates and smaller cruisers were left in the Baltic, with orders to keep the open water, and to withdraw gradually as the ice closed in.

19. Marylebone Election.—A vacancy having occurred in the representation of Marylebone, by the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, an animated contest ensued between two sections of the Liberal party. The candidates were Mr. Jacob Bell, who formerly sat for St. Albans, and Viscount Ebrington, son of Earl Fortescue, a distinguished member of the Whig party, and who formerly represented North Devon.

The latter took the lead from the commencement, and was returned by a very large majority.

Viscount Ebrington .	6940
Jacob Bell, Esq. . .	4167
Majority . . .	2773

The Cholera.—The virulence of the cholera of 1854 seemed to have expended itself in the months which form the summer quarter; but although it had subsided as an epidemic it left the population unhealthy, and many persons died of the disease and of diarrhœa during the autumnal months—*i. e.* from October to December. This was observed to be the case in the towns and urban districts in a special degree. The total deaths in the quarter were 109,664, being 6323, or ·137, above the average.

In London, during the three months, cholera destroyed 982 persons, and diarrhœa 543. From all causes 17,291 persons died; a mortality greatly exceeding the average.

Generally the accounts from abroad present a better state of health. While the cholera had altogether disappeared from some parts, its ravages were greatly mitigated in all. In the West India Islands the pestilence had very greatly abated; at St. John's

it was said to be violent. In Europe it had appeared at Corunna; and there were fresh outbreaks at Genoa, Milan, Pavia, and in Lombardy generally. At Vienna it also reappeared, and seems to have affected great numbers, especially of the higher classes; but its effects were so modified, that the disease is described as "cholerine."

At Athens the plague burst forth afresh with great violence, and the inhabitants were so much alarmed that they fled in masses from the city. A terrible catastrophe is stated to have occurred. Near 700 persons, consisting chiefly of families of the better classes, embarked at the Piræus in a steamboat; the vessel foundered, and not one was saved.

The Weather.—The weather during the autumnal quarter — from October 1 to December 31— was remarkable for its exceeding variableness rather than any extreme of temperature. The great heat of the summer quarter extended to the 11th of October, and was 2°·5 beyond the average; from October 12 to 28, it was 3°·2 below. From the 29th of October to the 2nd of November it was 5°·6 in excess; on the 31st of October as much as 11°·12. From November 2 to the end of the year the alternations were very great; on some days the excess of heat was 11°. But although the range of temperature from day to day was large, the average of the whole quarter was much the same as usual. Nothing was observed in the state of the atmosphere which seemed to indicate the long and cold winter with which the year 1855 commenced.

Wrecks in 1854.—The Admiralty have published a "Register" of the wrecks which have taken place on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1854.

From this melancholy record of the destruction of life and property it appears, that in 1854 there were altogether 987 wrecks, which are thus classed—viz. vessels totally wrecked, 431; totally lost in collision, 53; damaged seriously and had to discharge, 462; and damaged seriously in collision, 41. The greater number of casualties occurred in the months of January (258), October (131), November (127), and December (109), and the smaller number in August (35), September (30), July (26), and May (23). 350 casualties occurred on the east coast of Great Britain, 38 on the south coast, and 164 on the west coast; 66 wrecks took place on the coasts of Ireland, 5 were cast on shore at Scilly, 9 at the Channel Islands, 19 at Orkney and Shetland, and 5 at the Isle of Man; the remaining wrecks occurred in the surrounding seas. The register shows an increase of 155 wrecks above those recorded in 1853, but a decrease of 128 as compared with 1852. January was by far the most disastrous month, on account of the continued gales which prevailed nearly throughout, causing the loss of 467 lives, and the wreck or damage of 258 vessels. The weather was not so boisterous as to cause comparatively any remarkable increase of casualties till October. The total number of lives lost in 1854 amounted to 1549, as far as can be ascertained; of these 10 died by starvation. 210 lives were lost in two ships which foundered at sea in collision, a casualty which the registers show to be greatly on the increase. Last year they were 94; in 1853, 77;

and in 1852 only 57. The increase in the loss of lives, however, has been still greater, the register for 1852 showing a loss of 920 lives, for 1853 689 lives, and for 1854 the deplorable loss of 1549 lives.

As the statements of the lives lost in these catastrophes are not always correctly ascertainable at the time, and are frequently exaggerated, it may be satisfactory to repeat the more serious cases from official authority. Thus it appears that in the wreck of the *Emblem*, on the 7th of January, 13 lives were lost; in the *Tayleur*, January 21, 290; in the *W. H. Davies*, January 27, 23; in the *Charles Jones*, January 31, 16; by the upsetting of the life-boat, while trying to save the crew of the *Cherokee*, February 18, 11; in the *Essex*, February 16, 14; in the *City of Glasgow*, missing, 480; in the *Bonito*, March 24, 11; in the *Favourite*, March 29, 199; in the *Europa*, May 31, 21; in the *Happy Return*, October 18, 11; in the *Oxfixia*, November 17, 12; in the *Mary Graham*, November 22, 23; in the *Nile*, November 30, 40; in the *Rovigno*, December 4, 16; in the *London*, December 6, 14.

One very serious catastrophe has escaped notice. On the 11th of February the *Cuba*, while off the Mizen Head (Cork), fell in with the wreck of the *Bona Dea*, of Liverpool, a bark of 700 tons, water-logged. The *Cuba* took off 11 men, the survivors of her crew of 17; the master and 5 seamen having previously died on board. Of these 11, 4 died on board the *Cuba*. It is not stated when or where the *Bona Dea* met with the disaster which had reduced her to this condition; but the vessel floated about the ocean long after the survivors had been taken off her; for on the 17th of May she was again seen, and on the 25th was towed into Castle Townsend harbour. The wreck of so large a ship floating about on a frequented part of the sea, may have been the cause of the loss of other vessels that have not been heard of.

Return of the number of Persons of every description killed or injured from all causes on all the Passenger Railways open for public traffic in England, Ireland, and Scotland during the Year 1854.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	12	331
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	19	15
Servants of companies or contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	39	56
Servants of companies or contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	73	31
Trespassers or other persons, neither passengers nor servants of companies, killed or injured by crossing or walking on the railway	80	20
Total killed or injured from all causes	223	453

	Miles.
Length of railway open on the 31st December, 1854	8054
Ditto open on the 31st December, 1853	7687
Increase of mileage during the year	367

Collisions between passenger trains	4	
Collisions between passenger trains and other trains, or engines	44	
Other accidents to passenger trains	28	
Total accidents to passenger trains		76
Collisions between goods and mineral trains	11	
Other accidents to goods and mineral trains	8	
Total accidents to goods and mineral trains		19
Grand total to all trains		95

The number of passengers conveyed during the year is omitted from these returns.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Meeting of the Parliament on the 31st of January, 1854.

IN THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, bt.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, bt.
	Most Hon Marquess of Lansdowne.
	Right Hon. Lord J. Russell.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge.
Master General of the Ordnance	Right Hon. Lord Raglan.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Edward Strutt.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Viscount Canning.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq.
Attorney-General	Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Richard Bethell, knt.
Judge-Advocate General	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Poor-Law Commissioner	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncrieff.
Solicitor-General	James Craufurd, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Sir John Young, bt.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Abraham Brewster.
Solicitor-General	William Keogh, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl Spencer.
Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR.

In the Cabinet.—The Lord John Russell, Lord President of the Council, *vice* Earl Granville. The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for War (a new Secretaryship). Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, *vice* the Duke of Newcastle. Earl Granville, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in Cabinet), *vice* Right Hon. Edward Strutt, *resigned*.

Not in the Cabinet.—Thomas Mackenzie, esq., Solicitor-General for Scotland, *vice* James Craufurd, esq., a Lord of Session.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire	Frederick Charles Polhill Turner, of Howbury Hall, esq.
Berks	James Jos. Wheble, of Bulmershe Court, esq.
Bucks	Henry Hanmer, of Stock Grove, esq.
Camb. and Hunts	George William Rowley, of the Priory, St. Neots, esq.
Cheshire	Francis D. P. Astley, of Duckinfield, esq.
Cornwall	Francis Howell, of Ethy House, esq.
Cumberland	Thomas Alison Hoskins, of Higham, esq.
Derbyshire	William Drury Lowe, of Locko Park, esq.
Devonshire	Richard S. Gard, of Rougemont, esq.
Dorsetshire	Sir Henry Oglander, of Parnham, bart.
Durham	Henry J. B. Baker, of Elemore Hall, esq.
Essex	Thomas White, of Weathersfield, esq.
Gloucestershire	J. H. Elwes, of Colesborne House, near Northleach, esq.
Herefordshire	E. Chadwick, of Puddlestone Court, near Leominster, esq.
Herts	Robert Hanbury, of Poleson, Thundridge, esq.
Kent	Alexander Glendining, of Ashgrove, Sevenoaks, esq.
Lancashire	Richard Fort, of Read Hall, esq.
Leicestershire	Henry Corles Bingham, of Watnaby, esq.
Lincolnshire	Ant. Willson, of Rauceby Hall, esq.
Monmouthshire	Thomas Brown, of Ebbw Vale, esq.
Norfolk	Benjamin B. Cabbell, of Cromer Hall, esq.
Northamptonshire	Right Hon. Lord Henley, of Watford.
Northumberland	Samuel Edward Widdrington, of Newton, esq.
Nottinghamshire	Samuel Bagnall Wild, of Costock, esq.
Oxfordshire	John W. Fane, of Wormsley, esq.
Rutlandshire	Robert Lee Bradshaw, of Tinwell, esq.
Shropshire	Robert Aglionby Slaney, of Walford Manor, esq.
Somersetshire	James Curtis Somerville, of Dinder, esq.
Staffordshire	John Davenport, of Westwood, esq.
Southampton, Co. of	J. Rob. Ives, of Bentworth Hall, near Alton, esq.
Suffolk	Windsor Parker, of Clopton Hall, Rattlesden, esq.
Surrey	Robert Gosling, of Botley Park, esq.
Sussex	John Day, of Newick, esq.
Warwickshire	William Charles Alston, of Elmdon, esq.
Westmoreland	John Wilson, of the Howe, esq.
Wiltshire	Edm. L. Clutterbuck, of Harden Huish Park, esq.
Worcestershire	Edward Beercroft, of Mere Hall, Bromsgrove, esq.
Yorkshire	Henry Willoughby, of Birdsall, near Malton, esq.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex	Henry Muggeridge, esq., Alderman. Charles Decimus Crossley, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey	Robert Briscoe Owen, of Haulfre, near Beaumaris, esq.
Breconshire	John Powell, of Watton, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Thomas L. D. J. Parry, of Madryn, esq.
Carnarvonshire	John Jones, of Blaenos, esq.
Cardiganshire	Morgan Jones, of Penlan, esq.
Denbighshire	Richard Jones, of Bellan Place, of Ruabon, esq.
Flintshire	Henry Raikes, of Llwynegrin, esq.
Glamorganshire	William Llewellyn, of Court Colman, esq.

Montgomeryshire	John Michael Severne, of Wallop, esq.
Merionethshire	George Augustus Huddart, of Plasynpenrhyn, esq.
Pembrokeshire	Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, of Castle Hall.
Radnorshire	John Jones, of Cefnamaes, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	James E. Leslie, Leslie Hill, Ballymoney, esq.
Armagh	Maxwell Close, Drumbanagher, Newry, esq., jun.
Carlow	William Duckett, Duckett Grove, Carlow, esq.
Carrickfergus Town	William Kirk, Thornfield, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	John H. Adams, Northlands, Kingscourt, esq.
Clare	Edward Perceval Westby, Kilballyowen, esq.
Cork	John M'Carthy O'Leary, Coomlegane, Mill Street, esq.
Cork City	Francis Lyons, Cork, esq.
Donegal	Wm. Sinclair, Inver House and Broomfield, Strabane, esq.
Down	John T. Reilly, Scarva House, Loughbrickland, esq.
Drogheda Town	John Gradwell, Platten Hall, Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	Hans Hamilton Woods, Whitestown, esq.
Dublin City	William Long, Mary Street, esq.
Fermanagh	Thomas Singleton, Fort Singleton, Empvale, esq.
Galway	Richard Andrew Kirwan, Knockdoe, Galway, esq.
Galway Town	Edward Eyre Maunsell, Fort Eyre, Galway, esq.
Kerry	William Hickie, Killister, Ballylongford, esq.
Kildare	Gerald G. Aylmer, Donadea Castle, Donadea, esq.
Kilkenny	Purefoy Poe, Ballyline, Callan, esq.
Kilkenny City	Thomas Hart, Windlass House, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	Francis V. Bennett, Thomastown House, Frankford, esq.
Leitrim	Col. John James Whyte, Newton Lodge, Drumahair.
Limerick	Frederick Trench Gascoigne, Kilfinane, esq.
Limerick City	Major George Gavin, Kilpeacon, Limerick.
Londonderry	Robert Leslie Ogilby, Dungiven, esq.
Longford	Arthur B. Lewis, Bonlaky, esq.
Louth	Hon. Edward Bellew, Barmeath.
Mayo	Charles Lynch, Ballycurren, Ballyglass, esq.
Meath	John D. J. Pollock, Mountainstown, Navan, esq.
Monaghan	Robert Charles French, Ballybay House, Ballybay, esq.
Queen's County	Allen J. Walsh, Ballykilcavan, Stradbally, esq.
Roscommon	Patrick O'Connor, Drumdermot, Ballymoe, esq.
Sligo	George Armstrong, Chafpool, Tubbercurry, esq.
Tipperary	Capt. G. M. Dawson, Ballinacourty, Tipperary.
Tyrone	Daniel Baird, Broom Hall, Londonderry, esq.
Waterford	Patrick M. Power, Faithleg House, Waterford, esq.
Waterford City	Sir Benjamin Morris, Waterford.
Westmeath	Sir Francis Hopkins, Rochfort, Mullingar, bart.
Wexford	Solomon A. Richards, Ardamine House, Gorey, esq.
Wicklow	John Brennan, Kingston Lodge, Golden Ball, esq.

BIRTHS.

1854.

JANUARY.

1. In Hyde Park-gardens, the lady of Thomas Dent, esq., a son.

2. In Marine-parade, Dover, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Farrant, K.L.S., late H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Persia, a son.

— At Drayton Rectory, the lady of the Rev. J. Spurgeon Green, M.A., Rector of Witton and Brundall, a daughter.

— At Weymouth, Mrs. Eveleigh Wyndham, a daughter.

3. At Umballa, the lady of Allan Octavian Hume, esq., B.C.S., a daughter.

4. The lady of James Morrell, jun., High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, a daughter.

5. At Kensington, the lady of Henry Cole, esq., C.B., a son.

— The lady of Capt. Sherston, 6th Drag. Guards, a daughter.

— The Duchess d'Aumale, a son, who received the title of Duc de Guise.

6. In Upper Harley-street, the Lady Caroline Garnier, a son.

7. In Downing-street, the lady of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, a son.

— At Leamington, the lady of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, esq., a daughter.

8. The lady of Comm. Thomas Carpenter, R.N., of Bowde Lodge, Devizes, a son.

— At Harriard Park, Hants, the lady of F. J. E. Jervoise, esq., a daughter.

9. At Stourton Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of Joseph Livesey, esq., a son.

— In Ainsley-place. Edinburgh, the lady of Sir David Dundas, bart., of Beechwood, a daughter.

10. In Sussex-square, Hyde Park, the lady of R. Hanbury, jun., esq., a son.

— At Glouceseter-terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of Wm. Edw. Pole, esq., a son and daughter.

11. At Melbourne, Victoria, the lady of Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq., a son.

13. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore, a son.

14. At Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, the lady of George Onslow Newton, esq., a daughter.

16. In Upper Seymour-street, the Lady Caroline Lister-Kaye, a son.

— At Canterbury, the lady of Capt. Edmund Cornwall Legh, 97th Regt., a son.

17. At Fetcham Rectory, Leatherhead, the lady of the Rev. Edward Graham Moon, a daughter.

— At Longford, Shropshire, the Lady Hester Leeke, a son.

— At Claybrooke Hall, Leicester, the lady of H. Sholto Douglas, esq., a son.

— The lady of Capt. Hatton, Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

— In Bryanston-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Tomkinson, of Wellington, Cheshire, a daughter.

18. In St. James's-square, Lady Lyttelton, a son.

— At Buckhurst Park, Lady Elizabeth Russell, a daughter.

20. At Marble House, Warwick, the lady of the Rev. T. N. Farthing, Rector of Christ Church, Denton, Lancashire, a son.

— The lady of Lieut.-Col. Wedderburn Cumming, of the Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

22. At the Lodgings, Brasenose College, Oxford, Mrs. Harrington, a daughter.

— The lady of Robert Dundas, esq., of Arniston House, Midlothian, a daughter.

— In Onslow-square, the Baroness Marochetti, a son.

23. In Thurloe-square, the lady of William Digby Seymour, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Westminster, the lady of the Rev. H. G. Liddell, a daughter.

24. At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a daughter.

26. In Carlton-terrace, the Countess of Caledon, a son.

— At Valetta, Malta, the lady of Richard Cornwall Legh, esq., Assistant-Secretary to Government, a daughter.

— At Rise, near Hull, the lady of W. Bethell, esq., a son.

— At Grenofen, near Tavistock, the lady of Wm. Henry Chichester, esq., a daughter.

27. At No. 10, Westbourne-terrace, the lady of Francis T. Bircham, esq., a daughter.

— At Castle Rising Rectory, Mrs. Charles W. Bagot, a daughter.

— In Belgrave-square, the lady of Edw. Majoribanks, jun., esq., a daughter.

29. At Leaden Roding Rectory, Essex, the lady of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, Lady Caroline Ricketts, a daughter.

30. At the Priory, Templemore, Ireland, Lady Carden, a son and heir.

31. At Ickleford House, near Hitchin, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Ellon Castle, N.B., the lady of Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, esq., a son.

2. At Radwell House, near Baldock, Herts, the lady of Francis Leslie Pym, esq., a daughter.

— At Wokingham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Mitchell, Grenadier Guards, a son.

— At Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of Alexander Lindsay, esq., a daughter.

4. At Colesborne, the lady of J. H. Elwes, esq., a son.

— At Kingscote Cottage, Gloucester, the lady of Capt. Henry B. Savile, a daughter.

5. At the Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the lady of his Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, a son.

— In camp, at Cawnpore, Bengal, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Renny, 81st Regt., a son.

— In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Ormonde, a daughter.

— At Berry-hill, Notts, the Lady of Sir Edward Walker, a daughter.

— At Woolwich-common, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hill, R.A., a daughter.

6. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of George Henry Elliott, esq., of Binfield Park, Herts, a son and heir.

— In Grosvenor-street, the Viscountess Brackley, a son.

7. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Dorothy Nevill, a daughter.

— At Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, the lady of William Haggard, esq., a son.

— At Walton Hall, Bucks, the lady of C. F. Moore, esq., a son.

8. At Writtle Park, the lady of the Hon. Frederick Petre, a son.

— At Belfield, near Dublin, the lady of Major William Crompton, a son.

9. At the residence of the Earl of Wemyss, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Countess of Warwick, a son.

10. The lady of John H. Hunt, esq., of Birtley Hall, Durham, a daughter.

11. At Haverholme Priory, the Countess of Winchelsea, a daughter.

— At Naples, the lady of Sir George Beaumont, bart., a daughter.

13. At Blackadder, Lady Houston Boswell, twins—a son and daughter.

— In Upper Brook-street, the lady of Charles Penruddocke, esq., of Compton Park, Wilts, a daughter.

17. In Chesham-place, the lady of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, a daughter.

18. At Rufford Hall, the Lady Arabella Hesketh, a daughter.

19. At Fyne Court, Broomfield, Somerset, the lady of Andrew Crosse, esq., a son.

— In Eaton-place, the Lady Agnes Duff, a daughter.

21. At Rutland-gate, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a daughter.

— At Ritchings Park, Bucks, Lady Willshire, a daughter.

22. In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Countess of Courtown, a son.

23. In Portland-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Blake, 33rd Regt. (Duke of Wellington's Regt.), a daughter.

— At Errol Park, N.B., the lady of Sir James Gardner Baird, bart., Saughton Hall, a son.

— In Whitehall-yard, the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, a son.

25. At Marchington, Staffordshire, Lady Harriet Vernon, a son and heir.

27. At East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Horatio Fitzroy, a daughter.

MARCH.

1. At One Ash, Rochdale, the lady of John Bright, M.P., a daughter.

— At Youlston Park, near Barnstaple, the lady of Sir Arthur Chichester, bart., a daughter.

— At Washington Rectory, Durham, the lady of Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, a daughter.

— At Bletchley, Bucks, the lady of Richard Selby Lowndes, esq., a daughter.

— At Woolston, Somersetshire, the lady of Henry Hobhouse, esq., a son.

2. At Elmore Hall, the lady of Henry I. Baker Baker, esq., a daughter.

— In Grafton-street, the lady of J. Thistlethwayte, esq., Southwick Park, Hants, a son.

4. At Oaklands, Dursley, the lady of E. A. Freeman, esq., a daughter.

5. At the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, Lady Cochrane, a daughter.

6. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of George Cavendish Bentinck, esq., a son.

7. In Chester-place, Regent's Park, the lady of the Rev. John G. Lonsdale, a daughter.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Forbes, a daughter.

8. At Hartford Grange, Cheshire, the lady of Wm. Todd Naylor, esq., a daughter.

— At Bath, Lady Wade, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

9. Mrs. Charles Rivington, Upper Woburn-place, a son.

— At Stonehouse, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Errington, 51st Light Inf., a son.

10. At Oran, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a son.

12. In Cavendish-square, Lady John Manners, a daughter.

13. At Wymondham Rectory, Leicester, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a son.

15. At Rome, the lady of Henry Edwyn Chandos Scudamore Stanhope, esq., a son.

16. At Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, the lady of Ralph L. Lopes, esq., a son.

18. In Cunningham-place, the lady of Col. M. E. Bagnold, a son.

19. In Eaton-square, the Viscountess Enfield, a daughter.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lady Muir Mackenzie, a son.

20. In Piccadilly, the Lady Catherine Carnegie, a son and heir.

— At Brighton, the lady of Col. Kemeys Tynte, M.P., a daughter.

— At Hambleden, Bucks, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Ridley, rector of Hambleden, a son.

21. At Florence, Mrs. Robert Hay Murray, a son.

23. In Drake's-place, the lady of the Rev. W. Walker Pulman, M.A., Vicar of Wellington, Somerset, a daughter.

— In Sussex-square, Mrs. Longman, a daughter.

24. At Peterley House, Bucks, the lady of Wildman Yates Peel, esq., a daughter.

— At Myton, Warwick, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Windham, late Coldstream Guards, a son.

26. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield, a son.

— In New-street, the Lady Mary Hoare, a son.

28. In Eaton-square, the lady of J. H. Manners Sutton, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Leytonstone House, Essex, the lady of T. Fowell Buxton, esq., a son.

29. At Santiago de Chile, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a daughter.

— At Drumboe, Lady Hayes, a daughter.

— At Southsea, the lady of Captain Hayes, R.N., a daughter.

31. At Bournemouth, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Abercromby, a son.

— At Fritham Lodge, New Forest, the lady of Captain Edmund Heathcote, a son.

Lately. At the Chateau of Ering, in Bavaria, the Hon. Mrs. James Erskine, a son.

Lately. At Freshwater, I. W., the lady of Alfred Tennyson, a son.

APRIL.

1. At Holbrooke Grange, Warwickshire, the lady of Charles M. Caldecott, esq., a son.

— The lady of John Murray, esq., Albemarle-street, a son.

— At Eaton-place, the lady of John Harvey Astell, esq., a daughter.

2. At Fawsley, the Hon. Mrs. Gage, a son.

— At Putney, Lady Eardley Wilmot, a daughter.

3. At Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a daughter.

4. At Stanley Park, Gloucestershire, the lady of Samuel S. Marling, esq., a son.

— At 69, Gloucester-place, the lady of J. R. Godley, esq., a daughter.

7. At Glynn, the Lady Vivian, a son.

— At Waterloo, Hants, the lady of John Moore Napier Napier, esq., a son.

8. At Grey Abbey, the Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a daughter.

— At Dyrham Park, Barnet, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a son.

— At Canonteign House, the Hon. Mrs. Lane, a daughter.

10. The Rt. Hon. Lady Rayleigh, a son.

— At Bedale Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Henry Beresford Peirse, esq., a son.

— At Goldington Lodge, near Bedford, the lady of William St. Quintin, esq., a son.

11. The lady of Capt. Starkie Bence, of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, a daughter.

— At the Admiralty, Mrs. Milne, a daughter.

— At Thorpe-next-Norwich, the lady of Berkeley Macpherson, esq., a son.

12. At Bournemouth, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. H. Manners Sutton, a son.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. A. W. Drayson, R.A., a daughter.

13. At Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire, Lady Drummond, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, a daughter.

— At Mont-le-Grand, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Yerbury, a son.

14. At Spring Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Comm. Tyssen, R.N., a son.

— At Oldbury Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of John Hardy, esq., a son.

— At Clungunford House, Salop, the lady of John Rocke, esq., a daughter.

15. The lady of Capt. G. T. Phipps Hornby, R.N., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

15. At Cadbury House, Somersetshire, the lady of Frederick G. Urquhart, esq., a daughter.

16. Viscountess Ebrington, a son and heir.

17. At Hemsworth Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of W. H. Leatham, esq., a son.

18. At Hazlewood Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a daughter.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Anthony Thomas Lefroy, esq., a daughter.

19. The lady of Valentine Vickers, esq., of Ellerton Grange, Newport, Shropshire, a son and heir.

— At Manorhouse, Holt, Wilts, the lady of John Neild, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At King's Lynn, the Hon. Mrs. Frank Cresswell, a daughter.

— The lady of the Hon. John C. Erskine, a daughter.

— The lady of Charles Chaldecott, esq., a son and heir.

20. At Teheran, Persia, the lady of Keith Edward Abbott, esq., her Majesty's Consul, a son.

— At Field House, Wavertree, the lady of John W. Nicholl Carne, D.C.L., of Dimland Castle, Glamorganshire, a son.

21. Lady Townshend Farquhar, a daughter.

25. In South-street, Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Vesey Dawson, a son.

— At Claye House, Yorkshire, the lady of J. C. V. Minnitt, esq., Captain 95th Regt., a son.

26. In Eaton-place, the Lady Colville, a son and heir.

— At Newport, Monmouthshire, the lady of Capt. Foote, R.N., a daughter.

28. In Regency-square, Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Nedham, R.A., a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Beaumont Hankey, esq., a son.

29. In Upper Belgrave-street, the Countess of Perth, a daughter.

30. At Cairnhill, Lanarkshire, the Lady Agnes More Nisbett, a daughter.

— At Corsham Court, the Lady Methuen, a son.

— In Harcourt-street, Dublin, the Lady Lurgan, a daughter.

— At Coldham Hall, Suffolk, the lady of L. Couran, esq., a son.

MAY.

1. In Eaton-square, the Lady Gilbert Kennedy, a son.

3. In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a daughter.

3. At Westhill, Suffolk, the lady of W. W. Rushbrooke, esq., R.N., a daughter.

4. In Eaton-square, the lady of Col. Codrington, Coldstream Guards, a son.

5. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Crawford, R.A., a son.

— In Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. George Denman, a son.

6. At Ayot St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a son.

— In Eaton-place, the Countess of Mulgrave, a son.

— At the vicarage, Newbold-on-Avon, the lady of the Rev. Theodosius W. Boughton Leigh, a son.

7. At Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of John Evans, esq., Q.C., a son.

8. In Bryanston-square, the Lady Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, a son.

9. At Somersal Herbert, the lady of W. FitzHerbert, esq., a daughter.

10. In Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, Lady Anne Tufnell, a son and heir.

11. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Proctor Beauchamp, a daughter.

12. In South-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Matheson, a son and heir.

13. At Molshanger, Hants, Mrs. Wyndham S. Portal, a daughter.

17. At Udale House, Fortrose, Rossshire, the lady of Capt. Lautour, a son.

18. At Apley, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. C. Y. Campbell, R.N., a son.

— At Moy Hall, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, a son.

19. At Bramford Hall, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. George Warburton, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Baillie, a daughter.

21. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Dartmouth, a daughter.

— In Belgrave-square, the lady of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, a son.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Mrs. Edmond St. John Mildmay, a son.

22. In Carlton-terrace, the Duchess of Argyll, a daughter.

— At Harrington-square, Mrs. F. W. Oliphant, a daughter.

23. At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs. E. Cropper, a son.

— At Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, Mrs. Howard, a son.

— The lady of J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., a son.

24. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, of Talacre, a daughter.

25. At Nantes, the lady of Robert Kirkpatrick Howat, younger, of Mable, Kirkcudbrightshire, a son and heir.

BIRTHS.

25. At Plaistow, Essex, Mrs. W. B. Bathurst, a daughter.

28. At Arklow House, Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, a daughter.

— At Windermere, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bellasis, 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt., a daughter.

29. At Newport, the lady of Capt. Henry Hall Dare, of the 23rd Roy. Welsh Fusil., a daughter.

31. In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. George Augustus Browne, a daughter, still-born.

— At 26, Park Crescent, the lady of J. D. Coleridge, esq., a son.

— At Worcester Park, Surrey, the lady of Sir Frederick Currie, bt., a son.

— At Dorking, the lady of George Cubit, esq., a son.

JUNE.

2. At Wollaton Hall, near Nottingham, the lady of John Richard Smith Wallis, esq., a son and heir.

3. At Mattingley, Hants, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Townley, a son.

— In Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Crofton, a son.

— At Halkin-street West, Mrs. Baring, a son.

6. In Queen-street, May Fair, the Hon. Lady Vavasour, a daughter.

— At Twickenham, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Parish, a daughter.

— In Burwood-place, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a son.

7. In Lowndes-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sheil, her Majesty's Minister in Persia, a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-street, the lady of Capt. Sir James Clark Ross, R.N., a son.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Lady Louisa Alexander, a son.

— At Lattiford, Somersetshire, the lady of James Talbot Stanley, esq., a son.

8. At Whittingham, N.B., the Lady Blanche Balfour, a son.

— At Vernon Villa, Finchley-road, the lady of Robert Pashley, esq., Q.C., a daughter.

11. At Penshurst Castle, Kent, the Lady De l'Isle and Dudley, a son.

At Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of Capt. Tyler, R.E., a son.

13. In Connaught-place, the Countess of Rosse, a son.

— At Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. Stretton, a daughter.

15. At the Rectory, Great Stanmore, Lady Ellen Gordon, a son.

— At Baleworth Rectory, Lady Frances Bridgeman Simpson, a son.

16. At Freeland Lodge, Oxfordshire, the lady of W. E. Taunton, esq., a son and heir.

— At Wennington Hall, Lancashire, the lady of W. A. F. Saunders, esq., a son.

17. At Pau, France, the Hon. Mrs. Byron Cary, a daughter.

— At Bampford Speke, the lady of Trehawke Kekewich, esq., a son.

18. In St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, the lady of the Hon. C. Maude, a daughter.

— In Portland-place, the lady of James Whatman, esq., M.P., a daughter.

19. At Over Seile, Leicester, the lady of the Rev. John M. Gresley, a son.

— In Tilney-street, the Countess of Airlie, a daughter.

20. At Oxted, Surrey, the lady of Capt. Burdett, Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

— At Eltham, the lady of Capt. Pitcairn Onslow, a daughter.

22. At Blelack House, Aberdeenshire, the Lady Cochrane, a daughter.

23. At Clarendon Park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, a daughter.

— At Hitcham Rectory, Suffolk, the lady of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S., a daughter.

24. The Lady Rivers, a daughter.

— At Langham Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Fuller Maitland Wilson, esq., a daughter.

— At Sheringham Hall, Norfolk, the lady of H. R. Upcher, esq., a daughter.

— In Lowndes-square, the Lady Charles P. Clinton, a daughter.

26. In Portman-square, the lady of Lawrence Palk, esq., M.P., of Haldon House, Devon, a son.

— At Boulogne, the lady of Col. R. J. Hussey Vivian, a daughter.

27. In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Mrs. Francis Blackwood, widow of the late Capt. Francis Blackwood, R.N., a son.

28. At Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, the Lady Mary Hood, a son.

29. At the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a son.

— At Topsham, the lady of Capt. A. T. Popham, a son.

30. At Thornycroft Hall, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. John Thornycroft, a daughter.

— In Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Capt. Fanshawe, R.N., a son.

BIRTHS.

JULY.

1. In South-street, the Countess Vane, a son.

— In Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of Money Wigram, jun., esq., a daughter.

— At Wollaton Rectory, Notts, Mrs. Charles Willoughby, a son.

2. At Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a daughter.

4. In Chester-street, Belgravia, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, a son and heir.

5. At Thirkleby Park, Thirsk, Lady Payne Gallwey, a daughter.

— At Livermore Park, Suffolk, the lady of Capt. Douglas Lane, a son.

— At Tawstock Court, Devon, the lady of Edward Weld, esq., a son.

6. At Invery House, near Aberdeen, the lady of Capt. George Ramsay, R.N., a son.

8. In Queen Anne-street, the lady of the Bishop of Lincoln, a daughter.

— At Balmakewan House, Kincardineshire, N.B., the lady of William Gray, esq., of Carse, a daughter.

10. At Rainthorpe Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. F. Walpole, a son.

— At Hoby Rectory, Leicestershire, the lady of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, a daughter.

11. In Belgrave-square, Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a son.

— In Kensington Palace-gardens, Hyde Park, the lady of S. Morton Peto, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Southsea, the Lady Alexander Russell, a son.

— In Jersey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Delamaine, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, a daughter.

12. At Walton House, Warwick, Lady Mordaunt, a son.

13. In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Edward Holmes Baldock, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Stoke Newington, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, a son.

— In Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hoey, 30th Regt., a son.

17. At Marino, Lady Cloncurry, a son.

18. In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Sir Graham Montgomery, bart., M.P., a daughter.

19. At Trafalgar, the Countess Nelson, a son and heir.

20. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of J. Walter, esq., M.P., a son.

20. At Argyll House, the lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alex. Gordon, a daughter.

21. At Stoneham Park, the lady of Thos. Willis Fleming, esq., a son and heir.

— At Leamington, the lady of Major Sulivan, Scots Grays, a son.

22. The Hon. Mrs. Whaites, a son.

— In Wilton-crescent, the lady of Capt. Lowther, M.P., a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Romilly, a son.

23. In Eaton-square, the lady of Henry Hussey Vivian, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Ramsgate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, a son.

24. At the Rectory, Clapham, the lady of the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, a daughter.

— In Great Cumberland-street, Hyde Park, the lady of Thomas Chambers, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Brussels, the lady of H. L. Styleman le Strange, esq., a son.

25. At Browsholme Hall, Mrs. Goulburne Parker, a daughter.

— The Viscountess Guillamore, a son and heir.

26. At Bestwall House, Wareham, Dorsetshire, the lady of W. G. Lacey, esq., a son.

27. At Sidney Lodge, Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Phelps, a son.

30. At Honore, E.I., the lady of Capt. Montague Cholmeley, 27th N.I., a daughter.

31. In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Elizabeth F. de Ros, a daughter.

— At May Place, Crayford, the lady of James MacGregor, esq., M.P., a daughter.

AUGUST.

1. At West Park, Elgin, the Hon. Mrs. Lewis Grant, of Grant, a son.

— At Sydenham, the lady of S. Laing, esq., M.P., a son.

— At the Deanery, Carlisle, the lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, a daughter.

2. In Tilney-street, the Viscountess Newark, a son.

— At Dundalk, the lady of Capt. Thornhill, Queen's Dragoon Guards, a son.

3. In Devonshire-place, the lady of Sir John W. H. Anson, bart., a son.

4. At Bulmershe Court, Reading, Lady Catherine Wheble, a son.

5. In Chester-street, the lady of M. Wyvill, jun., esq., M.P., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

6. At Edgbaston, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burmeister, R.E., a daughter.

— At Olton Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of the Rev. B. Jones Bateman, a daughter.

7. At the Hall, Ashwell Thorpe, Norfolk, Lady Tyrwhitt, a son.

— At Chatham, Mrs. FitzRoy Somerset, a daughter.

8. At Bottesford, Lady Adeliza Norman, a son.

— At Penlee Stoke, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Stopford, a daughter.

9. In Lower Belgrave-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Forbes, a daughter.

— At the Cloisters, Westminster, the lady of the Rev. Henry T. Frere, a daughter.

10. At Sherridge, Worcestershire, the Hon. Mrs. G. R. Gifford, a son.

12. At Sunninghill, the lady of Col. Craufurd, of the Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

— At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the lady of Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, bart., a daughter.

13. At Lavignone, near Genoa, the lady of the Rev. A. B. Strettell, English Chaplain at Genoa, a daughter.

14. At Lexham Hall, Norfolk, the lady of J. H. Turnour, esq., a daughter.

— In Marion-place, Manchester, the lady of Capt. the Hon. D. Erskine, 51st Regt., a daughter.

— At Godstone, the lady of the Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, Rector of Calbourne, a son.

15. At Hounslow, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. Richmond Jones, Commanding the Carabineers, a daughter.

— At Clapham Park, the lady of Edgar Alfred Bowring, esq., a son.

— At Berrington, Leominster, Lady Rodney, a daughter.

— At York, the lady of John Bower, esq., D.C.L., a son.

— At the Manor House, Wolston, Warwickshire, the lady of Capt. R. P. Apthorp, a son.

— At Bishop's Cannings, the lady of the Ven. Archdeacon Macdonald, a son.

16. At Dorchester, Oxon, Mrs. Fountaine Addison, a son.

17. At Wiseton Hall, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Robert Sutton, a daughter.

— In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the lady of Capt. Arthur Cumming, R.N., a son.

18. At Richmond, Surrey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Vickers, R.E., a daughter.

20. At Kingston, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Turner, lady of Capt. Turner, R.A., a son.

— At Eton College, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Goodford, Head Master of Eton, a daughter.

21. In Chester-street, the Lady Charlotte Locker, a daughter.

— At Weymouth, the lady of Capt. William King Hall, R.N., a son.

— At Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of Major Clark Kennedy, 18th Royal Irish, a daughter.

22. In Grosvenor-place, the Lady Harriet Wegg-Prosser, a son and heir.

— At West Huntington, near York, the lady of Lieut.-Col. George Lister Kaye, a son.

23. At Bellarena, Londonderry, the lady of Sir Frederick William Heygate, bart., a son and heir.

— At Bildeston Rectory, Suffolk, the lady of Capt. J. H. Cockburn, R.N., a son.

24. At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, a son.

— At Tipner, the lady of Capt. Charles Mainwaring, R.A., a daughter.

25. At Cluny Castle, the lady of Cluny Macpherson, a son.

— At Wadebridge, Cornwall, the lady of Capt. Baldwin Wake, R.N., a son.

26. In Eaton-square, the lady of Richard Gardner, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— In Thurloe-square, Brompton, the Hon. Mrs. William Towry Law, a son.

— At Blundestone House, Suffolk, the lady of Frederick A. Paull, esq., a daughter.

27. In Upper Brook-street, the lady of D. C. Marjoribanks, esq., M.P., a daughter.

28. In Halkin-street West, the Lady Susan Smith, a daughter.

29. In Montpelier-square, Knightsbridge, the lady of Comm. V. O. Inglefield, R.N., a son.

30. At the Mayoralty House, Bodmin, the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, relict of the late John Davies Gilbert, esq., of Trelissiche, Truro, a son.

— At Syston Court, Gloucestershire, Mrs. F. Newbon Dickenson, a son.

— At Bognor, the lady of Capt. Gustavus Yonge, 2nd Queen's Royals, a son.

31. At Kensington, the lady of J. T. Longman, esq., a daughter.

— At the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Sir Robert Colleton, bart., a son.

BIRTHS.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Gouvena House, Cornwall, the lady of William R. C. Potter, esq., a son.

— At Dosthill Lodge, Warwick, the lady of Capt. Reginald Peel, M.P., a son.

2. At Exton Park, Rutlandshire, the Lady Louisa Agnew, a daughter.

— At Dover, the lady of Major Tennant, 1st Staff. Militia, a daughter.

— Viscountess Nevill, a son.

6. At Abbot's Moss, Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Teignmouth, a daughter.

7. At Dartmouth House, Blackheath, the lady of Capt. Lynedoch Gardiner, R.A., Military Secretary at Gibraltar, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the Duchess of Montrose, a daughter.

— At Mornington Rectory, Hereford, Mrs. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, a daughter.

8. Hon. Mrs. Arthur Evans, a son.

— At Overbury Court, Worcestershire, Lady Catherine Berkeley, a daughter.

9. At Bonn, Prussia, the lady of John Torriano Houlton, esq., of Farleigh Castle, Somerset, a daughter.

— At Bradfield, near Cullompton, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a daughter.

— At Danbury Place, Mrs. Joliffe Tufnell, a daughter.

10. At Maiden Bradley, Wilts, Lady Hermione Graham, a daughter.

13. At the Rectory, Corton Denham, Somersetshire, the Hon. Mrs. Augusta Byron, a daughter.

— At the Vicarage, Canford, the Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a son.

14. At Malahide Castle, Lady Talbot de Malahide, a daughter.

15. The lady of H. R. Eyre, esq., of Shaw House, Berks, a son and heir.

— At Trabolgan, Cork, the lady of Edmund Burke Roche, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Wickham Place, Essex, Lady Champion de Crespigny, a daughter.

16. In Chapel-street, Lady Templemore, a son.

— At Salisbury, the lady of L. Pleydell Bouverie, esq., a son.

17. In Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of Sir Sibbald David Scott, bart., a son.

— At Marston Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a son.

18. At Lynchfield, near Taunton, the lady of Graham Willmore, esq., Q.C., of twin daughters.

19. At Marstow House, Lady Emily Dungarven, a daughter.

— At Bowater House, Woolwich, the lady of Col. Ellis, C.B., a son.

20. At Waltham Abbey, Essex, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Collingwood Dickson, R.A., a son.

21. In Sussex-square, Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a daughter.

22. At Grimston, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, Lady Londesborough, a daughter.

— In Berkeley-square, the lady of John Martin, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Langton Rectory, Mrs. Arthur Shadwell, a son.

24. At Aylesbury, the lady of Capt. G. De la Poer Beresford, 16th Regt., a daughter.

25. In the Strand, Mrs. Samuel Harvey Twining, a son.

26. At Ickworth, the Lady Arthur Hervey, a son.

— At Hams Hall, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a son.

— At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the lady of H. M. Curteis, esq., a daughter.

27. In Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.

— At Walthamstow, the lady of Henry Ford Barclay, esq., a daughter.

OCTOBER.

3. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Laura Palmer, a daughter.

— At Rutland Gate, the Lady Clarence Paget, a daughter.

— At Spains Hall, Essex, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Ruggles Brise, a daughter.

4. At Aston Hall, Shropshire, the Lady Frances Lloyd, a daughter.

— At Escrick Park, Lady Wenlock, a daughter.

— At Carron Hall, Stirlingshire, the lady of Joseph Dundas, esq., a son.

— At Clifton, the lady of Herbert Mackworth, esq., a son.

6. In Waterloo-crescent, Dover, Lady Elizabeth Osborn, a daughter.

— At Bragborough Hall, near Daventry, the lady of David Buchanan, esq., a daughter.

— At Ayton Castle, Berwickshire, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell Innes, a son.

— The lady of Rear-Adm. Murray, a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Heneage Dering, esq., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

11. At the Abbey House, Glastonbury, the lady of the Rev. Edmund Peel, a son.

— At Longford Rectory, Derby, the lady of the Rev. T. A. Anson, a son.

12. In Chester-square, the Lady Louisa Dillon, a son.

13. At Rathronan, the lady of the Hon. George S. Gough, a daughter.

14. At Scarborough, the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, a daughter.

— In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Chewton, a son.

— In Cavendish-square, the lady of Col. Thomas Wood, a daughter.

— At Southsea, the lady of Capt. Caffin, R.N., a daughter.

— At Cape Town, the lady of the Hon. Rawson Wm. Rawson, Colonial Secretary, a son.

— At Norton Vicarage, Durham, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Francis N. Clements, a daughter.

— At Notton, Lady Awdry, a son.

15. At Orton Longville, the Marchioness of Huntly, a daughter.

— The Lady Alfred Paget, a son.

16. At Ferozepore, Bengal, the lady of Capt. Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, bt., H.M. 60th Rifles, a son.

18. At Malta, the lady of Comm. L. G. Heath, R.N., a son.

19. At St. John's, Newfoundland, the lady of his Excellency Governor Hamilton, a daughter.

— At Blackheath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hort, late 81st Regt., a son.

— At Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Norreys, President, a daughter.

20. At Corfu, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Walpole, a daughter.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, Lady Parish, a son.

21. At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a son.

22. At Ashted Park, the lady of Col. Charles Bagot, a son.

25. At Portrush, Antrim, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt., a daughter.

— At Southsea, the Hon. Mrs. Fredk. Pelham, a son.

26. At Surbiton Hill, Kingston, the lady of James Brotherton, esq., Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, a son.

— In Hill-street, London, the Lady Berriedale, a daughter.

— The lady of John Peel, esq., of Sale Old Hall, Cheshire, a son.

— At Hanford House, Dorset, Mrs. H. Farquharson, a son.

27. At Brook Green, Hammersmith, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Huntingford, a daughter.

28. At Nelson, the lady of Edwin Dashwood, esq., of Moutere House, Nelson, New Zealand, a son.

— At Hongkong, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Victoria, a daughter.

29. Lady Ribblesdale, a son and heir.

— At Fermoy, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Passy, Commandant of the Garrison, a daughter.

— At Edrington House, near Berwick-on-Tweed, the lady of Capt. Lindsell, 18th Bedfordshire L. Inf., a son.

30. At Brighton, the lady of Mortimer Ricardo, esq., a son.

31. At Brighton, the Countess of Darnley, a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

2. At Seafield House, near Dublin, the Lady Burghley, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Maule, a son.

4. At Milliken House, Renfrewshire, Lady Milliken Napier, twin sons.

— At Penrhyn Castle, North Wales, the Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, a son, stillborn.

7. At 39, Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Major Arthur Pack, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, a daughter.

— At Wilton Lodge, Hawick, Mrs. Edmund Elliot, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Elliot, 79th Highlanders, a son.

— In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of the Rev. Clement F. Broughton, Rector of Norbury-cum-Snelston, Derbyshire, a daughter.

8. At Beechwood, Lady Sebright, a son.

9. In Paris, the lady of Dr. Allen, LL.D., of Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, a son.

10. At Weddington Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Cooper, a son.

11. At Swakeleys, the lady of Capt. Cochran, R.N., a son.

— In Berkeley-square, the Lady Rose Lovell, a daughter.

— At Hardwick House, Chepstow, the Lady of the Rev. Garnons Williams, a son and heir.

13. At Pynes, Devon, Lady Northcote, a son.

— At Sherborne, the lady of Major Dawe, a son.

BIRTHS.

13. At Walford Hall, Salop, the lady of Capt. William Kenyon, a daughter.

14. At Amwell House, Hoddesdon, Herts, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. R. Pond, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, a daughter.

— In Lower Brooke-street, the Marchioness of Blandford, a daughter.

—, At Lee, Kent, the lady of Penruddocke Wyndham, esq., a daughter.

15. At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Onslow, a daughter.

16. At the Rectory, Richmond, Yorkshire, the lady of the Rev. Lawrence Ottley, a daughter.

17. In Orsett-terrace, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, the lady of T. Campbell Foster, esq., a son.

18. At the Rectory of St. George's, Hanover-square, Mrs. Howarth, a son.

— At Walmer, Kent, the lady of Henry Harvey, esq., Capt. R.N., a daughter.

— In Cambridge-villas, Notting-hill, the lady of Col. G. Cooke Yarborough, C.B., 91st Regt., a daughter.

20. At Corston, Wilts, the lady of William R. O'Byrne, esq., a daughter.

— At Elsdon Castle, the lady of Rev. John Baillie, a daughter.

22. In Portland-place, Madame Van De Weyer, a daughter.

23. At Minster Acres, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Silvertop, a daughter.

24. At Dover, the Lady Isabel Bligh, a son.

— At Ramsbury, Wilts, the lady of Rev. Edward Meyrick, a son.

25. At Scrafton Lodge, Lady Chatey, a son.

28. At the Rectory, Barnes, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, a son.

29. At Upper Ottery, near Honiton, the lady of the Hon. W. W. Addington, a son and heir.

— In Ebury-street, Eaton-square, the lady of W. Calder Marshall, esq., R.A., a son.

30. At Doneraile, the Viscountess Doneraile, a daughter.

DECEMBER.

2. In Queen's-square, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. R. Lambert Baynes, a daughter,

— At Brighton, the lady of I. M. E. Jones, esq., of Garthmil Hall, Montgomeryshire, a daughter.

3. The lady of Professor Creasy, of Marlborough Hill, St. John's-wood, a son.

— At Seafield, Gorey, Ireland, Viscountess Stopford, a daughter.

4. At Rendcomb Park, Gloucestershire, the lady of David Fullarton, esq., a daughter.

— At Micklefield Hall, Herts, the lady of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq., a daughter.

— At the Mahableshur Hills, the lady of the late Henry Edward Goldsmid, esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, a daughter.

7. At Middleton Rectory, the lady of Capt. Robert Hallowell Carew, a son.

8. At Foalmire Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a daughter.

9. At Carlow, the lady of Capt. Shervinton, 46th Regt., a daughter.

— At East Hall, Middleton Tyas, Richmond, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. A. C. Orde Powlett, a daughter.

10. At Beaufort House, Bath, the lady of Henry Dallaway, esq., a son and heir.

— At Stow Lodge, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. George Dashwood, a daughter.

12. At Moncreiffe House, the Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, a son and heir.

— At Earlham Hall, Norfolk, Mrs. John Gurney, a son.

13. At Hampton Court Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, a daughter.

14. In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Anna Gore Langton, a son.

15. In Sussex-terrace, Hyde Park Gardens, the Lady Garvagh, a son.

— In Lower Berkeley-street, the Lady Annord Williams Wynn, a daughter.

18. In Lowndes-square, the lady of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bt., a daughter.

— At West Farleigh, Kent, the lady of Anthony Fitzherbert, esq., a son.

19. At Croydon, the lady of Capt. James N. Strange, R.N., a son.

— At Lamphey Court, Pembroke, the lady of Lewis Mathias, esq., a son.

— At Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, the lady of Crewe Alston, esq., a daughter.

20. At Florence, Mrs. William Houston Stewart, a daughter.

— At Moss Fields, Salop, Mrs. Poulett Somersett, a son.

21. At West Retford Hall, Notts, the lady of Benjamin Huntsman, esq., a son.

23. In Tilney-street, Park-lane, Lady Scott, a son and heir.

24. At Welwyn Rectory, Herts, Lady Boothby, a daughter.

25. At Holkham Vicarage, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Napier, a daughter.

— At Hampstead, the lady of Sheffield Neave, esq., a daughter.

26. At Osmaston Manor, the lady of John Wright, esq., a daughter.

27. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Belford Wilson, a daughter.

— In Cavendish-square, the Viscountess Mandeville, a daughter.

— At Kintuck, Westmeath, the lady of W. Pollard-Urquhart, esq., M.P., a daughter.

29. At Frampton Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of Charles Thomas J. Moore, esq., a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

1853.

SEPT. 6. At Christ Church, Canterbury Settlement, Edward James Lee, esq., of Leslie, on the Wairau River, to Harriette Maria, daughter of the Rev. R. B. Paul, Commissary to the Bishop of New Zealand.

DEC. 28. At St. Kilda, near Melbourne, William Crawford, Lieut. R.N., to Mary Ann Winthorp, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Lawrence W. Halsted, G.C.B.

1854.

JANUARY.

2. At Madras, Charles Philip Gostling, esq., C.S., Madras, son of Lieut.-Col. Gostling, Commanding Royal Artillery in Malta, to Selina Anne Mary Charlotte, daughter of Sir Vansittart Stonehouse, bart., Accountant-General, Madras.

3. At Starcross, Devon, John Butler Fellowes, esq., fourth son of Sir James Fellowes, to Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. R. A. St. Leger, of Starcross.

— At Castleconnel, Capt. David Macdowell Fraser, R.A., brother of Lord Saltoun, to Mary Georgiana, daughter of Edward Gonne Bell, esq., of Streamstown, Mayo.

— At Herdringen, Westphalia (and on the 6th at Cologne), John Torriano Houlton, of Farleigh Castle, Somerset, to Ferdinandine, daughter of the Baron Theodor de Furstenberg (Chambellan de sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse), of Heiligenhoven, Lower Rhine.

4. At Calcutta, John Henry Ravenshawe, esq., to Caroline, daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Thomson, C.B.

4. At Kibworth, Leicester, Harris Wm. Hailes, esq., 44th Regt. B. N. I., to Fanny Elizabeth Ross, daughter of the late Lieut. J. Frattent, R.N.

— At Jaulnah, E. I., Septimus Hodgson, esq., Lieut. 2nd Madras Light Cav., to Harriet Isabella, daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Litchfield.

5. At St. Mary's Church, Torquay, Capt. John Scott Phillpotts, 66th, or Goorkha, Regt. B. N. I., son of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Susan, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Kitson, of Shiphay House, Devon.

— At Chichester, the Rev. W. H. L. Gilbert, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxford, to Emily Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Brown, Prebendary and Canon of Chichester.

— At Sutton Coldfield, Sir Francis Edward Scott, bart., of Great Barr Hall, Staffordshire, to Mildred Anne, daughter of Sir William Hartopp, bart., of Four Oaks, Warwickshire.

— At Stanwick, the Rev. Thos. C. Brand Cornwell, M.A., to Frances Richardson, daughter of George Gascoyne, esq., of Stanwicke, Northamptonshire.

— At Brighton, John Eugene Shadwell, esq., to Frances Ellen, daughter of Benjamin Wood, esq., of Newnton House, Wilts.

6. At Wyke Regis, the Rev. Nassau Cathcart, of Belfast, to Fanny, daughter of the late Admiral Payne.

7. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Captain Claridge, of Nice, to Eliza Ann, relict of the late George Gould Morgan, esq.

— At Paddington, the Hon. George Wrottesley, Lieut. R.E., to Margaret Ann, daughter of General Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B.

10. At Harwich, William H. Graves, esq., 18th Royal Irish, to Antoinetta, daughter of the late George Deane, esq.

— At Ealing, Hants, Capt. Frederic Brock, R. W. Fusiliers, to Margaret Jane Dorothy, daughter of George Henry Errington, esq.

— At Clatford, Francis Walker, esq., to Margaret Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Iremonger, of Wherwell Priory.

— At Cookham, Berks, the Rev. Saml. Bentley, M.A., to Rosamond Harriet, daughter of Rear-Admiral Clowes.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Thomas Henry Farrar, esq., of the Board of Trade, to Frances, daughter of the late

William Erskine, esq., and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.

10. At St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Capt. Lockhart Mure Valiant, Bombay Cavalry, son of the late Major-General Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B., K.H., to Georgiana Barbara, daughter of James Malcolmson, esq.

12. At Dover, Andrew Gillon, esq., of Wallhouse, West Lothian, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Paget Gill and of Lady Maxwell, of Calderwood Castle, Lanarkshire.

— At Little Torrington Church, Pierce Wynne Yorke, esq., of Dyffryn Aled, Denbighshire, to Lucy Penelope, daughter of Sir Trevor Wheeler, bart.

— At the Byculla Church, Bombay, Fredk. Talbot Cornewall, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Eliza Susan Annabella, daughter of Major Bidwell Edwardes, K.H., late of H.M.'s Third Light Dragoons.

17. At Bombay, Frederic Longford Yonge, esq., 16th Regt. N.I., to Georgiana Annie Chalmers, eldest daughter; and Hely Frederic Bolton, esq., 12th Regt. N. I., to Eliza Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. D. G. Duff, Bombay Army.

— At Butleigh, Somerset, the Rev. C. Arundell St. John Mildmay, Rector of Lapworth, to Harriett Louisa, daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville.

— At Boun, John Erskine Douglas Stewart, esq., to Julia, daughter of the Rev. Henry Turton, M.A.

— At Paddington, Henry Aime Ouvry, esq., Capt. 3rd L. D., to Matilda Hannah, daughter of the late Col. John de la Main, C.B.

— At Brighton, John Norman Maclean, Lieut. 7th Madras L. Cav., to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Robert Roe, esq.

19. At Salisbury, William James Stevenson Strange, esq., of Combe House, to Emily Sophia, daughter of John Cother, esq., of Salisbury.

21. At Southampton, Edward Montagu Leeds, esq., son of the late Sir George Leeds, bart., to Jessie, daughter of the late Thomas Spears, esq., of Kirkcaldy.

24. At Naples, Eliza Maria, daughter of Frederick Chamier, esq., to Frederic Crewe, son of the late Gen. Crewe.

26. At Betchworth, Surrey, the Rev. Henry Clarence Pigou, M.A., to Catherine Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Lewis Way.

28. At the British Consulate, Bayonne, Frederick Morris, esq., Lieut. R.N., third son of Sir John Morris, bart., of Sketty Park, Glamorganshire, and the Hon. Lady Morris, to Agnes, only child of the late Charles Brandford, esq.

31. At Subdeanry, Chichester, the Rev. Duncan Campbell Mackenzie, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Louisa, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Nicolls.

— At Sydney, George Leslie, esq., Royal Marines, to Jessy Maria, daughter of Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice of New South Wales.

FEBRUARY.

2. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, George Campbell, esq., of Bengal C. S., son of Sir George Campbell, of Ellenwood, Fife, to Letitia Maria, daughter of the late Thos. Gowan Vibart, esq., B.C.S.

4. At the Catholic Chapel, Torre Abbey, and afterwards at the parish church of Tormoham, John Stuart Coxon, esq., to Millecent Maria Johnes, daughter of the late Henry George Cary, esq., of Torre Abbey, Devon.

9. At Kerowly, Rajpootana, James R. Ballantyne, esq., LL.D., Principal of the Government College, Benares, to Annabella Georgiana, daughter of the late Captain T. Monck Mason, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., K.C.B.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Captain Alexander Nowell Sherson, to Anna Maria, daughter of Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P., of Raynham Hall, Norfolk, and Balls Park, Herts.

— At Chigwell, Samuel Lowndes, esq., to Letitia Baden, daughter of Wm. George Watson, esq.

10. At Paris, Henry Baring, esq., M.P., to Mademoiselle Marie de Martinoff.

— At St. Paul's Church, Mill Hill, George Melville Jackson, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Mary Jane, only child of Peter Auber, esq., late Secretary of the H.E.I.C.

14. At Charlton Church, Blackheath, Commander Robert Coote, R.N., fourth son of Sir Charles Henry Coote, bart., M.P., of Ballyfin House, Queen's County, to Lucy, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir William Edward Parry, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

15. At Lamport, Northamptonshire, the Rev. C. P. Buckworth, Rector of Sherborne, Hants, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Packe, of Twyford Hall.

MARRIAGES.

16. At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Major Robert Murray Banner, 93rd Highlanders, to Anne, daughter of Joseph Ferguson, esq., M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Fearon, 14th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Claudine A'hmuty, daughter of Colonel Claud Douglas, Bengal Army.

— At St. Pancras, the Rev. C. F. Broughton, to Mary Jane, only child of Wilton Pennell, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Veysey, esq., to Anne Julia, daughter of the late Samuel Page, esq.

— At Stainton, in Cleveland, Robert Calverley Bewicke, esq., to Mary Teresa, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Gooch, Canon of York.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, John Louis, esq., to Fanny Ann, granddaughter of the late J. Bland, esq.

18. At Paris, Charles Edouard Temblaire, Comte de Belloquet, Inspecteur-Général au Ministre de l'Intérieur, Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur, &c., to Brida, daughter of the late Rev. R. Williams, Prebendary of Lincoln.

20. At South Stoneham, Hampshire, the Rev. Charles J. Dickenson, eldest son of the late Bishop of Meath, to Agnes Augusta, daughter of Henry Dumbleton, esq., of Thornhill Park, Southampton.

— At Childwall, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, Rifle Brigade, to Jacintha Charlotte Hutton, widow of Edward T. Hutton, esq.

21. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Lieut.-Gen. Dyson, of Lower Berkeley-street, to Augusta, daughter of Captain Charles Cooley Craven.

— At Stackpole Eledor, Pembroke, Spencer Wm. Hustler, esq., to Anne, daughter of the Rev. F. G. Leach.

— At Limerick, Capt. Charles W. Thompson, K.S.F., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Marcella Mildred, daughter of Hugh Singleton, esq.

22. At St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Henry Herbert Stepney, to Emily, daughter of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, bart., of Succoth.

— At Cheltenham, Charles J. Champion Crespigny, esq., to Margaretta Amyatt, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Brown.

— At Bombay, William Stuart Furneaux, esq., Capt. of the 1st. B. F., to Diana Harriet, daughter of John Warden, esq., Member of Council, Bombay.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Charles Astley Dashwood, second son of Sir George Dashwood, to the Hon. Harriet Anne Bateman Hanbury, daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Bateman.

23. At Mansergh Chapel, Kirby Lonsdale, James Bryans, esq., of Belfield, Windermere, to Eliza, daughter of the late Christopher Wilson, esq., of Rigmaden Park, Westmoreland.

— At Birling, Kent, the Hon. Edwd. Vesey Bligh, second son of the late Earl of Darnley, to Lady Isabel Mary Frances Nevill, daughter of the Earl of Abergavenny.

25. At Rio de Janeiro, first in the Imperial Chapel, and afterwards by the Chaplain H.M.S. *Centaur*, Harding Reade, only son of the late William Harding Reade, H.B.M.'s Consul-General at the Azores, to Frances Caroline Emily, daughter of the late Councillor of State and Senator of the Empire Silva Maya.

27. At St. James' Church, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. Lord George Paget, M.P., 4th Light Dragoons, youngest son of the Marquis of Anglesey, to Miss Agnes Paget, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B.

— At Felton Park, Northumberland, Harriott de Trafford, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas de Trafford, bart., of Trafford Park, Lancashire, to Capt. Cunningham, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

28. At Dublin Castle, Sir Thomas Gresley, bart., of Netherseale Hall, Leicester, to Laura Anne, daughter of Thomas Williams, esq.

— At Macroom, Ireland, Samuel Long, esq., of Bromley Hill, Kent, to Emily, daughter of the late C. J. Herbert, esq.

Lately. At St. Mary's, Southampton, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Sugden, Rector of Newdigate, Surrey, to Annie Jane, daughter of the Rev. George Elton.

Lately. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Francis Wood, of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, bart., to Louisa Mary, daughter of Robert Hodgson, esq.

MARCH.

2. At Stoke, Devon, George Rashleigh Edgell, late Captain Royal Fusiliers, to Emily Graves, daughter of Col. North, of Beaumont House, Devon.

— At St. Pancras, Charles Creed, esq., of Duke-street, St. James's, to Louisa Dorothea, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Pollock, Lord Chief Baron.

3. At Hongkong, Henry Donne Brown,

esq., to Ellen, daughter of Sir J. A. Douglas, R.N.

7. At Wembury Church, Devon, Wm. Frederick Collier, esq., to Cycill Christiana, daughter of Charles B. Calmady, esq., of Langdon Court.

9. At Streatham, Capt. M'Mahon, 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. M'Mahon, bart., K.C.B., to Julia, widow of Joseph Davies, esq.

— At Burlingham, St. Edmond, Norfolk, Dixon Edward Hoste, Captain R.A., son of the late Sir George Hoste, K.C.B., to Jane Mary, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes.

10. At Egg Buckland, Devon, Sir Wm. Norris Young, bart., of Marlow Park, Bucks, to Florence, daughter of Erving Clarke, esq., of Efford Manor, near Plymouth.

13. At Tortola, James Watson Dunlop, esq., to Augusta Cornell, fourth daughter; and Charles Girdlestone, esq., to Eliza West, youngest daughter, of his Honour the late Lieut.-Col. Chads, President of the Virgin Islands.

14. At Limerick, Capt. Frederick Hammersley, 14th Foot, to Sarah Mary Anne, daughter of Archdeacon Keating.

16. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Lieut. William Briggs, of the 71st Bengal Infantry, to Adelaide Augusta, daughter of Sir Richard Henegan.

20. At Monkstown Church, Dublin, William Foster, esq., Captain 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, eldest son of Sir William Foster, bart., of Thorpe, Norfolk, to Georgina, daughter of Richd. Armit, esq.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rowland Winn, esq., to Harriet Maria Amelia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Dumaresq, and niece of the Earl of Lanesborough.

23. At Sealkate, Punjab, Capt. Charles Grant Mackechnie Hill, 24th Regt., to Frances Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Thos. Jervis White Jervis, esq.

— At Devonport, John Bulteel, esq., of Flete, son of the late J. C. Bulteel, esq., and Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, to Emphena, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Parsons, C.M.G.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wyndham Berkeley Portman, esq., to Emily Charlotte, daughter of the late Geo. Newton, esq., of Croxton Park.

25. At St. Mary's, Birkenhead, Henry Leeds, esq., second son of Sir Joseph Leeds, bart., to Anna Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. J. E. H. Simpson, M.A.

28. At Dublin, Charles T. Aitchison, esq., Bombay Army, to Annie Acheson, daughter of the late A. W. Colquhoun, esq., J.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Ven. George Glover, A.M., Archdeacon of Sudbury, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, bart., of Dalham Hall, Suffolk.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Markham Giffard, esq., of the Inner Temple, fourth son of Admiral John Giffard, to Maria, daughter of the late Charles Pilgrim, esq., of Kingsfield.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Rowland Winn, to Margaretta Stephann, daughter of the late George Walker, esq., of Overhall, Essex.

29. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. Nowell Young, 3rd Bengal European Regiment, to Frances Jemima Erskine, daughter of Mr. and the late Lady Frances Jemima Goodeve, of Clifton.

APRIL.

4. At the British Embassy, Florence, Richard Cave, esq., to Louisa, only daughter of the Hon. William Dawson Damer.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Aglionby Slaney, esq., of Walford Manor, Shropshire, and Mayfair, to Catherine Anne, widow of the late G. C. Archer, esq.

6. At Gibraltar, Lieut. John Henry St. John, 92nd Highlanders, to Margaret, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Warren, 55th Regiment.

— At Naples, Richard C. Naylor, esq., of Hooton Hall, Cheshire, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. R. Tredcroft, of Tangmere, Sussex.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Osgood Hanbury, esq., to Helen Caroline, daughter of W. H. Newton, esq.

— At Folkestone, John Thos. Downman, esq., to Ann Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. B. Backhouse, 63rd Foot.

10. At Monkstown, William Richard Crosbie, esq., to Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Madden.

12. At Kingstown, Sir Lionel Smith, bart., 71st Light Infantry, to Fanny, daughter of the late Thomas Pottinger, esq.

— In New South Wales, Capt. F. M. H. Burlton, to Florence Portia, daughter of the late Rolla O'Ferrall, esq., of Moat Ferrall, county of Longford.

17. At St. Martin's Church, Guernsey,

MARRIAGES.

John Blackwood De Butts, esq., Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Gen. Sir A. De Butts, K.C.H., to Katharine Carterette, daughter of Capt. R. C. M'Crea, R.N.

17. At the British Embassy, Frankfort, Francis, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, bart., to Charlotte, daughter of the late Monsieur Frederic Roulet, of Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

18. At Tunbridge, the Rev. Georges Richard Dallas Walsh, to Helen Catherine, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Middlemore, C.B.

— At Blunham Church, Charles Livius Grimshawe, esq., of Fenlake Barns, Bedfordshire, to Emily Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, bart., of Blunham House.

— At Boultham Church, Lincolnshire, Capt. Charles Waldo Sibthorp, late of the First Royal Dragoons, to Charlotte Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Ellison, of Boultham Hall.

— At the Court House, Dunedin, New Zealand, Frederic Louis, second son of A. F. Mieville, esq., of Dorking, Surrey, to Fanny Stokes, only daughter of Frederic H. Richardson, esq., late of Cheltenham.

— At Thirsk, Major Sanders, K.C.S., to Jane, widow of William Henry Bayntun, esq.

— At Topcliffe, near Thirsk, Count Leszczyc Suminski, of Tütz Castle, West Prussia, to Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of George Hudson, esq., M.P., of Newby Park, Yorkshire.

20. At Norwich, the Rev. R. W. Pearse, M.A., to Alice Maria, daughter of the Rev. Canon Wodehouse.

— At Blackburn, the Rev. K. Atherton Rawsthorne, of Hutton Hall, Lancashire, to Cecilia, daughter of Joseph Feilden, esq., of Witton House, in the same county.

— At the Abbey Church, Romsey, the Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, Dean of Wells, to Lucy, daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Robert O'Brien.

— At Dinton, Herbert Barnard, esq., of Portland-place, and Ham, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of William Wyndham, esq., M.P., of Dinton, Wilts.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward S. Dendy, esq., to Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Charles FitzWilliam White, esq.

22. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Maria Isabella, daughter of Lady Elizabeth Smyth, to Capt. Robert FitzRoy, R.N.

23. At St. John's Church, Barbadoes, Fitz Herbert Alleyne, esq., second son of Sir Reynold A. Alleyne, bart., to Anna Maria Best, daughter of Sir R. Bowcher Clarke, C.B., Chief Justice of Barbadoes.

25. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William Hamilton Williamson, esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Robert William Brandling, esq.

— At Bloomsbury Chapel, James Alex. Campbell, esq., eldest son of Sir James Campbell, to Ann, second daughter of Samuel Morton Peto, esq., M.P.

— At Leonards-on-Sea, Robert Drummond, esq., to Augusta Charlotte, youngest daughter of Col. Fraser, of Castle Fraser.

— At All Soul's, Langham-Place, Robert B. Lawes, esq., to Emma Selina, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Murray, and granddaughter of the late Lord George Murray.

27. At Newport, Barnstaple, Edward Lachmere, esq., of Nottingham, to Selina, daughter of the late Thomas Heathcoat, esq.

— At Clifton, Frederick King, esq., to Charlotte Mary Heriot Maitland, daughter of the late James Herriot, esq.

— At Queenstown, Henry Jermyn Montgomery Campbell, Lieut. R. A., to Louisa Sydney, daughter of Rear-Adm. Sir William Fairbrother Carroll, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief on the Irish Station.

— At Bangor Cathedral, Sir John Judsin-FitzGerald, of Lisheen, bart., to Margaret, widow of the late Samuel Banks, esq., and daughter of the late William Warner, esq., of Kitwell, Worcestershire.

— At Fareham, Hants, John Edward Paddon, esq., to Ann, daughter of the late Henry Osborn Douglas, esq.

— At Lechlade, the Rev. Alan B. Cheales, to Fanny Louisa, daughter of the Rev. H. Carnegie Knox.

— At Little Brickhill, Bucks, the Rev. James Charles Lett Court, M.A., to Rosa Emma, daughter of the late Rev. William Spry.

28. At Firbeck, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry J. Ellison, M.A., Vicar of Edensor, and Hon. Canon of Lichfield, to Mary Dorothy, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Jebb, C.B., her Majesty's Surveyor-General of Prisons.

— At Upper Hardres, Kent, the Rev. Henry Godfrey Faussett, M.A., to Helen Melville, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Sandys Lumsdaine, M.A.

29. At Nether Wallop, Hants, Rear-Adm. George Frederick Rich, to Caroline Goldsworthy, daughter of the late William Pearce, esq., and widow of A. L. Massingberd, esq.

29. At St. Paul's, Sketty, near Swansea, Charles Stansfeld Rawson, esq., of Glenhenwye, Glasbury, to Eleanor, daughter of Sir J. E. Leeds, bart.

— At Vevey, Philip Owen, esq., to Jenny, eldest daughter of the late Baron von Reitzenstein, Col. in the King of Prussia's Body Guard.

Lately. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Montague Peregrine Bertie, only brother of the Earl of Lindsey, to Felicia Elizabetha, daughter of the Rev. John Earle Welby, of Hareston, Leicester.

MAY.

2. At Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. James Charles Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Harriet Astley, daughter of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., of Gadebridge, Herts.

— At Henbury, Audley Mervyn Archdall, Capt. R.A., to Sybilla Mary, daughter of the late P. J. Miles, esq., of Leigh Court, Somersetshire.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Adolphus Leighton White, to Mary, daughter of the late Sir Sandford Graham, bart.

— At the parish church, St. Marylebone, the Hon. William Napier, youngest son of the late Lord Napier, to Louisa Mary, daughter of J. H. Lloyd, esq.

— At Stoke Church, Devonport, Sir James Alexander Dunbar, bart., R.N., of Boath, Nairn, N.B., to Louisa Pemble, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Parsons, C.M.G.

— John Shand, esq., M.D., Kirkcudbright, to Mary Christian Gordon, daughter of the late Sir John Gordon, bart., Earlston.

— At Huntley Lodge, the seat of Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, Charles Goldsmid, esq., to Caroline H. Brodie, daughter of the late Francis Whitworth Russell, esq., B. C. Service.

4. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, William Hornby, esq., of the Hook, Hants, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. James Bradshaw, R.N., M.P., of Abshot House, Hants.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Lord Suffield, of Gunton Park, Norfolk, to Cecilia Annetta, daughter of the late Henry Baring, esq.

At Swinburne Castle, the Rev. James Allgood, to Isabella, daughter of the late Charles A. Williamson, esq., of Balgray, Dumfriesshire.

4. In Tralee, James Stewart, esq., Capt. 57th Regt., to Elizabeth Chute, daughter of William John Neligan, esq., of Tralee.

— At Winkfield, Berks, the Rev. Charles Saltren Willett, Vicar of Monkleigh, Devon, to Marianne, daughter of John Forbes, Capt. R.N.

— At St. Pancras, Thomas Edward Chitty, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late James Willes, M.D.

9. At Knockin, Vincent Roland Corbet, esq., eldest son of Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, bart., to Caroline E. A. Agnes, daughter of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman.

— At Bakewell, Walter Evans, esq., eldest son of Samuel Evans, esq., of Darley Abbey, near Derby, to Susan Eliza, daughter of Thomas John Gisborne, esq., of Holme Hall, Bakewell.

— At Bardsley Church, Lancashire, Francis Alexander Dawson, esq., third son of the Right Hon. George Robert Dawson, to Caroline Agnes, daughter of Jonah Harrop, esq., of Bardsley House, Ashton-under-Lyne.

11. At Whitby, Benjamin Webster, M.D., of Leeds, to Eleanor, daughter of the late C. White, esq.

— At Dartmouth, Capt. J. R. Henry, 4th Light Dragoons, to Eliza Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. H. Forster.

— At Walcott, Bath, Addington Taylor, Lieut. Bengal Inf., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Strover.

— At the Episcopal Chapel, Elgin, the Rev. Edward Seymour Stocker, to Jean Hamilton, daughter of Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart., of Northfield.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Sir Massey Lopes, bart., of Maristow, Devon, to Bertha, only daughter of Sir John B. Y. Buller, bart., M.P.

— At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Frederic Day Urquhart, esq., Bengal Artillery, to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Goldie, Military Auditor-General, Bengal.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Capt. H. W. Tulloch, C.B., Commissary-Gen., Madras, to Rosa, daughter of the late C. Clarkson, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, John Oliver Hanson, esq., to Anne Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hall Plumer, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Tufnell Young, second son of Sir William Young, bart., to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Leigh.

MARRIAGES.

12. At Genoa, Sir Charles Watson, bart., of West Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Tredcroft.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Bateman, to Agness, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, bart.

14. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Sir William Magnay, bart., to Amelia, daughter of T. Clark, esq., of St. John's Wood.

15. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Major the Hon. H. R. Handcock, of the 97th Regt., to Ellen Georgina, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Williams, R.A.

17. At Twyning, Gloucestershire, William Victor, second son of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, bart., to Catherine Delicia, only daughter of the late Robert Walters, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. George Becher Blomfield, Canon of Chester, and Rector of Stevenage, Herts, to Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of John Feilding, esq., of Mornington Hall.

— At Bishop's Teignton, Devon, the Rev. Edmund Lane, D.C.L., Rector of St. Mary's, Manchester, to Selina Frances, daughter of the late Rev. F. Brodrick Hartwell.

18. At Tamworth, Edward Cripps, esq., of Cirencester, to Frances Augusta, daughter of Charles Harding, esq., of Bole Hall, Tamworth.

— At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Charles Waterloo Hutchinson, esq., Bengal Engineers, to Elizabeth Montier, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. G. Hutchinson, F.R.S.

— At Ware, George, son of the late Rear-Adm. R. G. Middleton, to Mary Woolstone, daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Sir J. W. P. Marshall, C.B., K.C.H.

— At Little Portland-street Chapel, Chevalier Pertz, his Prussian Majesty's principal librarian at Berlin, to Leonora, fifth daughter of Leonard Horner, esq., F.R.S., Queen's-road West, Regent's Park.

20. At Sidmouth, Henry Alington Pye, esq., of Louth, Lincolnshire, to the Lady Albinia Frances Hobart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

— At Leicester, John Eicke, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Mary Anne, daughter of G. A. Macaulay, esq., M.R.C.S.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, to Lady Beatrice Hamilton, second daughter of the Marquess of Abercorn.

— At Petersfield, Thomas Henshaw, to Kate, granddaughter of the late Rear-Adm. Butterfield.

24. At Rathkeale Church, Philip, son of the late Sir William Payne Gallwey, to Fanny, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Warburton.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Thomas Mordaunt Rosenhagen Barnard, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon.

25. At St. Ann's Church, Chertsey, Col. J. B. Hearsay, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to Emma Rumball, daughter of the late T. Rumball, esq.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Alfred Barrett, Rector of Chedgrave, to Jane Frances, daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart., of Langley Park.

— At Ecclesall, John William Ogle, M.B., Trinity College, Oxford, to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Albert Smith, esq., Sheffield.

JUNE.

1. At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, George Montague Stopford, esq., Lieutenant R.E., to Caroline Mary, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B.

— At Cirencester, the Rev. James Ogilvy Millar, to Jane, daughter of Joseph Randolph Mullings, esq., M.P. for Cirencester.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Augustus Frederick Warburton, esq., 15th Regt., to Mary Anne Campbell, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Hailes, K.H., and granddaughter of Sir Robert Campbell, bart.

— At Boston, United States, J. A. P. Lowell, esq., to Katherine Bigelow, daughter of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, late United States Minister at the Court of St. James's.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Arthur Perceval Cust, Rector of Cheddington, Bucks, to Lady Emma Bligh, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Darnley.

— At Celbridge, Henry Bruen, esq., only son of the late Col. Bruen, M.P., to Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Col. Conolly.

7. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Archibald Little, 9th Lancers, to Jane, daughter of Malcom Orme, esq.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. John Alexander Frere, Vicar of Shillington, Beds, to Susan Sophia, daughter of John Hampden Gledstanes, esq.

— At Wallasey, Cheshire, Robert Mau-

daunt Dickens, esq. (late Cameronians), to Harriet Maria, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. H. C. Dickens, 34th Regt.

8. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Lord Milford to Lady Jane Howard, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Warwick Morshead, bart., to Selina Vernon Harcourt.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, William Reynolds Prideaux, esq., to Emma Alicia, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S.

— At the Residency, Indore, William Shakespear, esq., Madras Cavalry, to Fanny Isabella, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, bart., Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

— At Dunragit, Wigton William Sutherland M'Douall, of Ousden Rectory, Suffolk, to Grace Maria, daughter of Sir James Dalrymple Hay, bart.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Holden, 13th Light Dragoons, of Palace House, Lancashire, to Ellen, daughter of Col. H. White, of Woodlands, Dublin.

— At the parish-church of St. Marylebone, Gregory Lewis Way, esq., to Mary Hay, daughter of the late William Macdowall, esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir William Dunbar, of Durn, bart.

— At St. Matthew's Church, Moulmein, Morden Carthew, esq., 26th Madras N. I., to Maynard Eliza Charlotte Rochford, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Sir Archibald Bogie.

13. At Penang, T. Ross Church, esq., to Florence, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Marryat, C.B.

— At St. George's, Stonehouse, the Rev. Arthur Howard Ashworth, M.A., Vicar-Choral of York Minster, to Mary Georgiana, daughter of Rear-Adm. Barnard, of Stonehouse.

— At Loversall, near Doncaster, Frederick Pennington, esq., of Eccles, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe.

— At Tottenham, the Rev. Thomas Molesworth, B.A., to Caroline Mary, second daughter of William Bowles, esq.

— At Upper Chelsea, John Callcott Horsley, esq., to Rosamond, youngest daughter of the late C. T. Haden, M.D.

14. At Spetchley Church, Worcestershire, James Stoddart, esq., Captain R.N., to Harriot Agnes, daughter of the late Matthew Thompson, esq., of Maningham Lodge, Yorkshire. Also, at the same time, the Rev. Benjamin Peile Thompson, to Rosa, daughter of Demetrius Grevis James, esq., of Ightham Court Lodge.

14. At Highgate, the Rev. George Warburton Weldon, B.A., to Rosa Parkin, second daughter of Mark Beauchamp Peacock, esq.

— At Highgate, Charles H. Keene, esq., to Clara Beauchamp, third and youngest daughter of Mark Beauchamp Peacock, esq.

15. At Chaddesden, James W. Mitchell, esq., to Maria, daughter of Sir Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, bart.

— At Smethwick, Joseph C. S. Jennings, esq., of the Abbey House, Malmesbury, to Catharine Mary, daughter of Charles Allcock, esq.

17. At Paddington, Thomas Anthony Lister Marsden, to Nancy Copley, daughter of the late Major Lewis Mackenzie.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Granville, esq., late Major 23rd Fusiliers, to Isabel, daughter of the late Edward R. C. Sheldon, esq.

— At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the Earl of Mountcharles, eldest son of the Marquess of Conyngham, to the Lady Jane St. Maur Stanhope, only daughter of the late Earl of Harrington.

20. At the Cathedral, Barbadoes, the Hon. Alfred Bury, 69th Regt., A.D.C., third son of the late Earl of Charleville, to Emily Frances, daughter of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C.B., K.H., Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

21. At Whiteparish, William W. Codrington, esq., late 17th Lancers, to Cecilia Charlotte, daughter of the late Frederick Webb, esq.

22. At Compton, Sussex, the Rev. John Edward Cross, to Elizabeth, daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B.

— At St. Mary's, Brixham, James Edward Knollis, esq., to Elizabeth Olive, daughter of the Rev. Robert Holdsworth, Vicar of Brixham and Prebendary of Exeter.

— At St. David's Cathedral, Hobart Town, George James Neill, esq., of H.M. Ordnance, to Sarah Amelia, daughter of Capt. Sir H. E. Atkinson, R.N., Hobart Town, V.D.L.

— At St. Pancras, the Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, second son of the late Earl of Powis, to Anna Maria, daughter and heiress of the late Edward Cludde, esq., of Arleton, Shropshire.

24. At Toronto, Canada, Lewis W. Ord, esq., late Lieut. 71st Highlanders, to

Sarah Harriet, daughter of W. B. Jarvis, esq.

27. At Windsor, Nova Scotia, Alexander Fowden Haliburton, esq., to Augusta Louisa Neville, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Clifton, near Windsor.

— At St. Mary's, New Shoreham, the Rev. Arthur Charles Wilson, to Mary Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Alexander Chernside, M.D., K.C.H.

28. At Halifax, N.S., Major Henry Dalton Smart, 76th Regiment, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Gore, to Louisa, only daughter of John Wallace, esq.

— At Southampton, Douglas FitzGerald Pearson, esq., to Adelaide Cecilia Caroline, daughter of the late Samuel Le Fevre, esq.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Augustus Sillen, esq., to Mary Ann, only surviving child of John Louis Mieville, esq.

29. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Henry Richard Farrar, esq., to Eliza Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, bart., of Swanbourne, Bucks.

— At Kersal Moor, James Charles Arkwright, esq., to Isabel, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Clowes, late 3rd Light Dragoons.

Lately. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, fourth son of the late Earl of Powis, to Anna Maria, only child and heiress of the late Edward Cludde, esq., of Orleton, Shropshire.

Lately. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Montague Peregrine Bertie, only brother of the Earl of Lindsey, to Felicia Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Earle Welby, of Hareston, Leicestershire.

JULY.

1. At Potacamund, Neilgherries, Col. Lewis Wentworth Watson, 13th Regiment, M. N. I., to Lucy Caroline, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. John Ross, 15th Regiment, M. N. I.

— At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, H. G. Reid, esq., to Christina, second daughter of J. R. M'Culloch, esq.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Hall Bowers, D.D., Dean of Manchester, to Isabella, daughter of the late R. I. Norreys, esq., of Davy-Hulme Hall, Lancashire.

— At Knaresborough Church, William Cayley Worsley, esq., second son of Sir William Worsley, bart., to Harriet Philadelphia, only child of Marcus Worsley, esq., of Conyngham Hall.

4. At St. John's, Paddington, James Edward Burrowes, esq., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Nesbitt.

5. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, James M. Pennington, esq., eldest surviving son of Capt. Rowland Pennington, of Whitehaven, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Cumberland, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Grant, esq.

— At Edinburgh, Græme Reid Mercer, esq., of Gorthy, to Catherine, daughter of the Lady Mary Hay, and of the late James Hay, esq., of Colliepriest.

— At East Sutton, Kent, the Rev. George William Watson, to Selina Georgiana, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dashwood, of Charlton-place.

— At Battersea, Henry Davenport Graham, esq., to Anna Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, and niece of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.

6. At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Capt. Barnes, 27th Inniskillings, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., to Anne Catherine, daughter of William J. Alexander Shaw, esq., of Caledon.

— At Sidmouth, Henry Boucher Toke Wrey, esq., to Marianne Sarah, daughter of Philip Castel Sherard, esq.

— At St. John's, Oxford-square, Chas. Pool Froom, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of John Murray, esq.

7. At Appleshaw, the Rev. Henry Bagge, to Selina Katherine, daughter of Robert Hodgson, esq.

8. At Heckfield Church, Sir William Keith Murray, bart., of Ochtertyre and Dunotter, North Britain, to the Lady Adelaide Augusta Lavinia Hastings, youngest daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hastings, and Flora, Countess of Loudoun.

— At Kensington, Brevet Major Vesey, 46th Light Infantry, to Helena Augusta, daughter of Mrs. Dawson.

11. At Aspley Church, Bedfordshire, Humphrey Brandreth, esq., of Houghton House, Bedfordshire, to Emma Jemima Barbara, daughter of Colonel Smith, of Aspley House, Bedfordshire.

— At Helmingham, Suffolk, the Rev. Herbert James, to Mary Emily, only daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Joshua Sydney Horton.

— At Belgrave, Leicester, Charles

Edward Stainforth, esq., late 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Octavia Lettice, daughter of the Rev. Richard Stephens, B.D.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Compton, second son of Sir Compton Domvile, bart., to Caroline, daughter of the late General the Hon. Robert Meade.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Henry Woods, esq., of Wigan, to Hannah, only child of Charles Hindley, esq., M.P.

— At Eccleston, Lancashire, Sir George Francis Hampson, bart., Captain Scots Greys, to Ann, only child of Thomas Hutchings England, esq., of Snitterfield, Warwickshire.

13. At St. James's Church, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Ferdinand Whittingham, C.B., 26th Cameronians, to Charlotte Anne, daughter of the late Nevile Reid, esq., of Runnymede, Old Windsor.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Rev. Leveson C. Randolph, to the Hon. Anne Boscawen, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. J. Evelyn Boscawen.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Warrender, esq., only son of Sir John Warender, bart., of Lochend, to Helen, only child of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, bart., of Marchmont.

— At Ramsgate, Alex. J. Dashwood, esq., to Emma Blanche, daughter of the late Capt. John Garrett, R.N.

16. At Paddington, Major Shawe, Bombay Army, to Elizabeth Sarah, child of the late Lieut.-Col. W. T. Baker.

18. At St. James's Church, Robert Edward King, esq., grandson of General Viscount Lorton, to the Hon. Augusta Chichester, sister of Lord Templemore.

— At Pakenham, the Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, to Letitia, daughter of the late Robert Emlyn Lofft, esq., of Troston Hall, Suffolk.

— At Crompton Greenfield Church, Robert Cann Lippincott, esq., of Over Court, Gloucestershire, to Julia Sullivan, daughter of Sir John Francis Davis, bart., K.C.B., of Hollywood.

— At Auckland, New Zealand, Wynne Peyton Gray, esq., to Augusta, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Spicer, Madras Army.

— At Gretna Green, Arthur Strickland, son of the late Sir Wm. Strickland, to Anne, daughter of James Sawden, esq.

— At Paddington, Dashwood Jones, esq., R.A., to Annie Selina, daughter of Thomas Methold Waters, esq.

19. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, James Arthur Gore, esq., Captain 71st Highland Light Infantry and Assistant Military Secretary, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Gore, C.B., K.H., commanding the forces in Nova Scotia, to Catherine Louise, daughter of Col. Bazalgette, late Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia.

20. At Westcott, near Dorking, the Rev. Constantine Estlin Prichard, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, to Mary Alice, daughter of Henry Seymour, esq., of Wells, Somerset.

— At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Francis Applegath, esq., 33rd Regiment Madras Army, to Emily Rose, daughter of Gen. Hugh Stacy Osborne, of Pengelly House, Herts.

— At Arsley, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Alfred James Lowth, M.A., to Julia Mary, daughter of the late William Cobbold, esq., of Colchester.

— At Barnes, Surrey, Barrington Stafford Wright, esq., to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Dean, esq., of the Temple.

— At Twickenham, Charles Sewell, esq., 15th (King's) Hussars, to Charlotte Georgina, daughter of the late James Stuart, esq., of Edinburgh.

22. At St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy, Benjamin Auber Leach, esq., to Emily, eldest daughter; and William Brinton, M.D., of Brook-street, to Mary, second daughter of Fred. Dawes Danvers, esq., of Lancaster-place.

24. At Lauriston Castle, near Edinburgh, Andrew Rutherford Clark, esq., to Margaret Anne, daughter of James H. Rutherford, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Newington, Fred. George Thynne, esq., to Ellen, daughter of Frederick Devon, esq.

25. At Enfield, James Whatman Bosanquet, esq., of Claymore, to Frances Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord John Somerset, and granddaughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort.

— At St. Anne's Church, Dublin, Samuel Stephen Bateson, second son of Sir Robert Bateson, bart., of Belvoir Park, to Florinda, daughter of Lord Castlemaine.

— At Mary's Chapel, Inverury, Robert Grant, esq., of Druminnor, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir John Forbes, bart., of Craigievar.

— At Hatchford, the Hon. George Byng, M.P., eldest son of Viscount Enfield, and grandson of the Earl of Strafford, to the Lady Alice Egerton, daughter of the Earl of Ellesmere.

— At Abergavenny, the Rev. W. Louis Buckley, B.A., to Anne Henrietta, daugh-

ter of the late Capt. George Stirling, and niece of Sir S. Stirling.

26. At Genoa, Count Adrien de Revel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Sardinia at the Court of Vienna, to Emily de Viry, widow of the Chevalier William de Viry, and daughter of the late Basil Montagu, esq., Q.C.

— At Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, Burnett Ramsay, esq., of Banchory Lodge, Lieut.-Col. of the Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia, to Anne, daughter of the late Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tillychetly and Inchmarlo.

— At Hayton, Notts, Samuel Thomas Cooper, esq., of Leeds, to Anne, daughter of Robert Hartshorne Barber, esq., of Hayton Castle.

— At St. James's Church, Sydney, N.S.W., Lancelot F. C. Thomas, esq., Madras Artillery, third son of Lieut.-Col. R. A. Thomas, of Slough, to Cordelia, second daughter of James Husband, esq., of Sydney, N.S.W.

— At Halesworth, Suffolk, Francis Hoare, esq., to Eugenia, daughter of the Rev. R. G. Hankinson.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Carleton, Coldstream Guards, to the Hon. Charlotte Hobhouse, eldest daughter of Lord Broughton.

— At Hove, near Brighton, William Powell Murray, esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, to Georgina Charlotte Daysh, daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Richard Turnour, Comm. R.N.

31. At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Alfred Atkinson Pollock, esq., youngest son of the late Sir David Pollock, to Caroline Dorothea Hay, daughter of Leonard Currie, esq., of Clarendon-place, Hyde Park.

Lately. At St. Clement Danes, Albany Fonblanque, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Charlotte Naomi, only daughter of George Lionel Fitzmaurice, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

AUGUST.

1. At Richmond, Yorkshire, T. E. Headlam, esq., M.P., to Ellen Perceval, daughter of the late Major Van Straubenzee, R.A., of Eastfield House.

— At the Catholic Chapel, Leyburn, and afterwards at the parish church, Thornton Watlas, George Prickett, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Charles Dodsworth, bart.

1. At Cheltenham, Henry Tod Stuart, esq., to Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Swiney, B.A.

— At Saltwood, Kent, Henry Coare Kingsford, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of the Ven. James Croft, M.A., Archdeacon of Canterbury.

— At Chevening, Lord Harry Vane, M.P., to Lady Dalmeny.

— At Richmond, Surrey, Sir Charles G. Young (Garter), to Frances Susanna Tyrrell, widow of Frederic Tyrrell, esq., and sister of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., of Gadebridge Park, Herts.

— At Moreton, Dorsetshire, Henry Maitland Wilson, esq., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Wriothesley Digby, esq., of Meriden, Warwickshire.

— At Ardbraccan, the Rev. Robert Staveley, to Letitia Sarah, fourth daughter of the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.

3. At Blackburn, Ralph Assheton, esq., to Emily Augusta, daughter of Joseph Feilden, esq., of Wilton House.

— At Ponsonby, Cumberland, the Rev. Owen W. Davys, son of the Bishop of Peterborough, to Helen le Fleming, daughter of Edward Stanley, esq., of Ponsonby Hall.

— At St. James's, Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Stuart, B.A., to Adelaide, daughter of Major J. Race Godfrey.

— At Christ Church, Virginia Water, Charles W. Timbrell, esq., B.A., to Agnes Ann, daughter of B. Burton, esq., of Englefield Green, Surrey.

5. At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Charles Henry Wyndham à Court, esq., M.P., to Emily, daughter of Henry Currie, esq., of West Horsley Place, Surrey.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Stayner Holford, esq., of Westonbirt, Glouc., to Mary, daughter of Major-Gen. Lindsay, of Balcarras, Fife.

— At Lee, James Nasmyth Arnold Wallinger, esq., to Lucretia Lucy, daughter of Robert Wilcoxon, esq.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. David Dale Stewart, to Cecilia, daughter of the Rev. Henry Raikes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester.

— At St. Mary's Church, Birkenhead, Henry Mather Jackson, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas B. Blackburne, esq., of Grange Mount, Birkenhead.

9. At St. James's, the Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G., to Miss Adelaide Seymour, daughter of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, and step-daughter to Lady Clinton.

MARRIAGES.

10. At the Cathedral, Quebec, Alfred Torrens, esq., Lieut. 66th Regt., Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, to Caroline Anne, daughter of W. Price, esq., of Wolfesfield.

— At Great Sampford, Myles L. Formby, esq., to Emma Louisa, daughter of Gen. Sir W. C. Eustace, C.B., K.C.H., of Sampford Hall, Essex.

— At Trotton, Francis Douglas Grey, Capt. 63rd Regt., and son of the late Bishop of Hereford, to Sarah, daughter of Francis Mowatt, esq., of Devonshire-place, London.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Æneas Macbean, esq., of Rome, to Eleanor Anne, daughter of Col. A. H. Gordon.

— At Orsett, Essex, the Rev. Alfred Brook, Vicar of East Retford, to Harriet Jane, daughter of the Rev. James Blomfield.

— At Reading, John Rogers Jennings, esq., of Wanstead, to Mary Adelaide, daughter of Charles W. Smith, esq., and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell.

12. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Edward Lloyd, esq., 6th Royal Regt., to Maria Louisa, daughter of Sir Robert Stanford.

— At Handley, Dorset, John Williams Bell, esq., Gillingham, to Helen Lucy, daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Markland, C.B.

— At Belfast, Augustus Colley de Vere Wellesley, esq., to Clara, daughter of the late Richard Ashmore, esq.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Henry Chetwynd, esq., of Lingden Hall, Staffordshire, to Blanche, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Talbot, of Ingestre Rectory.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Edward Thornton, esq., H. M. Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of New Granada, and only son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., to Mary, widow of Andrew Melville, esq., of Dumfries, and daughter of John Maitland, esq.

— At St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, the Rev. Henry Fortescue Seymour, to Eliza, daughter of the late Right Rev. Charles Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford.

— At Turkdean, Glouc., the Rev. Edward Reed Davis, to Diana, daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Robert Gambier Middleton, of Moor House, Surrey.

— At Effra-road Chapel, Alfred Wills, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Lucy, daughter of George Martineau, esq.

16. At St. Margaret's, Ipswich, Lieut. John Douglas Ramsay, R.N., to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Young.

16. At Penshurst, the Rev. Augustus William Warde, youngest son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B., to Catherine, daughter of William Woodgate, esq., of Swaylands, Penshurst.

— At St. James's, Howard Fetherstonhaugh, esq., of Bracklyn, Westmeath, to Lucy Emily Wingfield, daughter of William Baker, esq., Q.C., of Orsitt Hall, Essex.

17. At the Cathedral Church, Manchester, Frederick T. Elworthy, esq., of Wellington, Somerset, to Maria, daughter of James Kershaw, esq., M.P.

— At Leeds, George C. Stanfield, esq., son of Clarkson Stanfield, esq., R.A., to Maria Field, eldest daughter of John Blackburn, esq., of Allerton Lodge, Leeds.

— At Clapham Church, Henry A. Bruce, esq., M.P., of Duffryn, Aberdare, Glamorgan, to Norah, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B.

— Major-Gen. G. C. Coffin, to Henrietta, widow of the late John Dimsdale, esq., of Greenham Lodge, Berks.

— At Craighall, co. Perth, Michael Foster Ward, esq., to Helen Christina, fourth daughter of the late Robert Clerk Rattray, esq., of Craighall, Rattray.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Edmund Franklyn, esq., to Selina Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Hope, R.N., and granddaughter of Lady Elizabeth Tollemache.

— At Christ Church, Ealing, George J. Elvey, Mus. D., of Windsor, to Isabella Georgina, fourth daughter of John Bowyer Nichols, esq., F.S.A., of Hanger-hill, Middlesex.

— At Walmer, Guildford Lindsay Molesworth, esq., to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. T. Bridges, esq., of Walmer.

23. At Falmouth, Joseph Whitwell Pease, of Woodlands, near Darlington, to Mary, daughter of Alfred Fox, of Wodehouse-place, Falmouth.

24. At Harpole, the Hon. Charles W. W. Fitzwilliam, youngest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, to Anne, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas.

— At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Frederick Richard Clayton East, esq., of the 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Caroline Louisa, daughter of the late Thomas Spooner Palmer, esq., of Bayview, Sligo.

— At St. Pancras Church, Alexander Selwyn Stewart Willson, esq., to Anna

MARRIAGES.

Maria Nasmyth, daughter of Samuel J. Wadeson, esq., of Romford Hall, Essex.

24. At St. Martin's Church, Stamford Baron, Lord Brownlow T. M. Cecil, second son of the Marquis of Exeter, to Charlotte Alexandrina Mabella Curry, only daughter of Edward Thompson Curry, esq., her Majesty's Consul at Ostend.

25. At Lyminster, L. H. Hansard, esq., Capt. Lanc. Militia, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of Thomas Evans, esq., of Lyminster House, Sussex.

26. At Melbourne, Australia, Robert A. Holmes, esq., to Jane, daughter of James Hunter, esq.

28. In London, John M. Douglas, esq., to Eliza Helen Charnock, daughter of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L.

29. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Cotterill, youngest son of the late Joshua Scholefield, esq., M.P., to Clementine Therese, daughter of Charles Windeler, esq.

— At Kingston-on-Thames, the Rev. Henry Paul Measor, Vicar of Kingston, to Mary Gray, daughter of the late James Dowie, esq.

— At Cheltenham, Richard W. Ward, R.N., to Marian Jane, daughter of George Spry, esq.

— At Kensington, William Willcocks Baldwin, esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late Alex. M'Dougall, esq., of Weston Hall, Grenada.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Stuart, esq., of Aldenham Abbey, Watford, Herts, to Georgiana Adelaide, daughter of Gen. Walker, of Manor House, Bushey, Herts.

— In Gordon-square, George Frederick Dawson, esq., R.E., son of Lady Elizabeth and the late Hon. Lionel Dawson, to Lilla, daughter of John James King, esq., of Coate's House, Sussex.

— At St. James's Church (the ceremony having been previously solemnised at the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary's, Cadogan-terrace), the Marquess Caracciolo St. Teodoro, to Lady Burghersh.

— At Berhampore, Bengal, Walter Raleigh Gilbert Hickey, esq., nephew of Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert, G.C.B., to Henrietta Jane, daughter of Thomas Stirling, esq., R.N.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Edinburgh, Henry Edwards, esq., to Mary Scott, youngest daughter of the late James Ballantyne, esq., of Edinburgh.

2. At Earl's Croome Church, Capt. Kearney, 15th Hussars, to Frederica Mary, daughter of the Hon. William Coventry, of Earl's Croome Court, Worcestershire.

4. At Howrah, near Calcutta, Robert James Wigram, esq., second son of the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram, to Leonora, daughter of Henry Alexander, esq., of Howrah.

5. At Upton, Torquay, William Leith Hay, esq., to Emma Anne, eldest daughter of J. Beaumont Swete, esq.

— At Islington, James Walker, esq., to Georgiana Sophia, widow of Arch. Buchanan.

— At Monckstown Church, Dublin, George Massy Dawson, esq., of Ballinacourte, Tipperary, to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Leeson, Corrig House, Kingstown.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Jebb, C.B., Surveyor-General of Prisons, to Lady Amelia Rose Pelham, sister of the Earl of Chichester.

— At Ardee Church, Louth, David Urquhart, esq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Chichester Fortescue, esq., and sister of Lord Clermont.

— At Sidcup, Kent, the Rev. Francis H. Murray, Rector of Chislehurst, to Mary Prescott, relict of Thomas Saunders, esq.

— At Winchester, George Gill, esq., R.M., to Emilia Ariel Williams.

— At Thirsk, the Rev. George D. Attwood, to Katherine, eldest daughter of Major Sanders, K.C.S.

6. At Hafod Church, Henry Hoghton, esq., of Hafod, Cardiganshire, and Bold, Lancashire, eldest son of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart., of Hoghton Tower, to Ellen Ann, only child of the late Ralph Harvey, esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

7. At Kadleston Church, W. Hatfield de Rhodes, esq., of Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire, to Sophia Felicitè, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, of Weston Underwood.

— At All Soul's Church, Francis L'Estrange Astley, esq., of Burgh Hall, Norfolk, to Rosalind Alicia, daughter of the late Sir Robert Frankland Russell, bart., of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas William Cowell, esq., to Frances Ann, eldest daughter of E. E. Antrobus, of Kensington Palace-gardens.

— At Winchester, Frederick Turner, esq., to Martha Orr, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. R. C. Faithfull, B.A.

— At Aber, Carnarvonshire, William

Wynn Ffoulkes, esq., to Elizabeth Benedicta, daughter of the late Rev. R. Howard, B.D.

12. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, George W. Adair, of Dublin, to Emily Anna Sheffield, daughter of the late Sheffield Grace, esq.

— At Astbury Church, Cheshire, the Rev. Charles William Doherty, second son of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Doherty, to Julia, daughter of Samuel Pearson, esq., of Lawton Hall, Cheshire.

— At St. Mary's Church, Southampton, Major Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke Park, Suffolk, to Violette Emily, daughter of John Alfred Trimmer, esq., of Haslemere.

— At Slaugham, Sussex, the Hon. St. John Paul Methuen, brother of Lord Methuen, of Corsham Court, Wilts, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. W. Sergison.

— At St. Mary's, Marylebone, William T. Schreiber, esq., of Annaghmore House, co. Cork, to Sarah, daughter of the late Capt. Meade, R.N.

14. At Winslade Church, Mansfield Parkyns, esq., of Woodborough, Notts, to Emma Louisa, daughter of Sir Richard Bethell, her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

— At Alwington Church, Capt. S. B. Gordon, H.M. 45th Regt., to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Wollocombe.

— At St. David's Church, Exeter, Charles Barry, esq., eldest son of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., to Harriett Pittman, daughter of Thomas May, esq., of Northernhay, Exeter.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, David Wilson, esq., of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Anne, widow of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Arthur Galloway, esq., B.C. Serv., son of the late Major-Gen. Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B., to Margaret Patricia Christina, daughter of the late C. Kane, esq., M.D.

— At Abbott's Langley, Herts, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Askwith, R.A., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Ranken, esq.

— At Westbury-on-Trym, W. Munro, Lieut.-Col. 39th Regt., to Sarah Hannah, daughter of William Tothill, esq.

16. At Melbourne, Twisden Hodges, esq., to Rosa Willson Nott, widow of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B.

19. At St. James's, Poole, David Greenhill Anderson, lieutenant Bombay Artillery, to Frances Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Mundy Wood, Secretary to the Bombay Government.

19. At Forglen House, Banff, Alexander Henry Abercrombie Hamilton, esq., to Sophia Anne Adelaide, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, bart., of Biskenhee and Forglen.

— At Egg Buckland Church, Henry Charles, third son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, bart., of Maristow, Devon, to Cordelia Lucy, daughter of Ewing Clark, esq., of Efford Manor.

— At Paddington, John Buck Toker, esq., Lieutenant R.N., of Ospringe, Kent, to Anna, only child and heiress of the late Rev. Richard de Burgh, of Clonmahon, co. Cork.

— At Walcot, Bath, James Duff Watt, esq., of Dublin, Deputy Commissary-General to the Forces, to Julia Frances, daughter of the late G. Wroughton, esq.

20. At Dungannon, John Page Reade, esq., of Stutton Hall, Suffolk, to the Lady Mary Stuart Knox, eldest daughter of the Earl of Ranfurly.

— At Southampton, Howard B. Montgomery, esq., Madras Army, to Louisa J., daughter of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, R.E.

21. At Darrington, near Pontefract, the Rev. Charles Augustus Hope, youngest son of the late Sir John Hope, of Craighall, bart., M.P., to Julia Sophia, daughter of the late John W. Barton, esq., of Stapleton Park.

— At St. Marylebone, Dr. Seth Thompson, to Caroline Eliza Cecil, widow of Capt. Henry Cary Elwes, 12th Foot.

— At Norwich, Frederick Smee, esq., of Stoke Newington, to Catherine Ray, daughter of John Barker, esq.

23. At Fulham, Edmund Peel, esq., of Bryn-y-Pys, Flintshire, to Anna Maria, daughter of Sir John H. Lethbridge, bart.

— At St. Marylebone, George Ramsden, esq., of Holme Island, Morecambe Bay, to Louisa Jessie, relict of the late Capt. James Remington, B. N. Inf.

25. At Witton-le-Wear, Matthew Chas. Woods, esq., to Anne Sibella, daughter of George Hutton Wilkinson, esq., of Harperley Park, Durham, Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

26. At Invermoriston, Frank Morrison, esq., third son of James Morrison, esq., of Basildon Park, Berks, to Harriet, daughter of James Murray Grant, esq., of Glenmoriston and Moy.

— At St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Glasgow, Robert Cutler Fergusson, esq., of Craigdarroch and Orraland, to Ella Frances Catherine, only daughter of Sir Archibald Alison, bart.

27. At Lee, Kent, Capt. James Drum-

mond Telfer, Royal Artillery, to Jane Helen, widow of the late Charles Ansell Lushington, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

28. At Hartlebury, Worcestershire, the Hon. and Rev. William H. Lyttelton, third son of the late Lord Lyttelton, to Emily, daughter of the Bishop of Worcester.

— At Convamoore, county of Cork, Arthur Macnamara, esq., of Caddington Hall, Hertfordshire, to the Lady Sophia Eliza Hare, third daughter of the Earl of Listowel.

— At Walcot, Bath, Charles Whitworth Russell, esq., to Maria Barnston, daughter of the late Gen. Henry Daubeney, K.H., of Bath.

30. At Bersted Church, Bognor, Richd. Crofts Chawner, esq., of Wall, Litchfield, to Catherine Harriett, daughter of the late Thomas Hall Vaughton, esq., of Fillongley Lodge, Warwickshire.

OCTOBER.

3. At Old Charlton Church, Kent, Windham Francis Paterson, esq., of Claremont, Clare Castle, Ireland, to Annie, daughter of Lieut.-Col. M. G. T. Lindsay.

— At Amberley, Sussex, Sir Robert Shafto Adair, bart., of Flixton Hall, Suffolk, to Jane Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Townley Clarkson.

4. At St. George's, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, James R. Brougham, esq., nephew of Lord Brougham, to Isabella Eliza, daughter of John Cropper, esq., of Dingle Bank, Liverpool.

— At Plymouth, Capt. Elliot, R.A., to Mary Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. T. H. Walker.

5. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. John Hanson Sperling, only son of John Sperling, esq., of Kensington Palace-gardens, to Anna Maria, daughter of Sir George Barrow, bart.

— At Stoke-next-Guildford, John Mangles Lowis, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen, daughter of Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq., M.P., of Woodbridge, Surrey.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. Topham, the Lieutenant of her Majesty's Body Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to the Lady Mary Bentinck, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Portland.

— At Upton, Torquay, William Leith Hay, esq., second son of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes, K.H., to Emma Anne, daughter of John Beaumont Swete, esq.

6. At Dover, Capt. Robert Grange, to Frederica Barrett Lennard Whitaker, youngest daughter of the late Major Brooks, and granddaughter to the late Gerard, Viscount Lake.

7. At Meean Meer, Lahore, Lieut. Geo. H. Hale, 57th B. N. I., third son of the Ven. Archdeacon Hale, of the Charterhouse, London, to Frances Ellen, daughter of Major George Murray, 8th B. L. Cavalry.

8. At St. John's, Newfoundland, George Oldmixon, esq., Captain R. N., to Frances Margaret, daughter of John Hodgson, esq.

9. At Machen Church, Monmouthshire, Sir George Ferdinand Radzivill Walker, bart., to Fanny Henrietta, third daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, bart., of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire.

10. At St. Peter's Church, Burnley, Lieut.-Col. Every Clayton, of Carr Hall, Lancashire, to Eliza Halsted, niece of the Misses Halsted, of Rowley and Hood House, Burnley, and daughter of the late Robert Holgate, esq.

— At Holbrook, Capt. Thos. Gaisford, H.E.I.C.'s Art. to Catherine, daughter of Robt. Martin, esq.

— At Frome, Major Wm. O'Brien, H.E.I.C., to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Thos. Charles, esq.

12. At Brighton, the Rev. A. B. Frazer, to Georgiana, only child of C. King, esq.

14. At Honiton, Capt. P. M'Pherson, 17th Regt., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robt. H. Aberdein, esq.

— At Wynberg, the Cape of Good Hope, Horace Durrant, esq., Lieutenant 5th B. Cavalry, to Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Steuart, esq., and niece of Lord Elibank.

16. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, the Baron de Wydenbruck, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and Imperial Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Hesse Cassel, to Isabella Louisa, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. St. John Blacker.

— At Dover, Alex. Lewis Joseph Count Milon de Villiers, to Mary Grace Susanna, daughter of Samuel Crumpe, esq., M.D.

17. At Edinburgh, Commander John de C. A. Agnew, R.N., to Patricia Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Henry Dowbiggin, esq.

— At St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, George Baillie, esq., of Jervis-

woode, to Helen, daughter of Sir John Warrender, of Lochend, bart.

17. At High Harrowgate, John Marshall, esq., of Aldborough Hall, Boroughbridge, to Fanny, daughter of the late Joseph Smyth, esq.

18. At Bray, county Wicklow, the Rev. Samuel Allen Windle, of Mayfield, Staffordshire, to Sydney Katharine, daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Josiah Coghill, bart.

— At St. James's Catholic Church, Spanish Place, Joseph Percival Radcliffe, esq., eldest son of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, bart., of Rudding Park, Yorkshire, to Katherine, only surviving child of the late Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Doughty.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, John Kirkpatrick, to Margaretta, daughter of Major Caldecott, esq.

19. At Almondsbury, near Bristol, Sir Edward Kennedy, bart., of Johnstown Kennedy, Dublin, to the Lady Augusta Pery, youngest daughter of Henry Hartstonge, Viscount Glentworth, and sister to the present Earl of Limerick.

— At Trinity Church, Eastbourne, Augustus Frederick Elmslie, esq., of Kingston, Surrey, to Louisa Elizabeth Harcourt, daughter of Major-Gen. Baumgardt, C.B.

— At St. John's, Nainee Tal, William Johnston, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of the late Hon. J. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, Bengal.

20. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Maximilian August Dremel, esq., of Tunishof, Prussia, to Millicent, daughter of Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, esq., of Radbourne Hall, near Derby.

24. At Wargrave Church, Berks, John William Morison, esq., only son of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Morison, K.C.B., to Mary Anna Georgiana, third daughter of Major Henry Court, esq., of Castlemans, Berks.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. Duff Cater, esq., to Flora Eleanor, daughter of the late R. T. Goodwin, esq.

25. At the Cathedral, Limerick, Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart., of Dromoland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Clare, to Louisa, daughter of James Finucane, esq.

— At Trinity Church, Paddington, Frederick Dampier-Rich, esq., lieutenant R.N., second son of Sir Charles Rich, bart., to Jessy Catherine Hesketh, daughter of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart.

— At Southampton, Arthur James Herbert, Maj. R.W. Fusiliers, to Elizabeth, widow of George Ferguson, esq., of Houghton Hall, Cumberland.

25. At St. Mawgan, Edward Shepphard Carus Wilson, esq., to Ellen Ann, daughter of Humphrey Willyams, esq,

26. At Poulton-le-Sands, Richard Albert Oldfield, esq., of Sierra Leone, the African traveller, to Elizabeth Bland, eldest daughter of Robert Burnet, esq., of Preston.

— At All Saints, Langham-place, Major M. W. Gilmore, B.C. Service, to Matilda Mary, daughter of the late Charles Beach, esq.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles George, eldest son of Lord Henry Cholmondeley, to Susan Caroline, daughter of Sir George Dashwood, bart., of Kirtlington Park, Oxon.

— At Walmer, the Rev. J. E. Nassau Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire, to Harriet Elizabeth, widow of John Thos. Bridge, esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Sir Robt. Affleck, bart., of Dalham Hall, Suffolk.

— At Chipping Barnet, Thomas Saumarez, esq., commander R.N., to Agnes Jean, only daughter of S. R. Block, esq., of Greenhill, near Barnet.

NOVEMBER.

2. At Arbuthnott House, William Rose Campbell, esq., of Ballochyle, Argyllshire, 28th Regt. Madras N.I., to the Hon. Clementina Maria, daughter of Viscount Arbuthnott.

— At Shotesham, near Norwich, Lieut.-Col. William Rose Mansfield, H.M. 53rd Regt., to Margaret, daughter of Robert Fellowes, esq., of Shotesham.

6. At Dover, Capt. Robert Grange, to Frederica Barrett Lennard Whittaker, daughter of the late Major Brooks.

7. At South-hill Church, Cornwall, Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle, bart., Penrice, Cornwall, to Eleanor, daughter of the late James Kempthorne, esq., of Windsor Cottage, Bodmin, and widow of the late Edward Luxmore, esq.

— At Southampton, Vicomte de Laferté, Sou Préfêt de Soissons, to Frances Charlotte, daughter of the late Edward Leveson Gower, esq.

8. At Agra, the Hon. R. A. Drummond, H.E.C. Civil Service, fifth son of the late Lord Viscount Strathallan, to Anna Maria, daughter of Compton Reade, esq.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Calverly Bewicke, esq., to Jane Henrietta, only

MARRIAGES.

daughter of Torrens M'Cullagh, esq., of Cadogan-place.

9. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Gilbert John Anslie, esq., to Henrietta Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. T. Clayton Glyn, of Durrington House, Essex.

11. At Leamington, James Macaulay Higginson, C.B., Governor of Mauritius, to Olivia Nichola, daughter of Conway Richard Dobbs, esq., of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim.

14. At Rodborough, Frederick Wm. Baynes, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Mansfield, M.A.

— At St. John's, Oxford-square, Alan Chambre, esq., to Beatrice, daughter of the late Thomas Harrison, esq.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Frederick Bacon Frank, esq., of Campsall Park, Yorkshire, and Earlham Hall, Norfolk, to Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B.

16. At Mozuffurpore, Alexander Elliott Russell, esq., B. C. Serv., to Fanny Caroline, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Forbes, B. C. Serv.

— At Mozuffurpore, George Louis Martin, esq., B. C. Serv., to Helen Isabella, youngest daughter of the Hon. Robert Forbes, B. C. Service,

— At Seaton, Devon, Capt. Alfred John de Haviland Harris, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Mary Ann Letitia Cradock, daughter of the Rev. C. J. Glascott.

18. At Paris, Charles Herbert Seymour, esq., to Elizabeth Charlotte Roda, widow of Lieut. Scrivenor.

22. At Farnham, the Rev. R. Newman Milford, to Emily Sarah Frances Sumner, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Winchester.

23. At Pau, Edward Ovens, esq., to Sophie, youngest daughter of Mons. le General de Gaja, and granddaughter of Lord Robert FitzGerald.

— At Navan, Edward Hollis Burrows, esq., C.C.S., to Isabella, daughter of Robt. Collins, esq., M.D.

— At Byton, Heref., the Rev. Arthur Lowth, to Jane Spencer Perceval, daughter of Thomas Bourke Ricketts, esq.

— At Knightsbridge, Granville Edw. Harcourt Vernon, esq., M.P., to Lady Selina Meade, only daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

25. At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, W. C. Hussey Jones, esq., of the Hall, Wrexham, to Helen, daughter of Dr. Bernays, of King's College, London.

28. At Hastings, John Wardlow, esq., to the Lady Horatia Elizabeth, second daughter of John James, Earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Capt. Webbe Weston.

28. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Negus Burroughes, esq., M.P., of Burlington Hall, Norfolk, to Augusta Susanna, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Proctor, C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Marwood, esq., of Bushy Hall, Yorkshire, to Frances Anne, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Peel.

29. At Salisbury, Sir Edward Hulse, bart., of Breamore House, to Katherine Hamilton, only child of the Dean of Salisbury.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Maj. Arthur Lowry Cole, 17th Regt., to Elizabeth Frances, youngest daughter of Rear-Adm. Hatton.

— At Kingscote, Gloucester, James Martin, esq., of Bloomfield, co. Sligo, late Capt. 3rd Light Drag., to Isabella Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of Col. and the late Lady Isabella Kingscote.

30. At Coddington, Charles James Trevor Roper, esq., to Lucy Anne, daughter of Samuel Aldersey, esq.

— At Trinity Church, Paddington, Capt. Reginald York, R.N., to Harriet, daughter of the late John Walker, esq., of Purbrook Park, Hants.

DECEMBER.

2. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Benjamin Seymour, to Isabella, daughter of the late Matthew Habershon, esq., of Bonner's Hall.

— At Cork, Gerard, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, to Mary Kate, daughter of T. P. Boland, esq.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, Thomas Bedwell, esq., Regent's Park, to Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Nixon, Madras Art.

7. At Great Malvern, Ant. Gibbs, esq., of Merry Hill, Herts, to Isabella Margaret, daughter of the late C. D. Gordon, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, George William Conyngham Stuart, esq., Capt. of North Down Rifles, nephew of the late Earl of Castle Stuart, to Marianne, daughter of the late James Crutwell, esq.

— At Gosford, William Wells, esq., M.P., to Lady Louisa Charteris.

11. At Rome, Don Michel-Angelo Caëtani, Duke of Sermoneta, Prince of Teano, &c., to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late John Knight, esq., of Wolverley House, Worcester.

12. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square,

Henry John Wentworth, only son of J. H. Hodgetts Foley, esq., M.P., of Prestwood, Worcestershire, to the Hon. Jane Frances Anne, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Vivian.

12. At Richmond, Surrey, William Henry Oldmixon, esq., son of the late Sir John Oldmixon, to Clementina Sophia, daughter of the late William Smith, esq., of Richmond.

— At Arley, Staffordshire, Alexander Nisbet, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Hospital, Greenwich, to Lucy Susanna, daughter of the late Rev. E. J. Davenport, of Davenport House, Shropshire.

13. At St. Andrew's Church, Red River, the Rev. Charles Hillyer, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Rupert's Land, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Cochran, minister of St. Andrew's Church.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hamilton Beckett, esq., to the Hon. Sophia Clarence Copley, second daughter of Lord Lyndhurst.

— At Hale, Lanc., Russell Stanhope, esq., son of Major the Hon. Sir Francis Stanhope, to Eleanor Avena, daughter of Ireland Blackburne, esq.

— At Stockenham, Major Reynell Taylor, to Anne, daughter of Arthur B. E. Holdsworth, esq.

15. At Camberwell, William Granville Richards, esq., to Frederica Anne, only daughter of the late Capt. Richard Dickinson, C.B., R.N.

19. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Henry Dorrien Streatfeild, esq., Captain 1st Life Guards, of Chiddingstone, Kent, to Marion Henrietta, daughter of Oswald Smith, esq., of Blendon Hall, in the same county.

— At St. John's, Hampstead, William Wray, esq., to Isabel Grace, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Adam Hogg.

— At Dodbrooke, Moorsom Atkinson, esq., of Cliff House, Thomastown, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. David Garrow, and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir W. Garrow.

20. In Drummond-place, Edinburgh, William Duncan, esq., S.S.C., to Eliza Halyburton, fourth daughter of Adam Black, esq.

— At St. Pancras, Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, esq., B. Med. Estab., to Anne Augusta, daughter of Col. G. R. Pemberton, B. Army.

21. At Lamport, county Northampton, the Rev. Chas. Lyndhurst Vaughan, Vicar of St. Neots, Hunts, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan and the Dowager Lady St. John, to Jane Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Capt. Coote.

21. At St. Paul's Church, Islington, John Smart, esq., of Newington Green, to Ellen Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Col. Fortunatus Hagley Pierce, C.B.

— At Intwood, George, fourth son of Chevelier Bunsen, to Emma, daughter of the late Henry Birkbeck, esq., of Keswick, Norfolk.

22. At Stone, near Aylesbury, Henry Toynbee, esq., F.R.A.S., to Ellen Philadelphia, daughter of Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth, of St. John's Lodge.

23. At All Souls', Langham-place, Geo. Long, esq., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Fraeulein Ferko.

27. At Great Malvern, Capt. Richard Strachey, B. Engineers, to Caroline Anne, daughter of the Rev. G. D. Bowles.

28. At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. William J. Irons, D.D., Vicar of Brompton, to Sarah Albinia Louisa, youngest child of the late Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England.

30. At Exeter, Poyntz Charles Byne, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Charlton, R.A.

DEATHS.

1853.

AUGUST.

25. At Calcutta, from an attack of apoplexy whilst presiding at the Medical Board, Sir James Thomson, K.C.B., Physician-General of Bengal. He entered the medical service of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment in 1809; attained the rank of Surgeon in 1823, and that of Inspector-General of Hospitals in 1849. He also served in Affghanistan, in Assam during the first Burmese war, and in China throughout the whole of the operations there. For these long, able, and zealous services, the Order of the Bath was conferred upon him in 1850.

SEPTEMBER.

7. At Edinburgh, Colonel William Balvaird, C.B., late of the Rifle Brigade. He

served in the Peninsula with the Rifle Brigade, and received the gold medal and a clasp for the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, and the silver war medal with six clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz (where he was severely wounded), Salamanca, and the Pyrenees.

20. At Mont Orgueil Cottage, Jersey, Rear-Admiral James Gifford, on the retired list of 1846.

NOVEMBER.

3. At Delhi, aged 58, Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, the fourth baronet, of Fern Hill, Bucks (1802), Commissioner of Delhi. Sir Theophilus was the brother and heir of the late Sir Charles Metcalfe, G.C.B., who was created a peer by the title of Lord Metcalfe in 1845, and died in 1846.

DECEMBER.

5. At Bloomfield-terrace, Pimlico, Mr. Samuel Alfred Warner, Master R.N., commonly called "Captain Warner," well known for his boasted inventions of certain warlike projectiles, and of "the long range." The invention of this projector obtained many patrons, especially after the instantaneous destruction of the ship *John o'Gaunt*, off Brighton. A commission was appointed to examine into the merits of his plans, which it declared against in most decided terms; the inventor, however, declared to the last that he was possessed of invaluable secrets. Like many projectors, Capt. Warner died in deep poverty.

17. At the Church House, Windsor, aged 72, the Rev. John Hawtrey, Rector of Kingston Seymour, Somersetshire (1850). This gentleman, who had served in early life in the Dragoon Guards, had, during a temporary residence with his son, one of the masters of Eton, so attached the soldiers of the Household Brigade of Cavalry to his ministry, that they presented him with valuable testimonials of their regard during his life; and on his decease the detachments of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards attended his funeral at their own request, and the men are about to erect a tablet to his memory.

— At Glasgow, within a few days of completing his 74th year, the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D., Pastor of the Congregational Church in West George-street, and one of the Professors of the Congregational College for the Education of Ministers. Dr. Wardlaw was born at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, the son of a merchant, who afterwards became a magistrate of Glasgow. He was sent to the High School of Glasgow before he was eight years of age, and to the University before he was quite twelve. At a very early age he determined to devote himself to the ministry of the Gospel, and his theological instructor was the Ven. Dr. Lawson, of Selkirk, who was the Professor in the Theological Seminary of the United Secession Church. After he was ready to receive licence as a preacher, he found that he could not conscientiously subscribe to some of the articles in the Symbol of that church, and, after examining a movement carried on by the Rev. Greville Ewing and the Rev. Mr. Innes, in favour of Congregationalism, he joined that party, and became a member of Mr. Ewing's church. On the 16th of Feb., 1803, he was ordained pastor over a congregation assembled in North Albion-street, then consisting of only sixty-one members. It subsequently increased very considerably, and in 1819 he erected a new chapel in West George-street, which has since been occupied by one of the largest and most liberal congregations in the city. Through the fame of Greville Ewing and Dr. Wardlaw many congregations of the same faith and order were formed in different parts of Scotland, and Dr. Wardlaw lived to see nearly two hundred churches in the country of the same order, though some of them differed on doctrinal points. In 1811 Dr. Wardlaw was associated with Greville Ewing in the tutorship of Glasgow Theological Academy, and he continued to give his services to that institution up to the time of his death. For these services he received only a nominal remuneration. It need hardly be added, that a preacher so successful as Dr. Wardlaw was gifted with great eloquence, much biblical learning, and sincere piety. He was deeply beloved by his followers, and generally respected. Dr. Wardlaw was an extensive theological writer; and his works on the "Socinian Controversy" and on "Miracles," are highly esteemed. Dr. Wardlaw is described in some remarks made on his loss at the Erskine Church, Glasgow, as "The embodiment of the principle of the Evangelical Alliance."

20. At Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 45, Sir Henry Miers Elliot, K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. Sir Henry was appointed a writer on the Bengal establishment in 1826, was sometime assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the South division

of Moradabad, and, after other promotions, was latterly secretary to the Governor-General in Council in the Foreign Department. He received the Order of the Bath in 1849 for his services during the conduct of the Sikh war.

24. At Upper Clapton, aged 71, James Wadmore, esq., a well-known patron of the fine arts. This gentleman was originally a clerk in the Stamp Office, and afterwards in business as a land-surveyor; but having inherited a considerable fortune, he freely indulged his taste for the fine arts, and was one of the readiest patrons of the artists of the day, and was the intimate friend of many. But whilst covering his walls with the productions of modern artists, Mr. Wadmore also directed his attention to the old masters; and possessed the picture of "The Virgin and Child, with the figure of St. Roch," by Annibale Caracci, the "Mars and Venus," by P. Veronese, and the "St. John" of L. da Vinci, from the collections of the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Ney. He also formed a well-selected library, and a choice collection of engravings. Mr. Wadmore's pictures were sold by Christie and Manson. The great features of the collection were the Turners, of which the painting of Cologne sold for 2000 guineas, the Harbour of Dieppe for 1850 guineas, and the Guard Ship at the Nore for 1530 guineas.

28. Aged 42, Capt. Henry Barry, 71st Bengal Native Infantry, and for many years commandant of the Arracan Local Battalion. He fell at the head of his regiment, while on march from Rangoon to Prome, having been suddenly attacked by a body of Burmese concealed in a dense forest.

1854.

JANUARY.

1. At Nevis, aged 36, Paixfield Mills, esq., of the Inner Temple, chief justice of that island; also, Dec. 9, at Nevis, aged 30, George Rice Mills, esq., his brother—both of cholera.

— At Foxley-terrace, Kensington, aged 82, Francis Place, sen., formerly a tailor at Charing Cross, and for many years one of the best known political characters of the metropolis. He began his public life in 1793, at the age of twenty-one, as secretary to the Constitutional Association, and participated at its close in the active operations of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and in the Penny Postage agitation. He was generally supposed to have considerable influence among the lower classes of the electors of Westminster.

1. At his seat, Thickthorn, near Norwich, aged 70, Richard Hanbury Gurney, esq., senior partner in the Norwich Bank, and for many years a representative of that city in Parliament.

— At Florence, Lieut.-Col. Charles Plenderleath, C.B., formerly of the 49th Regt. He served in America, and received a medal for the action of Chrystler's Farm, 1813.

— At Malta, aged 43, Lord Hamilton Francis Chichester, brother to the Marquess of Donegal.

— At Twickenham, aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of George Ducket Barber Beaumont, esq., of Lincoln's-inn.

— At the villa of the Marchesa Barolo, Moncaglieri, near Turin, aged 65, the celebrated Silvio Pellico. He was a native of Saluces in Piedmont. His father, Honorato Pellico, who held a situation in the Piedmontese Post-office, had courted the Muses with some success; and Silvio's brother, Luigi Pellico, rose to note as a popular writer of comic dramas in verse. From his earliest boyhood, Silvio evinced a taste and talent for tragic composition; and he and his brother, when youths, used to recite their effusions on a little stage, which they had constructed in their father's house. Honorato Pellico was removed to the post-office at Turin: here his sons also resided with him—his family bound together by the closest ties of sympathy and affection. After accompanying his mother on a visit to a cousin in France, Silvio Pellico left his home to settle at Milan, where he was tutor in the family of Count Porro, and his brilliant verse soon established his reputation. In 1819, he published his magnificent tragedy of "Francesca de Rimini;" and in the same year he translated his friend Lord Byron's "Manfred." He now took rank among the highest dramatic poets of the day, when unfortunately, not content with the honours of a bard, he engaged in politics as well as verse—a dangerous venture under the Austrian rule that weighs upon Italy. The Imperial Government forbade the representation of Pellico's tragedy of "Eufemio di Messina;" and, moved by this, Pellico set up a Liberal journal, entitled *The Conciliator*, in which, aided by other literary free spirits, he sought to rouse Italy to her regeneration. The Go-

vernment soon suppressed the paper; and then Pellico undoubtedly became a party to a deep-laid and formidable conspiracy against the Emperor. In 1821 he was arrested, and condemned to death at the same time as Count Gonfalonieri and many others. From this moment, the story of his life is recorded in "Le Mie Prigioni." The scenes in the palace at Venice, and the awful moment when he was brought out for execution, are not likely to be unremembered by any reader. His sentence was ultimately commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, *in carcere duro*, at Spielburg. A gaol is ever a terrible place; but in Austria it is, of necessity, more terrible than elsewhere. Austria has no penal settlements; its Government avoids as much as possible, inflicting the punishment of death, and, consequently, with part of its population ever about to be insurgent, it is obliged to increase the pains and terrors of incarceration. Pellico was a lamentable victim of this system; his long seclusion and sufferings within the dread walls of Spielburg, away from his parents, and brothers and sisters, whom he loved so dearly, would, in any account, have excited feelings of the deepest commiseration; but his own narrative has proclaimed his protracted agony to the world with appalling and undying effect. "Mie Prigioni" has been translated into every language of Europe. The translation into English, by Roscoe, was published in London, 1832. Pellico regained his freedom in Aug. 1830, by the amnesty then extended to political offenders. On his release he settled in Turin, and had been almost ever since employed as librarian in the house of the Marchesa Barolo; to whom it was said a year or two since that he was married—a report which the poet indignantly denied as calumnious to the character of the lady. During his residence in Piedmont he had the satisfaction of receiving two tokens of homage—the first was the dedication to him by Gioberti of his great work on Italy, as "the first of Italian patriots," and the other, the decoration of St. Maurice. Signor Pellico was gifted with high mental endowments, with a disposition gentle and benevolent in the extreme, and was exceedingly beloved by all who knew him.

2. At West Bilney, Norfolk, aged 34, Robert Horatio, eldest son of William Walpole, esq., of Beyton, Bury St. Edmund's.

— At Campden-grove, Kensington, aged 58, Col. Francis Haleman, of the Madras Army.

2. At Porchester, Hants, Elizabeth, widow of Adm. Cumberland.

4. At Guernsey, aged 56, Charles Brownrigg, esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service, second son of the late Gen. Sir Robt. Brownrigg, bart., G.C.B., of Hilstone House, Monmouthshire.

— At Brighton, in the 86th year of his ago, Henry Gunning, esq., M.A., Senior Esquire Bedell of the University of Cambridge, and probably the oldest member of that body. Mr. Gunning was a member of Christ's College, and took his degree as fifth Wrangler, in 1788. In 1789, he was elected one of the Esquire Bedells of the University, and became Senior Bedell in 1827. In that capacity he had the honour to receive gold chains from three successive Chancellors of the University, viz. the Marquess of Camden (1834), the Duke of Northumberland (1844), and His Royal Highness Prince Albert (1847). During a connection of sixty years with the University, during which period he had mingled with collegiate society in no ordinary degree, and had been scarcely less connected with the corporation and town, Mr. Gunning had acquired a knowledge of University history and manners, which it has fallen to the lot of few to possess. His conversation in consequence was a rich fund of anecdote and illustration, equally full of reminiscences of the departed great and worthless, as of existing talent or failure. He kept a journal throughout the whole of his residence, which it was at one time his intention to publish. Circumstances—perhaps not fortuitous—prevented this design; for he is said to have destroyed it in a moment of dissatisfaction; but a volume of reminiscences, the labour of his old age, probably gives the best portion of the more bulky work. In this volume there is much which is instructive and amusing, but the most satisfactory result is that, by affording means of comparison between the manners and morals of the past and the present generations, we see how infinitely the conclusion is in favour of the present. Mr. Gunning was very greatly respected by the best men educated at the University for nearly a century—no small proof of the sterling worth of his own character.

5. At Bath, aged 80, Emelia, relict of Edmund Filmer, esq., Capt. 4th Foot, and mother of Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P. for West Kent.

5. At the house of the Institution, in the close of his 90th year, William Maltby, esq., formerly Principal and late Honorary

Librarian of the London Institution. Mr. Maltby was a native of London; having received an excellent education, and been resident at Caius College, Cambridge, (where, however, he did not take a degree), he practised in London for some years as a solicitor. His inclination, however, was decidedly to literature, and this taste he was enabled to gratify, by becoming Librarian to the London Institution, in which post he succeeded Professor Porson in 1809. In the earlier years of his appointment he rendered the library the most valuable and lasting services, by carefully examining all the best catalogues of the numerous excellent book-sales which were continually occurring about that period; from which he recommended many most important selections to the library-committee of the time. For these occupations he was peculiarly fitted by his extensive acquaintance with the contents of books; and the result of his exertions was the addition to the library of many valuable works, which would probably never have been otherwise procured for it at all. He thus led to the gradual rearing up of that noble bibliographical collection which the institution now possesses; and in the legitimate improvement of the library, and the extension of its usefulness, no person rejoiced more sincerely or ardently than himself. In the discharge of the other duties of his office, he must always be remembered as a friendly and excellent adviser of the younger visitors to the library, as to the books most advantageous for them to read in connection with their particular studies; and many of them have no doubt gratefully recollected in after-life that he first introduced them to the best works of the best authors. To the elder visitors Mr. Maltby made his conversation especially interesting and entertaining, by his anecdotes of the numerous public characters with whom he had been intimately associated; and also by an extraordinary memory, knowledge of books, and facility of quotation, equally from Classical and English literature, which he retained even in his very latest days. In the course of his connection with the London Institution, Mr. Maltby twice superintended the removal of the library, and twice directed its re-arrangement:—in 1811 from Sir Robert Clayton's house in the Old Jewry to King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street; and, in 1818, to the present edifice in Finsbury Circus. He also materially assisted in the compilation of the original catalogue, as well as in the first volume of the present series. On the re-modelling of the appointments in the library in 1834, Mr. Maltby was superannuated from all duty; but for a long time he continued regularly to frequent the apartments, and to counsel and converse as usual.

5. At Pakyns Manor, Hurstpierpoint, Mary-Anne, wife of Nathaniel Borrer, esq.

— At Healing, Lincolnshire, Marion Jemima, widow of Brigade-Major Spearman, R. Art.

— At his seat, Old Connaught, county Wicklow, in his 90th year, the Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunket, Baron Plunket of Newtown, county Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and Ireland, and LL.D. This distinguished lawyer, statesman, and orator was the son of the Rev. William Plunket, minister of an Unitarian chapel in Dublin. His second son, William, was born at Enniscorthy in 1764, and was a boy when his father died in very embarrassed circumstances. His congregation, however, subscribed liberally for the education of his sons; the eldest was established as a physician, and William entered at Trinity College, Dublin; he there obtained a scholarship, and graduated with considerable credit. He was called to the bar in 1787; and having, while at Trinity, acquired no small fame as an orator in the debates of the "Historical Society," Lord Charlemont immediately brought him into the Irish House of Commons, when he instantly rose to great celebrity. As an orator he was bold, sarcastic, unsparing: at once witty and logical, popular and prudent. Stimulated by narrow circumstances and boundless ambition, he gave all his days, and almost all his nights, to toils which politicians "court, and think them joy;" but, though capable of speaking at the shortest notice, he yet was a holiday orator. He could indeed speak with ease and effect about anything or nothing; but he never relished small skirmishing, and almost always reserved himself for great occasions. With the every-day business of legislation his name is therefore little associated, and the fame which he acquired in the Irish House of Commons is due principally to the power which he displayed in resisting the Legislative Union. He scarcely could be said to have brought to its discussion the views of a philosopher or the experience of a statesman; but from night to night, during the debates on the Union, he directed against the Treasury Bench a

perfect hurricane of wrath. Although these efforts conferred no benefit on his country, they tended greatly to advance his own reputation;—although the Vice-regal Castle would not capitulate, he took the Four Courts by storm. The palace of the Lord-Lieutenant closed its gates, but in the Temple of Justice he was received as her most favoured son; a professional income, which had been reckoned by hundreds soon rose to be computed by thousands, and the legal circles of Dublin, not less than those of the North-West Circuit, still cherish the traditions of his forensic victories. Every faculty of his vigorous mind, as well as every feature of his extraordinary character, were disciplined and developed by the Union debates; and most especially did he acquire fame from the boldness—almost the audacity—with which he confronted his political adversaries. The extinction of the Irish Parliament seemed for a time to extinguish Mr. Plunket's hopes of building up the character of a statesman; but he "improved the occasion" by creating the greatest forensic reputation that any Irishman ever attained: and it deserves mention, that the instant his income rose beyond his ordinary wants he joined his brother in repaying to the Unitarian congregation of his father the sums (with full interest) they had so liberally contributed. His prosperity was further advanced and secured by his marriage, in 1791, with Miss Catherine McCausland, a lady of good family and fortune, by whom he had a numerous family. When the rebellion of 1798 burst forth, Mr. Plunket was a member of Parliament, a rising man at the bar, and the father of a family—all excellent reasons, even if higher motives were wanting, to restrain him from abetting that sanguinary movement; though he subsequently gave his professional aid to some few among its leaders and victims. Many years before that fatal period, at the time when Parisian *savans* were indoctrinating all Europe, it was said that Mr. Plunket did not quite escape their influence, and that among the Irish Liberals of 1789—more especially at the houses of Dr. Emmett and his son Thomas, Mr. Plunket was accustomed to proclaim that "all the sovereigns of Europe were malefactors, and all the nations of Europe enslaved." This charge was urged with sufficient pertinacity to render Mr. Plunket very desirous of some signal and public opportunity to give it a practical refutation. An occasion favourable for that purpose presented itself in August, 1803, upon the trial of Robert Emmett, whose followers murdered the Irish Chief Justice, Lord Kilwarden, when Mr. Plunket appeared, in addition to the law officers of the Crown, as counsel for the prosecution. There are those who have thought and said that he discharged his duty during that painful trial in a manner more remarkable for zeal in his cause than for humane consideration towards the culprit. The immediate conviction and ultimate fate of the prisoner were regarded as matters of certainty. The earnest address of Mr. Plunket to the jury was therefore calculated to promote no other object than the very superfluous purpose of dissociating himself from the frantic and criminal author of the *émeute* in which Lord Kilwarden fell. Mr. Emmett in return assailed him with the measureless sarcasm of which Mr. Plunket himself had set many examples, accusing him of having inculcated popular resistance and physical force in his speeches both at the bar and in Parliament; while the adversaries of established order, immediately after the trial, charged him with ingratitude and treachery in volunteering to assail the son and brother of men with whom he had lived on terms of intimacy, and with whom he once had shared those sentiments which, on the trial of Robert Emmett in 1803, he indignantly reprobated. That this accusation was utterly false Mr. Plunket proved long afterwards, upon the trial of an action which he brought against William Cobbett for propagating that unfounded charge. On 22nd of Oct. 1803, Mr. Plunket was advanced to the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland, and on the 15th Oct. 1805, to that of Attorney-General. His particular views of politics attached him to Lord Grenville and the ministers of "All the Talents." Affairs in Ireland were at that time quiet, excepting the strong desire for Catholic Emancipation. The pressure of its advocates on the king, with the death of Mr. Fox, broke up the Administration, and Mr. Plunket ceased to be Attorney-General. He now withdrew, in a great measure, from the common law courts, and gave himself up to the pursuit of Chancery practice, which he seemed to prefer upon the obvious ground of *minimum* labour with *maximum* reward—certainly not from any inaptitude for other departments of his profession, since he was in all respects at the head of the Irish bar. In every Chancery suit he appeared as leading counsel, and continued in the undisputed enjoyment of that position from 1807 till 1827. Lord Grenville

and the late Lord Grey were members of the Whig cabinet of 1806-7. When that Government resigned, both those noble lords, followed by their respective adherents, formed a combination of political interests which lasted fifteen years, but which never amounted to perfect amalgamation. The Grenville section of that party continued to include Mr. Plunket, and to receive from him all the support which a man neither in office nor in Parliament was capable of yielding. Mr. Plunket was a member of the Imperial Parliament for Midhurst for four months in 1807; but in 1812 he was returned for the University of Dublin. Mr. Plunket came to this country with a reputation for eloquence; but Irish oratory was, even then, at a discount, and there existed no predisposition to think favourably of Mr. Plunket's powers. A single speech, however, sufficed to set him right with the House. When he first rose no one knew what sort of oration to expect—a dry lawyer-like disquisition, or a burst of Celtic declamation. No one was prepared for, and therefore everybody listened with surprise and attention to, a man whose quiet, self-possessed, grave, and studious mien bore no trace of Hibernian origin; a startling array of facts, reasoning, ingenious, severe, and eminently forcible, a masterly grasp of the whole subject, felicity of illustration, variety, condensation, freshness, the choicest diction rendered doubly expressive by a delivery earnest, impressive, and unaffected, procured for his *début* an amount of favour so great that the wonder is he should have succeeded in preserving it unimpaired throughout the fifteen years that he sat in our House of Commons. His exterior certainly presented nothing prepossessing; his stature was short, his limbs clumsy, his countenance a small and unfavourable specimen of the Scottish physiognomy, aggravated by a true "vinegar aspect;" yet his parliamentary success was not merely remarkable—it was brilliant. The great men of that day vied with each other in complimenting their new companion; and Mr. Canning was bold enough to affirm that the advent of such a man brought back the days of Burke and Pitt, of Fox and Sheridan. His eloquence was of the kind most esteemed in Parliament—ready, weighty, perspicuous, condensed. Though by no means destitute of imagination and sensibility, he never yielded to slight, temporary, or false emotions; usually masculine and dignified, not often petulant, irascible, or coarse, the peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of his eloquence was a sustained intensity—

"Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

He always enjoyed the reputation of being "a good hater," ever ready to sacrifice collateral and inferior objects to the main purpose of crushing hostile forces, and not merely achieving, but reaping the fruits of victory. In the world of politics he rarely conceded any advantage, and never spared an adversary, but in private life he was placable, rather generous, and even kind-hearted—in his domestic circle, most amiable. The "Manchester Massacre," combined with a prodigious amount of discontent throughout the country, rendered Lord Liverpool's government very sensible of the value of such an auxiliary as Mr. Plunket. Upon that occasion he defended their policy, or at least extenuated their errors; and, when the proper opportunity arrived, they were by no means unprepared to manifest their gratitude. The death of the Marquess of Londonderry in 1822 led to a variety of ministerial changes; the intense Toryism of Lord Liverpool's government was mitigated. Several members of the Grenville party joined the Administration, Mr. Plunket receiving the office of Attorney-General for Ireland. The Marquess Wellesley was then Viceroy. Conciliation was to be the principle of his government, impartiality his universal rule of action. The Orange party were to be curbed, and Popish agitation discountenanced; and when Mr. Plunket—the great advocate of emancipation—became the first law officer of the Irish Government, both Catholics and Orangemen thought the time was come. In consequence both sides broke into almost open hostilities. The Catholic peasantry organised the Whiteboy insurgents, the Orangemen looked to their arms and fortified their houses. The prosecutions of the Government were ineffectual against either party, and produced neither tranquillity nor respect. But in the House of Commons Mr. Plunket continued to hold a position among the highest order of public men. Mr. Canning more than once said, that no individual whatever contributed so much as Mr. Plunket had done to the success of Roman Catholic claims. The names of Grattan, O'Connell, and Sidney Smith were mentioned; but Mr. Canning repeated his deliberate opinion

that Mr. Plunket was the most efficient labourer that ever toiled in that cause; for this reason—that he gained over adversaries by persuading them that a repeal of the penal laws would strengthen the Established Church in Ireland. But he ceased to have a seat in the Lower House before that great change in our constitution was consummated. In 1827 the state of Lord Liverpool's health rendered his retirement indispensable, and Mr. Plunket, being then in the 63rd year of his age, and having been five years in the office of Attorney-General, thought he had a fair claim to a seat on the bench. Mr. Canning, at that time Prime Minister, did not like to lose his services in the House of Commons, and proposed to appoint him Master of the Rolls in England. This plan, however, was, after a little consultation, abandoned, and Mr. Plunket was, in the month of June, 1827, raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Plunket, being at the same time appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; and in that important office he continued till the close of the Wellington Administration, a period of somewhat more than three years. While Lord Plunket presided in the Common Pleas—namely, from June, 1827, till November, 1830, his judicial career, though attended with much success, was not marked by any very extraordinary events. Not so, however, his position as a member of the Upper House. No one can forget that the great feature of the Wellington Ministry was the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. While that measure was under discussion in the House of Lords, the Duke invited Lord Plunket to sit with him on the Treasury Bench, to advise him step by step, "to take charge of the bill," as the phrase is, and see it fairly through the House. Emancipation having been carried, the labours of Lord Plunket as a legislator reached their close. Occasionally he made a few remarks in Parliament, but he scarcely ever again delivered a speech or earnestly engaged in any discussion. With the exception of five months, between November, 1834, and April, 1835, the Whigs remained in possession of the Cabinet, and Lord Plunket was their Irish Chancellor, until a short time before their withdrawal from office, when he reluctantly resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Campbell. During the last Whig Ministry Lord Plunket occasionally came over to London; but he was full 66 years of age before he took his seat on the bench of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and it may fairly be considered that at that advanced period of his life he was entitled to withdraw from Parliamentary labours. With future generations the great and deserved reputation of Lord Plunket will rest upon a narrow foundation. His speeches were at once few and famous; they excited the unqualified applause of the age in which he flourished, while the men who have survived those days feel that, even after the lapse of thirty years, his celebrity has scarcely waned, and that Plunket's is still a conspicuous name amid the orators of the nineteenth century. But the great principles of legislation which men seek and find in the speeches of Pitt and the writings of Burke do not abound in the startling orations of Plunket. He could scarcely be called a statesman—hardly, even, a sound practical politician; abler judges than he were among his brethren of the Irish bench, though his judicial qualities were of a very high order; and at the bar, though he received a large income and was a peerless advocate, there were men of greater learning, and one unquestionably of greater eloquence. But, on the whole, nature was most bountiful to Lord Plunket, and accident favoured him at almost every step of his long and noble career. His public life may be considered as terminating in 1841; still, for some years after its close, he continued to visit his friends and to diffuse the charms of his conversation. At length he became oppressed with the weight of human infirmity, yet even in that night of life were occasionally seen many bright gleams of his once clear and powerful intellect.

5. At Edinburgh, aged 74, William Pawson, esq., of Shawdon, Northumberland; High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1826.

— At Chudleigh, Rear-Admiral John Wm. Andrew, C.B. He entered the service on board the *Foudroyant*, 80, in 1798, and was present in the action with Commodore Bompart. He was also engaged in the catamaran attack on the Boulogne flotilla in 1804, and in Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo in 1806. After two years' active service in the *Ajax*, 74, in 1812 in command of the *Weazle*, 18, he took part in the action with a squadron of the enemy in the Gulf of Venice, in which the *Rivoli*, 74, was taken, and the *Mercure*, 18, blown up. For this service he received his post commission, and in 1815 was nominated C.B.

6. At Brompton, near London, aged 72,

Col. Henry John Murton, R.M. He served in the North Sea, and the Helder expedition in 1799; in the Egyptian expedition and the East Indies in 1801; the West Indies (slightly wounded) in 1804; coast of France, and engaged with the enemy's flotilla and batteries, in 1805; the Mediterranean in 1806, engaged in cutting out the enemy's vessels from under batteries, and was voted a sword from the Patriotic Fund; in 1809, coast of Spain, and aiding the Guerillas; and in Holland in 1813. He received a medal for services in Egypt.

6. At Chislehurst, aged 70, the Hon. Annabella Townshend, third daughter of Charles, first Lord Bayning.

— In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, aged 89, Jane, eldest daughter of Benjamin Baldwin, esq., late of Wokingham, Berks, and formerly of Farringdon.

— At Southampton, Lieut.-Col. Prichard, late in command of the 56th Regt.

7. In Tavistock-square, aged 76, while on a visit to her son, Gerard W. Lydekker, esq., Elizabeth, relict of Richd. Lydekker, esq., M.D., of St. Peter's, St. Alban's.

— Mrs. Elizabeth Cuyler Holt, widow, the sister of Lieut.-Gen. Cuyler, of Cuyler Manor, Cape of Good Hope.

— At Bryngwyn rectory, Monmouthshire, Mary Gertrude, wife of Archdeacon Crawley.

— At Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, aged 46, the Hon. James Hope Wallace, a Deputy Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire, uncle to the Earl of Hopetoun, and M.P. for Linlithgowshire from 1835 to 1838. He served for some time in the Coldstream Guards. In 1814 he succeeded to large estates in Northumberland, by the will of Thomas, Lord Wallace, whose wife, Jane, dowager Viscountess Melville, was his aunt.

8. At Dorchester, aged 91, Catherine, widow of John Callard Manfield, esq., of that place, and eldest surviving sister of the late Adm. Sir Thos. Masterman Hardy, bart., Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

— Aged 74, Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy, esq., of Pall Mall, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., and Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Watch and Clockmaker to her Majesty, the Office of Woods, Ordnance, and Post Office. The family have held the appointment of Clockmakers to the Crown for 130 years.

— At Haccombe, Devonshire, aged 71, Major-Gen. Thomas William Taylor, C.B., of Ogwell House, Devon, Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Colonel of the 17th Lancers. This officer served as assistant-adjutant-general to the force under Sir James Craig, in the Mediterranean, during 1805 and 1806. He was employed on the staff at the attack and capture of Java, in 1811, including the attack of the outpost near Weltevreden, and the storming of the lines of Cornelis. He served also in the campaign of 1815, with the 10th Hussars, and was present at the battle of Waterloo.

8. At his seat, Bedgebury-park, Kent, aged 86, the Right Hon. William Carr Beresford, Lord Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.S., K.T.S., K.S.F., K.S.H., Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Foot, Colonel of the 16th Foot, Governor of Jersey, Duke of Elvas, and Marquis of Campo-Mayor in Spain, Count of Trancoso in Portugal, and a Field-Marshal of Portugal, and Captain-General of Spain. This distinguished soldier and the late Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, bart., K.C.B., who died on the 2nd of Oct. 1854, were natural children of George de la Poer Beresford, first Marquess of Waterford. The Viscount was born on the 2nd of Oct. 1768, and entered the army, in August, 1785, as Ensign in the 6th Foot. In the spring of 1786 he embarked with his regiment for Nova Scotia, where he received his first wound, which deprived him of the sight of his left eye, from the gun of a brother sportsman. With this great disadvantage he began a professional career not less remarkable for its great success than for its varied character—alike distinguished by bold adventure, occasional reverses, the display of reckless daring, and the exercise of considerable skill. He remained during the first four years of his military life in Nova Scotia. Early in 1793 Captain Beresford, with his regiment the 69th Foot, embarked at Cork for foreign service, and formed part of the army which in the spring of that year took possession of Toulon. When the British troops evacuated that place, he accompanied the force which was sent to Corsica, and was in the midst of the hottest fighting at Calvi, Bastia, and St. Fiorenza. The family influence, which was so effectual in those days, rapidly placed him in the command of the 88th Foot, with which he proceeded to India, in 1799. He was almost immediately ordered to proceed by the Red Sea to Egypt, being entrusted with the command of a brigade in Sir David Baird's army. Having fought his way through the Egyptian campaign, he returned to this country, and in the year 1800 received the brevet rank of colonel.

The next field of active operations in which his services were required was the Cape of Good Hope, in the re-conquest of which colony he bore a conspicuous part. From thence, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he was sent in command of a small detachment to seize Buenos Ayres, where a first success was soon followed by reverse. He obtained possession of the city, and won some victories in the open field; he had, however, only 1200 men under his command, and the enemy having at length succeeded in getting together as many thousands, General Beresford was, after three days' resistance, obliged to capitulate, though he placed 700 of the enemy *hors de combat*. General Liniers, who was opposed to Beresford on this occasion, admitted that he had agreed to receive and treat the British as prisoners of war, who were to be forthwith exchanged; but his Government maintained that our forces had surrendered at discretion. Liniers honourably, but ineffectually, protested against this gross breach of faith; and General Beresford, having been detained a prisoner for six months, contrived early in the year 1807 to effect his escape, and returned to England. In the winter of 1807 an expedition was sent to Madeira, of which the naval portion was commanded by Admiral Hood, and the troops by General Beresford. By this force Madeira was seized, on the 24th December in that year, and thenceforward retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had just then emigrated to the Brazils. The time had at length arrived when there was to be an end of these separate and desultory expeditions, and the forces of England were to be concentrated upon the vast series of operations known as the Peninsular War. General Beresford remained in the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madeira, until August, 1808, when he was called upon to join the British army in Portugal, where he arrived shortly after the battle of Vimiera, and the first duties which he was required to discharge on landing were those of commissioner for settling the disputes that occurred respecting the terms upon which Lisbon had capitulated. He proceeded with Sir John Moore's army to Spain, was present at the battle of Corunna, actively engaged in covering the embarkation of the troops, and returned with them to England. On the 25th of April, 1808, the rank of Major-General was conferred upon him; and in Feb., 1809, he was ordered to proceed a second time to Portugal, for the purpose of taking the command of the army of that kingdom, under the authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General. His appointment as Marshal Commanding (Sir Arthur Wellesley being Marshal-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army), was made on the 1st of March, 1809; and placing himself, as soon as possible, at the head of 12,000 men, he attacked the French in the North of Portugal, crossed the Upper Douro, drove Loison's division back to Amarante, and there, uniting with the force under Sir Arthur Wellesley, pursued the retreating enemy till that division of the French army was utterly disorganized. The surprising ability with which Beresford called forth the zeal of the Portuguese peasantry, roused their patriotism, an dorganized their irregular bands into a regular army, complete in discipline and material, and abounding in courage, is one of the most singular instances of individual energy and method on record. By so doing Beresford rendered an inestimable advantage to the common cause. Not only were the armies of Wellington recruited by efficient allies, but we gave the world the moral spectacle of opposing the oppressors by the native vigour of the oppressed; and thus set an example, not to Spain only, but to Germany and Europe, of what might be done by resolution and perseverance. The battle of the Sierra Busaco, fought on the 27th of August, 1810, furnished some of the earliest results of the services which Marshal Beresford rendered to that nation whose army he had undertaken to form and instruct. He, of course, took the immediate direction of the troops which he had trained, and they, having perfect confidence in their officers and their allies, behaved admirably. Beresford, for his services at Busaco, was nominated a Knight of the Bath. Upon many memorable occasions he performed the duties of a general of division; and not one among the illustrious leaders who contributed to the military renown of England during the campaigns in Spain and Portugal ever displayed more ability or devotion in carrying out the instructions of his commander. His merits in the exercise of an independent and separate command form quite another question. His generalship at the battle of Albuera, where it became his duty to lead 27,000 men, has been much criticised. For England that battle was a victory, and to the soldiers, as well as to the officers, a source of undying renown; the men dropped by whole

ranks, but never thought of turning; they fell without flinching—"their backs to the earth and their feet to the foe." Our allies numbered 20,000, and, though the Portuguese fought well, while the Spaniards behaved not much worse than usual, yet, according to custom, the burden of the fight was borne and the price of victory paid by the British troops. From 1500 English muskets a parting volley fell upon the routed columns of the French as they fled down the Sierra; but the remainder of our force, which that morning had exceeded 6000 men, lay dead or bleeding on the field of battle. Still it would be a hard measure of justice to attribute all the blame of this result to any absolute incapacity of Sir William Beresford. Soult was perhaps the very ablest of the French Marshals; his force was complete in every arm; while the troops led by the English General were comparatively few in number, and the Spanish portion of the army ill provided, ill officered, and worse commanded. The battle of Albuera—considering the high reputation of Soult, the numerical strength of the French, and the period of the war—was undoubtedly an important victory; yet less of Sir William Beresford's fame is derived from that sanguinary conflict than from the admirable manner in which he was accustomed to carry out the designs of his chief when acting under the immediate supervision of that great commander. The thanks of Parliament were, on the 7th of June, voted "to Sir William Beresford and to the army under his command, for the glorious battle of Albuera." At the same time he was returned to Parliament for the county of Waterford; and again in 1812. But Sir William neither spoke nor voted in the House of Commons—the sphere of his duties lay elsewhere. Though absent from Westminster, he was present wherever contests were decided by bayonets and artillery, bearing his part at Badajos, where the Duke of Wellington marked his conduct with especial thanks and approbation; at Salamanca, where he was severely wounded; at Vittoria; at the various battles on the Pyrenees; at Nivelle, where he led the right of the centre; at Nive, and at Orthez. It was also his fortunate lot to be in command of the British troops which took possession of Bordeaux, and he subsequently bore a distinguished part in the battle of Toulouse. He was raised to the peerage in May, 1814, and a grant of 2000*l.* per annum was made to himself and the two next inheritors of the title. On his return to England at the close of the war, honours, orders, and distinctions were showered on him from all sides; but certainly not the least valuable was the proud record of his services, the cross with seven clasps, bestowed by his own Sovereign. The Spanish Government conferred upon him the title of Marquess of Campo-Mayor and Duke of Elvas; the Portuguese that of Conde di Trancoso. Shortly after his return from the Peninsula, he received from his own Sovereign the Governorship of Jersey. In the year 1822 he received the appointment of Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, and the command of the 16th Foot. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of General in the army; and when the Duke of Wellington became head of the Government, in 1828, Viscount Beresford served under him as Master-General of the Ordnance, which office he held till the Whigs came into power in Nov. 1830. This was the close of his public career; but though past 60, the veteran married, in 1832, the Hon. Louisa Hope, widow of Thomas Hope, esq., of Deepdene, the author of "Anastasius," &c., and youngest daughter of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, first Lord Decies, and having had no issue, his title and his pension are extinct. Viscount Beresford's funeral was solemnized with much state on Tuesday, the 17th of Jan., at the new church of Kilndown, in the parish of Goudhurst, which was erected in 1840, principally at his own cost and that of his deceased wife. The Viscount has bequeathed his English estates to his step-son, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope; those in Ireland to Capt. Denis William Pack, R.A., the son of his old companion in arms, Sir Denis Pack, on condition that he takes the name and arms of Beresford.

8. Of injuries, received three days before in a railway accident at Thetford, aged 38, the Rev. Joseph Bell, one of the senior fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and curate of Bunwell, Norfolk.

9. At Sand Hutton, near York, aged 70, Col. Michael Childers, C.B., late of the 11th Dragoons. He served in the Peninsula, and was present at Waterloo.

— At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 65, Col. Edward Lee Godfrey, Postmaster-General of the colony. This veteran officer was son of the late Dr. Edward Godfrey, of Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields. At the age of 17 he entered the 20th Regt., with which he served from the expedition to Walcheren down to the close

of the Peninsular campaign, and distinguished himself in several hard-fought actions, especially at the battle of Orthes, where he was wounded. In 1832 he accepted a commission in the army of Don Pedro, and distinguished himself in the numerous actions at Oporto and elsewhere. In 1835 he served in the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain under De Lacy Evans; he again distinguished himself in these civil wars, and received several decorations and the rank of a brigadier from the Spanish Government. He was afterwards appointed one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the settlement of disputed land claims in New Zealand, and subsequently received the appointment of postmaster in the Mauritius. In addition to three foreign orders of military merit, Col. Godfrey received a war medal with five clasps for his services in the Peninsula.

10. At Brailsford Rectory, aged 55, Maria Shirley, widow of the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

11. In Westbourne-terrace, London, Gordon Thomas Falcon, esq., Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Rear-Adm. Falcon had served on full pay for 32 years. He entered the navy in 1794, as "able seaman" on board the *Sheerness*, the flag-ship in the Channel of Rear-Adm. Henry Harvey; and having soon attained the rating of midshipman, accompanied the former officer into the *Repulse* and *Venerable*, 74's, the latter bearing the flag of Adm. Duncan, with whom he participated in the battle off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797. After seeing much active service while lieutenant of the *Leander*, 50, Capt. Talbot, Mr. Falcon assisted at the capture, Feb. 23, 1805, of the *Ville de Milan*, French frigate of 46 guns, and the simultaneous re-capture of her prize, the *Cleopatra*, 32; and when with Capt. S. P. Humphreys, in the *Leopard*, 50, he was one of the officers sent to search the United States' frigate *Chesapeake* for deserters, after that vessel had struck her colours, March 22, 1807. After seeing more service, he attained post rank. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the *Cyane*, of 32 guns and 171 men. After a furious action off Madeira, in which, besides being greatly damaged, she sustained a loss of six men killed and 13 wounded, that vessel, together with her consort the *Levant*, of 20 guns and 131 men, was unfortunately captured by the American frigate *Constitution*, of 54 guns and 469 men, Feb. 20, 1815. Capt. Falcon consequently became a prisoner of war; but, peace soon restoring him to liberty, he returned home, and was afterwards appointed, June 24, 1817, to the *Tyne*, 26, in which vessel, in October, 1820, he brought from South America to England specie to the amount of nearly 700,000*l.*; and was afterwards employed as captain of several ships carrying admirals' flags. In 1845 he was employed as captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, and Superintendent of the Dockyard at Pembroke; he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in August, 1848.

11. At his seat, Swanston, in the Isle of Wight, in his 70th year, Sir Richard Godin Simeon, the second Baronet (1815), a deputy-lieutenant of Hampshire; M.P. for the Isle of Wight in 1832 and 1835, and sheriff of Hampshire in 1845.

— At Plymouth, aged 81, William Stuart, esq., superintendent engineer of the Plymouth Breakwater.

— At Maida Hill, aged 78, Col. George Muttlebury, C.B. and K.W., who for many years commanded the 69th Regt. Col. Muttlebury served through the severe winter campaign of 1794–95, in Holland, and was engaged in several actions with the enemy. He shortly afterwards accompanied his regiment, the 55th, to the West Indies, and was nearly lost in the tremendous gales which Admiral Christian's fleet encountered, during which a large portion of the ships foundered. The 55th was present at the capture of St. Lucie, and was subsequently employed against what were called the brigands in that island for almost a twelvemonth, a service of the most harassing and destructive character. He next served in the expedition to the Helder, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; in the same year he was sent to the West Indies, and in 1804 to Holland, where he was present at the bombardment of the French fleet lying at Antwerp, and the storming of the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, on which occasion his distinguished conduct and intrepidity drew forth high commendation from Sir Thomas Graham in his despatch, and procured him the rank of lieut.-col. by brevet. In the brief but glorious campaign of 1815, his regiment, the 69th, was one of those regiments which came up so opportunely early in the battle of Quatre Bras, in which it suffered very severely by the overwhelming attack of a large body of French Cuirassiers; but this did not prevent the brave battalion from sharing in the glory of Waterloo, where its post was on the right centre of our position—one of the most exposed in the line. Col. Morice, who commanded, being killed, was succeeded by

Lieut.-Col. Muttlebury, whose energies were severely taxed to maintain the ground. Section after section was swept off by the destructive fire of the enemy's artillery, whilst their cavalry repeatedly surrounded and seemed determined to make mince-meat of the remnant; but whenever the smoke cleared off there it stood, firm and undaunted. At the last grand attack, however, one of Ney's masses, as it neared the crest of our position, poured in such a storm of fire as mortal men could not withstand, and the soldiers gave way; but the disorder was happily of short duration, for the example and efforts of Col. Muttlebury succeeded immediately in rallying the 69th, while the commander of the 33rd, with which it was brigaded, did the same with his men. This occurred only a few minutes before the Guards and Gen. Adams' brigade delivered their fire on the most advanced of Ney's columns of attack, which was, in fact, the great crisis of the day. The enemy was instantly thrown into disorder, which Ney and his brave officers failed to remedy, and the battle was won. In 1818, Col. Muttlebury sailed once more for Madras, but was compelled to return home by ill health. In 1824 he commanded the provisional battalion at Portsmouth, and afterwards his old regiment.

12. At Cheltenham, aged 78, John Gregory Welch, esq., late of Arle House, a magistrate of the county of Gloucester.

— At Lucan House, co. Dublin, aged 87, Emily, relict of Col. Vesey.

— After a life of piety and usefulness, extended to 89 years, the Rev. William Parr Greswell, incumbent of Denton, in the parish of Manchester.

13. At Kensington Gardens-terrace, aged 26, Isabella, the wife of Col. Cannon.

— Aged 78, Lieut.-Col. George Woodroffe, of Poyle Park, Surrey, and Nash Court, Kent.

14. At Leamington, aged 64, Richard Hare Croker, esq., Lieut.-Col. in the 18th Regiment of Hussars.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Anthony George Wright Biddulph, esq., of Burton Park, Sussex. He was the eldest son of Anthony Wright, esq., by Lucy his wife, daughter of Edmund Plowden, esq., through whom Mr. Biddulph was a co-heir of the barony of Camoys. He succeeded to the Biddulph estate on the death of his kinsman John Biddulph, esq., of Biddulph, in 1835, and assumed that name in consequence.

— At Exeter, aged 74, Samuel Kingdom, esq., for many years a magistrate of Essex.

14. Of puerperal fever, aged 28, Sarah Maria, wife of Joseph Lievesey, esq., of Stourton Hall, Lincolnshire, leaving three children; and on the 19th, of scarlet fever, aged 41, her husband, Joseph Lievesey, esq., High Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

— At his house, at Green End, Aylesbury, aged 85, William Rickford, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire; and M.P. for the borough of Aylesbury from 1818 to 1841.

— At Marseilles, Charles Rodney Morgan, esq., M.P. for Brecon, son and heir apparent of Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, bart., of Tredegar Park.

16. At Plymouth, aged 84, Mr. William Carpenter, the senior member of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers.

— Aged 43, John James Calley, esq., of Burderop Park, Wilts.

17. At Paris, aged 53, Charlotte Maria Neave, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Neave, bart.

18. At Brighton, aged 19, Douglas Charles, second son of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, and nephew to Lord Teignmouth.

— Aged 35, Samuel Turner Fearon, M.D., of Hoddesdon, Herts, late Professor of Chinese Literature, King's College, London.

— At Malta, from a contusion in the head, William David Loch, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of Rear-Adm. Francis Erskine Loch.

19. Aged 82, the Princess Dowager Kohary, great-grandmother of the King of Portugal, widow of Francis Joseph Prince Kohary, in Hungary.

— At Torquay, aged 66, Lydia, widow of Philip Laycock Storey, esq., aunt to Lord Ashburton.

20. At Teignmouth, aged 82, Lawrence Gwynne, esq., LL.D., magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Middlesex.

— At Shrewsbury, aged 65, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P., of Oakley Park, Shropshire, and Hewell Grange, Worcestershire, M.P. for the southern division of the county of Salop, Colonel Commandant of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and a deputy-lieutenant of that county; chairman of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, and deputy chairman of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, and a magistrate of the counties of Salop and Worcester. This gentleman was the second son of Edward, first Earl of Powis; and was educated at St. John's College, Cam-

bridge. During a portion of the Administration of Lord Sidmouth he undertook the duties of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. At the general election in 1818, he was returned for the borough of Ludlow, a seat which he retained until the year 1832, when, on the ebullition of party feeling excited by the passing of the Reform Bill, he was displaced by Mr. Romilly after a severe contest, under circumstances which gave him great pain. A few days afterwards, however, he was, without the least solicitation on his part, nominated and elected as one of the knights to represent the southern division of the county of Salop, a position which he held until the time of his lamented decease. Although not prominent as a debater in Parliament, yet, during the thirty-six years he was a member, he exercised such a faithful and conscientious discharge of every duty to which he was called that he attained a great degree of estimation in the House. Though a Conservative upon principle, he thought it his duty to support the commercial measures of Sir Robert Peel, a course which exposed him to question on the part of the more thoroughgoing of his constituents. His high character carried him through this unpleasant position. In acknowledgment of the support he had given to their measures, the Administration of the day offered to him the peerage that had become dormant by the decease of his brother-in-law Other Arthur, sixth Earl of Plymouth, but which he declined, on the ground of political consistency, and that high sense of honour which he considered dearer to himself than either titles or riches. As an extensive land proprietor in the counties of Salop and Worcester, and in South Wales, Mr. Clive directed much of his attention to agriculture, and endeavoured to excite his tenantry to the adoption of the most improved methods of cultivation. In this he was eminently successful, as by his own energy, intelligence, practical knowledge, and example, he was well qualified to assist and direct them, and which several interesting papers contributed by him to the publications of the Royal Agricultural Society of England fully confirm. He also rendered much assistance in his own vicinity as President of the Ludlow Agricultural Society. To this it may be added, that he was a most generous and considerate landlord, and his kindness was particularly evinced in promoting the comfort and welfare of the cottagers on his estates, which was further happily illustrated in the erection of tasteful groups of dwellings for their accommodation, and in the prolific gardens thereto attached. In private life, by his affable and mild disposition he gained the esteem of all parties, and secured the regard of a large circle of friends, by whom his death will be sincerely regretted, and especially by those who were allied to him in the more endeared relations of domestic affection, where his light shone conspicuous, as a husband, parent, master, and Christian gentleman. Mr. Clive had a mind well stored with information on most subjects, cultivated in his earlier years by foreign travel, and subsequently enlarged by research and observation. In polite literature he had considerable knowledge, and in works of art, of which he was a connoisseur and patron, he evinced a refined and discriminative taste. In 1841 he published a volume, entitled "Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers," a work containing valuable information in reference to the Court and the Lords Presidents of the Marchers of Wales, whose jurisdiction for more than two hundred years extended over a wide tract of country. In 1852 he was President of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and occupied the chair at the annual meeting held at Ludlow, when he gave a concise epitome of the interesting antiquities which abound in that locality. In 1819 Mr. Clive married Harriet, daughter of Other Hickman, fifth Earl of Plymouth, and sister and heiress of Other Arthur, the sixth Earl; and by that lady has left issue.

20. At Bath, aged 87, Miss E. Frances Caldwell, daughter of the late Sir James Caldwell, bart., and Count of the Holy Roman Empire, of Castle Caldwell, county Fermanagh.

— At Lynton, North Devon, aged 76, Mary, widow of William Ayshford Sanford, esq., of Nynehead Court, Somerset.

— At Holt-hill, Cheshire, aged 71, George Samuel Parsons, esq., commander R.N. Having entered the navy in 1795, he served in the *Foudroyant*, 80, and acted as signal midshipman to Lord Nelson at the capture, on the 18th of February, 1800, of *Le Généreux*, 74, and *Ville de Marseilles*, armed store-ship; and again at that of *Le Guillaume Tell*, 84, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Decrès, on the 31st of March following. During the expedition to Egypt, he officiated in the like capacity to Lord Keith, and had the command of a gun-boat on the Lake Mareotis. On the 6th of August, 1801, he was nominated acting-lieu-

tenant of *El Carmen*, in which, at the close of the same year, he returned with Sir Sidney Smith to England. For his services in Egypt, Mr. Parsons was presented with a gold medal by the Turkish Government. After serving on the coasts of Ireland and Spain, in 1805, he became first lieutenant of the *Racoon* sloop in the West Indies, in which vessel and the *Elk*, he served at the blockade of St. Domingo and Curaçoa, and fought in an action with eleven gunboats on the Spanish Main. In 1807 he served in the *Orion*, 74, part of the force employed in the attack on Copenhagen; and in 1809, in the *Valiant*, 74, whose boats he commanded at the cutting out of a convoy from the Basque Roads; and contributed to the capture of the *Cannonière*, 40-gun frigate, laden with the spoil of the principal prizes which the French had taken in the East Indies during the three preceding years.

20. In Lowndes-square, London, Charles Sotheby, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red. He was the eldest son of William Sotheby, esq., F.R.S., of Fairmead Lodge, Essex. He entered the Royal Naval Academy in 1795, and embarked in 1798 as a first-class volunteer on board the *Alexander*, 74, Capt. A. J. Ball, attached to the force in the Mediterranean, in which he was present, as a midshipman, at the battle of the Nile, at the capture of *Le Généreux*, 74, and *Ville de Marseilles* store-ship, at the blockade and surrender of Malta, and on shore, as aide-de-camp to Capt. Ball, at the siege of the castle of St. Elmo. He removed, on the 12th of December, 1800, into the *Foudroyant*, 80, the flag-ship of Lord Keith, in which he took an active part, in 1801, in the operations in Egypt. After serving in several ships, in 1807 he was appointed to the *Thetis*, 38, in which he took part in a variety of operations against the Turks; and in 1809, to the acting command of the *Pilot*, 18, which, on her return from the Mediterranean, formed one of the advanced squadron in the expedition to the Scheldt. He was confirmed commander in 1810, and made post in 1812. In these grades he saw service; and in 1824 was appointed to the *Seringapatam*, 46, fitting for the Mediterranean, where, during a stay of more than three years, he was very active in the suppression of piracy; and on one occasion, in May, 1825, by his spirited conduct, forced the Bey of Rhodes to acknowledge an insult which had been offered to the British Consul. He attained flag-rank on the 20th of March, 1848.

21. At Loughton, Essex, aged 21, Maria, daughter of Sir George Carroll, alderman of London.

— Drowned, in the wreck of the ship *Tayleur*, aged 28, Pattison, only son of Stoddart Drysdale, esq., of Richmond, Surrey; and, aged 58, Arthur St. George, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County.

22. At Southampton, aged 67, Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, Col. Bengal Artillery.

23. At Maristowe, near Plymouth, aged 66, Sir Ralph Lopes, the second baronet (1805) of Maristowe House, county Devon, and of Westbury, Wilts, M.P. for South Devonshire, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Devonshire and Wiltshire, and a deputy warden of the Stannaries. Sir Ralph was the only son of Abraham Franco, esq., of London, merchant, by Esther, daughter of Mordecai Rodrigues Lopes, esq., of Clapham. On the death, March 26, 1831, of his uncle Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, sometime M.P. for Barnstaple, Grampound, and Westbury (on whom the baronetcy had been conferred with a special remainder), he succeeded to the title and estates, and by royal licence granted in May following he assumed the surname and arms of Lopes. He sat in Parliament from 1816 to 1829, and from 1831 to 1847 for his own borough of Westbury. He was appointed special deputy warden of the Stannaries in 1852. Sir Ralph Lopes married, May 8, 1817, Susan Gibbs, eldest daughter of the late Abraham Ludlow, esq., of Heywood House, Wilts, by whom he has left issue.

24. At Woodford, aged 27, Elizabeth, wife of Abel Chapman, esq., daughter of John Gurney Fry, esq., of Warley Lodge, Essex, and granddaughter of Mrs. Fry.

— At Penton Lodge, near Andover, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of William Cubitt, esq., M.P.

— At Allahabad, East Indies, Lieut.-Col. Henry Farrant, commanding H.M. 81st Regt.

25. At Allahabad, on the Ganges, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. William Taylor Shortt, late 87th Regt. He commanded the 62nd Regt. at the actions of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and was wounded in the side in the former action, and had his horse shot under him, a ball grazing his head at the same instant.

— At West Lodge, Hammersmith, aged 68, Thomas Saunders, esq., Comptroller of the Chamber of the City of London, one of the Directors of the London Life Association, and F.S.A.

26. At Edinburgh, aged 82, Anne, widow of Wm. Mure, esq., of Caldwell, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of Dunskey.

— At Brixton, aged 83, Mary, relict of Joseph Denman, M.D., of Buxton and Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire, the uncle of Lord Denman.

— Aged 69, Rt. Bevan, esq., of Rougham Rookery, and of Bury St. Edmund's, banker.

27. At the house of Samuel Law, in Knox county, East Tennessee, North America, in his 70th year, William Forster, of Norwich, a wealthy and benevolent member of the Society of Friends, the contemporary and intimate associate of Elizabeth Fry, Sir Fowell Buxton, and Joseph John Gurney.

— In Montague-place, Portman-square, Anne, wife of Rear-Adm. Digby.

— At his residence as Master of Sherburn Hospital, near Durham, aged 80, the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B.D., Prebendary of Salisbury, whose theological writings, particularly those on prophecy, have during more than half a century received a very wide and general acceptation. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Faber. He entered University College, Oxford, before he was sixteen, and before he had reached his twenty-first year was elected a Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College. He served the office of Proctor in 1801; and in the same year, as Bampton Lecturer, he preached the discourses which he shortly after published under the title of *Horæ Mosaicæ*. At that period the stagnation which had long settled over the Church of England was at length broken by the tempest of the French Revolution. The solemn time awakened solemn thoughts, and forgotten truths were preached to eager hearers. Foremost among the preachers in his own university was the young but able theologian whose ministry has now passed half a century. He embraced, by no means as the corner-stone of a technical system, but as a living principle of action, the Evangelical doctrines of the universal necessity of conversion, justification by faith, and (when subsequent controversy had brought it into prominence) the sole authority of Scripture as the rule of faith. Such doctrines he proclaimed zealously and boldly; teaching none other things than our great Reformers from Cranmer to Hooker did teach, and such as he read and heartily acknowledged in the articles and homilies of the Church. By this conduct, as well as by his able writings, he attracted the notice and conciliated the friendship of such able scholars as Bishop Burgess and Bishop Van Mildert, and of such excellent men as Bishop Barrington, the Marquess of Bath, Lord Bexley, and Dr. Routh. Mr. Faber married, in 1803, Eliza Sophia, younger daughter of Major John Scott Waring, of Ince, co. Chester. Having by this step relinquished his fellowship, he for two years performed the duties of curate to his father's parish of Calverley, Yorkshire. In 1805 he was collated by his constant friend, Bishop Barrington, to the vicarage of Stockton-upon-Tees, which he resigned three years after for that of Redmarshall, also in the county of Durham; and in 1811 he was collated by the same prelate to the vicarage of Longnewton, where he remained during 21 years. In 1831 Bishop Burgess collated Mr. Faber to a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral; and in 1832 Bishop Van Mildert gave him the mastership of Sherburn Hospital; when he resigned the rectory of Longnewton. Mr. Faber's writings upon prophecy, and upon the principal doctrines and controversies which have successively agitated the Church, were continued through a period of more than forty years, and have been held in general estimation. The most celebrated of these works is the "Dissertation on the Prophecies that have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great period of 1260 years; the Papal and Mahommedan apostacies; the tyrannical reign of Antichrist, or the Infidel Power; and the Restoration of the Jews," which has gone through five editions.

28. At the Charterhouse, Richard Gouldsmith, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, and formerly Commissioner of Bankrupts for Bolton-le-Moor.

— At his residence, Cliffden, Teignmouth, after a long and severe illness, Sir John Strachan, of Thornton, county Stirling, the eighth baronet (of Nova Scotia, 1625).

— At Perth, aged 69, Sir William Baillie, of Polkemmet, county Linlithgow, bart.

29. At Cambridge-terrace, aged 66, Col. Henry Walpole, late of the Madras Army, son of the Hon. Robert Walpole, Envoy to Portugal, youngest brother of the first Earl of Orford of the second creation.

30. At Shanganagh Castle, near Bray, county Dublin, the Rev. George Cockburn, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.H.

— At Neufchatel, aged 43, Sophie, the

wife of his Excellency Charles J. La Trobe, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria.

31. At York, aged 75, George Lambart Clifford, esq., youngest son of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, Staffordshire.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Candlish, formerly Miss Jean Smith, the last of the six "belles of Mauchline," to whom the verses of Burns have given celebrity. The husband of Jean Smith was Mr. Candlish, a medical man; and her son is the Rev. Dr. Candlish, of Edinburgh.

Lately. At Dublin, a Jew named Cohen, who followed the trade of a pencil-maker, and had been resident in that city for time out of mind. Although living, to outward appearance, in a state of wretchedness, he was known to be possessed of wealth. The whole of this property—supposed to be not less than 60,000*l.*—is bequeathed to the Hebrew charitable institutions of London.

Lately. At Amport, Andover, aged 89, Mrs. Anne Routh, last surviving daughter of the Rev. Peter Routh, and sister of the President of Magdalene College, Oxford. [See this Obituary, Dec. 22, 1854.]

FEBRUARY.

1. In his 53rd year, Aubrey William Beauclerk, esq., of Ardglass Castle, county Down, and St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex, formerly M.P. for East Surrey. Mr. Beauclerk was descended from Lord Sydney Beauclerk, fifth son of Charles, first Duke of St. Alban's. In early life he held a commission in the army, in which he attained the rank of major. Major Beauclerk was elected for East Surrey at the first election after the Reform Act, in 1832; and was rechosen in 1835; but did not become a candidate in 1837. He married, first, Ida, third daughter of Sir Charles Foster Goring, bart.; and by that lady, who died in 1839, had issue: and secondly, in 1840, Rosa, daughter of Joshua Robinson, esq., who survives him.

2. At Leicester, aged 76, Richard Harris, esq., formerly M.P. for that town.

— At Tangier, while on leave from Gibraltar, Charles Dudley Oliver, Capt. 30th Regt., son of the late Adm. Robert Dudley Oliver.

— In Gordon-square, aged 80, Maria Anne, widow of Swynfen Jervis, esq.

5. At Sprotborough Rectory, Yorkshire, in his 70th year, John Fardell, esq., of Holbeck Lodge, Lincolnshire, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county, a barrister-at-law, and F.S.A., M.P. for Lincoln in the parliament of 1830.

5. At Weymouth, at an advanced age, the relict of Gen. Thomas Phipps Howard, C.B.

7. At Letcomb, Berkshire, aged 78, Thomas Goodlake, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county, a magistrate for Wiltshire, and formerly Chairman of the Berkshire Quarter Sessions.

— At Funchal, Madeira, in his 25th year, Sir Thomas Edward Pilkington, of Chevet Hall, Yorkshire, the ninth baronet (of Nova Scotia, 1635), a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding.

8. At Futtyghur, aged 57, Col. Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain, C.B., adjutant-general to her Majesty's Forces in India, and aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was the fourth and youngest son of the Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., the first Bishop of Quebec. He was born at Quebec, Feb. 4, 1797, and received a military education in Germany. He there acquired great facility in languages; and he spoke and wrote most of the European and several of the Oriental tongues. He went out to India as military secretary to Sir Colin Halkett; became aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck; and served as adjutant-general in the Chinese war, under Lord Gough, where he received three balls through his body. He returned to England with the wreck of the 26th regiment; which he soon made one of the first in the army, and continued to command it, as lieutenant-colonel, until he went out again to India as aide-de-camp to Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General. He was soon after appointed adjutant-general. He commanded a brigade at Chillianwallah, and received the warm thanks of Lord Gough for a brilliant and gallant charge which secured the victory. On the next day he was wounded through the left hand, by the accidental discharge of a pistol when mounting his charger. After the successful termination of the battle of Gujerat he was promoted to the command of a division under Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert, and sent by him in pursuit of the enemy.

9. At Normanby Hall, in Cleveland, George Edwin Ward Jackson, esq., a justice of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

10. Aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Wm. White Crawley, late of the 74th Highlanders.

11. Aged more than 80, Sadi Ombark Bembey. He came to this country with the celebrated African traveller Mungo

Park, whom he instructed in the Arabic language.

11. In his 68th year, the Hon. George Poulett, Vice-Admiral of the White, brother to Earl Poulett and the Duchess of Cleveland. He entered the navy in 1797, and was employed on active service. In 1827 he became flag-captain in the *Prince Regent*, 120, to the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, commander-in-chief at the Nore, where he remained until July, 1830. In August of that year he was nominated a naval aide-de-camp to King William the Fourth, and, having been continued in that appointment to her present Majesty, he retained it until made a rear-admiral, November 23, 1841. He had been previously appointed receiver-general of the land and assessed taxes in Somersetshire. He attained the rank of vice-admiral in 1852.

12. At Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, aged 83, Lydia Gunning; and on the 21st, aged 81, Eleanor Gunning, sisters of Henry Gunning, Senior Esquire Bedell of the University of Cambridge. [See this Obituary, January 4.]

— Suddenly, at the parsonage, Great Yarmouth, aged 70, Diana, widow of Rear-Adm. Hills, of Ashen Hall, Essex.

— At Leamington, aged 82, William Chapman, esq. He was lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, captain of a Portuguese regiment, and in the Carnarvon Militia, served in the Peninsula, and was at the battle of Waterloo.

13. At his residence in Pembroke-place, Dublin, after a long illness, aged 80, the Right Hon. James Netterville, seventh Viscount Netterville, of Drouth, co. Meath (1622). The Netterville peerage fell into abeyance on the decease of John, the sixth Viscount Netterville, who died on the 15th of March, 1826; he was the last male descendant of the eldest son of the first viscount. The dignity was claimed by the deceased, who was descended from the third son of the first viscount; and the House of Lords came to a resolution that he had made out his right, on the 14th of August, 1834.

14. At Warwick, aged 68, Henry Belcher, esq., of Mayfield House, Whitby.

— At Verden, Hanover, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Frederic James Horn, late of the Hanoverian service, and formerly of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

15. At Enmore Park, aged 81, Harriet Trevelyan, widow of the Ven. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Bath, and Canon Residentiary of Wells, daughter of Sir Richard Neave, bart.

17. At his house in the Minster-yard, York, aged 70, the Rev. William Henry Dixon, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Etton, Vicar of Bishopthorpe, Canon Residentiary of York, and Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of York. Mr. Dixon was the son of the Rev. Henry Dixon, Vicar of Wadworth, near Doncaster, and Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Mason, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull. The Rev. William Mason, the poet, was his uncle, and he succeeded to a great part of his property.

— At the house of Thomas Wilson, esq., Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 64, John Martin, esq., of Lindsey House, Chelsea. This great artist was a Northumbrian by birth, having been born at Haydon Bridge, on the 19th July, 1789. His parentage was humble, his father having been a teacher of the small sword and single-stick in Newcastle; but Martin overcame the difficulties of his early position in life in a manner peculiar to great geniuses. Having at an early age showed a great predilection for drawing, the taste of the humble family rose no higher than to apprentice the young genius to a coach-builder and painter at Newcastle. His master proved a faithless man, and gave him no opportunity of learning his art; but, happily, his misconduct led to cancelling his indentures. His father now placed him under an Italian artist of some merit, Boniface Musso, who practised his profession at Newcastle. Musso seems to have done full justice to the talent of his pupil; and having a son, Charles Musso, or Muss, in great practice as an enamel painter in London, on his own removal to that city he prevailed on the doubting father to allow Martin to accompany him: he therefore arrived in London in September, 1806. "My first resolve on leaving my parents was, never more to receive that pecuniary assistance which I knew could not be spared, and by perseverance I was enabled to keep this resolution. Some months after my arrival in London, finding I was not so comfortable as I could wish in Mr. C. Muss's family, I removed to Adam-street West, Cumberland-place, and it was there that, by the closest application till 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, in the depth of winter, I obtained that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since been so valuable to me. I was at this time, during the day, employed by Mr. C. Muss's firm, painting on china and glass, by which, and making water-colour drawings, and teaching, I supported myself; in

fact, mine was a struggling artist's life, when I married, which I did at 19. It was now indeed necessary for me to work, and as I was ambitious of fame, I determined on painting a large picture. I therefore, in 1812, produced my first work, 'Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion,' which was executed in a month. You may easily guess my anxiety when I overheard the men who were to place it in the frame disputing as to which was the top of the picture! Hope almost forsook me, for much depended on this work. It was, however, sold to the late Mr. Manning, the Bank director, for 50 guineas, and well do I remember the inexpressible delight my wife and I experienced at the time. My next works were 'Paradise,' which was sold to a Mr. Spong for 70 guineas, and 'The Expulsion,' which is in my own possession. My next painting, 'Clytie,' 1814, was sent to Mr. West, the president, for his inspection, and it was on this occasion that I first met Leslie, now so deservedly celebrated. I shall never forget the urbane manner with which West introduced us, saying that we must become acquainted, as young artists who, he prophesied, would reflect honour on their respective countries." "Sadak," Martin's first picture, was hung in the Royal Academy. "The Expulsion" was sent to the British Institution; the "Paradise" to the Academy, where it obtained a place in the great room. This circumstance seemed to Martin the winning of his spurs; and the next year, when the "Clytie" was hung in one of the ante-rooms, he resented the act as an insult to his fame. His next picture was "Joshua;" this again was put into the ante room, though, when it was afterwards exhibited in Pall Mall, it attracted much attention, and carried off the prize of the year. "Down to this period I had supported myself and family by pursuing almost every branch of my profession —teaching, painting small oil pictures, glass enamel paintings, water-colour drawings—in fact, the usual tale of a struggling artist's life. I had been so successful with my sepia drawings, that the Bishop of Salisbury (Fisher), the tutor to the Princess Charlotte, advised me not to risk my reputation by attempting the large picture of 'Joshua.' As is generally the case in such matters, these well-meant recommendations had no effect; but, at all events, the confidence I had in my powers was justified, for the success of my 'Joshua' opened a new era to me. In 1818 I removed to a superior house, and had to devote my time mainly to executing some immediately profitable works; but, in 1819, I produced 'The Fall of Babylon,' which was second only to the Belshazzar in the attention it excited. The following year came 'Macbeth,' one of my most successful landscapes. Then, in 1821, 'Belshazzar's Feast,' an elaborate picture, which occupied a year in executing, and which received the premium of 200*l.* from the British Institution." In the succeeding year Martin produced his "Destruction of Herculaneum;" in 1823 appeared "The Seventh Plague" and "The Paphian Bower;" in 1824, "The Creation;" in 1826, "The Deluge;" and in 1828, "The Fall of Nineveh." This completed the cycle of his greater works. The artist's illustrations of Milton, for which he received 2000 guineas, were drawn by him on the plates. Mr. Martin's quarrel with the Royal Academy—as in the case of Haydon—was of ancient date; but his permanent exclusion from their body was the result of his independence rather than of their blindness or jealousy. Martin, from the heights of popular favour, chose to look down on the honours to be gained in Somerset House or Trafalgar-square. He withdrew his name from the books; and the Academicians, however willing to elect him, had lost the power. Martin was a Knight of the Order of Leopold of Austria; but had received no other honours in his own country than the popular estimation of his works. The style of this great painter was liable to much criticism; for while none could deny his genius, his execution was unintelligible to many, and by some he was accused of producing his startling illusions by tricks of art. Few, however, after looking at one of his masterpieces, ever after forgot the startling impression. Martin was essentially eccentric; and his death was probably the consequence of his having, during a severe illness, adopted a regimen of more than ascetic severity; in fact, he starved himself to death.

17. At Bath, Robert Allen, esq., serjeant-at-law of the Oxford circuit.

20. At Letham House, Lady M. T. Buchan Hepburn, widow of Sir John Buchan Hepburn, bart., of Smeaton Hepburn.

21. At Lower Grove House, Roehampton, aged 50, Sir John Gerard, the twelfth baronet (1611), of New Hall, Lancashire, a deputy-lieutenant of that county. He succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, Sir William, the eleventh baronet, on the 2nd of August, 1826. He was

appointed lieut.-colonel of the 3rd Lancashire Militia in 1842, but resigned in 1852; and in 1848 major commandant of the Lancashire Hussars.

21. At Plymouth, aged 65, Capt. Aaron Tozer, R.N. Capt. Tozer entered the navy in 1801. In the *Phœnix*, 42, he was present at the capture, Aug. 10, 1805, of *La Didon*, 46, in which he was so severely wounded by a musket-ball through the left arm, near the shoulder, that he was afterwards in a great measure deprived of the use of it. He was not awarded any pension for this wound, but the Patriotic Society presented him with the sum of 50*l*. In 1807, in the *York*, 74, he witnessed the surrender of the island of Madeira. In 1808 he was appointed to the *Victorious*, 74, in which, in August, 1809, he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and while there was engaged with the batteries on the sea-front of Flushing. In 1810 he co-operated in the defence of Sicily, when threatened with invasion by Murat; and in that and the following years he saw much active service in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. On the 22nd of February, 1812, he took part in a conflict of four hours and a half, which terminated in the capture of the French 74 *Rivoli*; and his conduct on that occasion led to his being promoted to be first lieutenant of the *Undaunted*, 38, in whose boats he afterwards frequently distinguished himself. On the 27th of March in the same year, he was again severely wounded in bringing out a convoy from under a battery near Cape Croisset, and again on the 18th of August, in an attack on the batteries of Cassis. In consideration of his services and sufferings, he was promoted to the rank of commander on the 15th of June, 1814, and allotted a pension of 150*l*. From July, 1818, to January, 1822, he commanded the *Cyrene*, 20, at Bermuda; and from April, 1829, to January, 1830, the *William* and *Mary* yacht, under Capt. John Chambers White. At the latter date he was promoted to the rank of captain.

23. At St. Budeaux, Cornwall, aged 86, Miss Lawrence, sister of Major-Gen. Lawrence, C.B.

— At his residence, Hampton Hall, Somersetshire, in his 85th year, Gorges Lowther, esq., late of Kilrue, co. Meath; member of the Irish Parliament for the borough of Ratoath, co. Meath.

24. At Swift's House, near Bicester, aged 74, Sir Henry Peyton, the second baronet (1776) of Doddington, co. Cambridge. He was the eldest son of Sir Henry Dashwood, who, in 1776, assumed the name of Peyton, being the lineal representative of that ancient family, and was created a baronet in regard of the title which had been conferred on the Peytons in 1611, at the original institution of that dignity. Whilst still a minor, Sir Henry succeeded to the baronetcy, in May, 1789. His father died one of the members of parliament for the county of Cambridge, which he had represented from the year 1782; and on the death of Gen. Adeane, in 1802, Sir Henry succeeded to the seat, after a severe contest; but at the general election, two months afterwards, Sir Henry was not a candidate, and he was not again a member of the senate. He was best known in London as a member of the old Four-in-Hand Club, and, with the exception of another Cambridgeshire baronet, he was considered the first amateur whip in England.

24. Gen. Daniel F. O'Leary, her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Bogota.

— Richard Mathews, esq., Serjeant-at-Law, of Belitha Villas, Islington, and Histon, Cambridgeshire.

— Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Savage Landor, daughter of the late Walter Landor, esq., of Warwick, and of Ipsley Court, Warwickshire.

— In Pimlico, aged 80, Comm. James Fearnley Arnold, R.N. He was present in Sir R. Calder's action, 22nd of July, 1805; at the passage of the Dardanelles, 1809; and in the expedition to Flushing, 1809.

25. At Woodstock, Col. John Neave Wells, C.B., late Royal Eng. He saw much active service from 1808 to 1814, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, the siege of Flushing, blockade of Cadiz, action of Barossa, passage of the Bidassoa, and blockade of Bayonne; and was also in the campaign of Belgium and France in 1815.

— At his seat, near Kilburn, co. Longford, Lieut.-Gen. James Hay, C.B., Col. of the 79th Highlanders. This gallant officer served in Spain and Portugal; was present at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto; in the affair with the French rearguard near Salamanca; the battle of Talavera; the actions at Redinha, Gondeixa, Foz d'Arouce, and Sabugal; the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; and commanded his regiment, the 16th Dragoons, in an affair with the lancers De Berg, near Especia, where he took their colonel, a chef d'escadron,

and 79 prisoners, and "particularly distinguished himself," as stated in the Duke of Wellington's despatches. On going into action at Salamanca he had his right arm broken. He commanded the regiment during the siege of Burgos, and was several times engaged with the enemy, and again at Monasterio, in the retreat to Portugal, when the regiment composed the rear-guard, and suffered severely. He again commanded the regiment at the battles of Vittoria, the Nivelle, and the Nive, the passage of the Bidassoa and Adour, and entry into Bordeaux. He received a gold medal and clasp for the battles of Vittoria and the Nive; and for his services was promoted lieut.-colonel, Feb. 18, 1813. He afterwards served in the campaign of 1815, and commanded the 16th Lancers at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, where he was so severely wounded that it was eight days before he could be removed from the field of battle into Brussels. Having been for some years on the half-pay of the 16th Dragoons, he was promoted to the rank of major-general November 23, 1841, and to that of lieut.-general in 1851.

26. At Goldsborough Hall, aged 28, the Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

27. At Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, aged 56, the Rev. Joseph Loscombe Richards, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, and Chaplain to H.R.H. Prince Albert. Dr. Richards was the son of the Rev. Joseph Richards, of Tamerton, in Devonshire. In 1815 he entered as a commoner at Exeter College. He passed through his university course with only moderate distinction, obtaining a second class *in Literis Humanioribus* at the Michaelmas Examination of 1819. He was, however, while still an undergraduate, elected a fellow of his college, on the Devon foundation; and rose very rapidly to the highest offices connected with its tuition and discipline. He became tutor in 1822, and sub-rector a few years later. These offices he retained till the year 1835, when he accepted the living of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, and exchanged college life for the labours of a country parish. Dr. Richards remained but a short time at Bushey, for in the year 1838, on the death of the rector of Exeter, Dr. Jones, he was elected to the vacant headship, to which is attached the vicarage of Kidlington with Water Eaton. He was appointed a select preacher in the University in 1853, and at the time of his death he was a delegate of accounts. He had filled the office of Public Examiner in 1828. In the important positions of head of a large college and member of the Hebdomadal Board, Dr. Richards succeeded in gaining the esteem and respect of all. Very conscientious, and therefore not very rapid in the conduct of business—very strict, and, perhaps, a little over precise in his regard for forms, he yet, by his singleness of purpose, his straightforward and unflinching honesty, his freedom from all disguise or *arrière pensée*, and his painstaking laboriousness, made himself regarded as one, alike in college and university matters, on whom all could thoroughly depend, and with whose aid none could dispense. Despite the differences of theological opinion which separated him from the bulk of his colleagues, he was placed upon almost all committees, and looked to in almost all business of importance. The courteousness of his manners caused his selection from among the body of heads of houses for connection with the Court, and in the office of Chaplain to Prince Albert he offered to the highest circles in the realm a favourable specimen of the Oxford dignitary.

28. At the Government House, Tortola, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. John Cornell Chads, President of the British Virgin Islands.

Lately. At New York, Patrick O'Donoghue, one of the Irish rebels of 1848, who broke his parole and escaped.

MARCH.

1. At Holdernesse-house, Park-lane, aged 76, the Most Hon. Charles William Vane, third Marquis of Londonderry (1816), Earl of Londonderry (1796), Viscount Castlereagh (1795), and Baron Stewart of Londonderry (1789), in the peerage of Ireland; Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham, of Wynyard and Seaham, county of Durham (1823), Baron Stewart of Stewart's Court and Ballylawn, county of Donegal (1814), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; K.G., G.C.B., and Knight Grand Cross of the orders of the Guelphs of Hanover, the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, and the Sword of Sweden; a Knight of St. George of Russia; a Privy Councillor; Lord Lieutenant of the county and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Durham; Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Down and Londonderry; a General in the army; Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards; and D.C.L. Lord Londonderry was the only

son by the second marriage of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, with Lady Frances Pratt, daughter of Charles, first Earl Camden, and Lord Chancellor of England. He was born on the 18th of May, 1778, in Mary-street, Dublin. When little more than 14 years of age he received a commission as ensign in the 108th Foot. In 1794 he joined the expedition under the Earl of Moira, destined to relieve the Duke of York from the perilous situation in which he was placed in Flanders. Capt. Stewart was appointed assistant quartermaster-general to that division of the forces which landed at Isle Dieu. After the return of the British army he was attached to Col. Charles Crawfurd's mission to the Austrian armies in 1795, 1796, and 1797. At the battle of Donauwert, while charging a body of French Hussars, he was wounded by a musket-ball, which entered his face under the eye, went through his nose, and was extracted on the opposite side. On his return he was appointed aide-de-camp to his uncle, Earl Camden, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Receiving rapid promotion, in 1797 he was appointed to the command of the 5th Dragoons, a regiment in a notorious state of insubordination. With this corps he served through the Irish rebellion; but his efforts to restore discipline and loyalty were fruitless, and the regiment was disbanded: their commander was, however, immediately appointed to the lieut.-colonelcy of the 18th Light Dragoons, which was made a regiment of hussars. His activity was distinguished in completing and rendering efficient this corps, which had been previously reduced to a skeleton; and in 1799 he accompanied two squadrons of it in Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Holland. During this campaign, Lieut.-Col. Stewart was again wounded in the head, whilst at the outposts near Schagenburg. On the 25th of September, 1803, he was appointed aide-de-camp to his Majesty, with the rank of colonel, and occupied for a short time the situation of Under Secretary of State in the War Department. In 1804 he married Lady Catherine Bligh, daughter of the fourth Earl of Darnley, and by that lady, who died in 1812, he had an only child, who succeeds to the marquisate. He commanded a brigade of hussars under Sir John Moore, in Portugal, where he was to act with the rank of brigadier-general. On the advance of the army into Spain, he covered the march of Sir John Hope's division, during which he surprised a French post at Rueda, and took the whole escort of a valuable convoy of cotton. During the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, he was in the cavalry actions of Sahagun and Benavente, and his conduct was repeatedly praised by Sir John Moore. On one occasion that general remarked: "Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brigadier-Gen. Stewart." At a ford near Astorga, on the 29th of December, 1808, Brigadier-Gen. Stewart successfully repulsed an attack of the Imperial Guard, who left on the field 55 killed and wounded, and 70 prisoners, including their colonel, Gen. Le Febvre. On arriving at Corunna, on the 13th of January, 1809, Sir John Moore sent home Brigadier-Gen. Stewart (who had become disabled through ophthalmia) in order to report upon the progress of events. Sir John Moore remarks, that "Brigadier-Gen. Stewart is a man in whose honour I have the most perfect reliance; he is incapable of stating anything but the truth." A very few months, however, had elapsed before he returned to the Peninsula as adjutant-general to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, a post which he continued to hold until May, 1813. During the pursuit of Marshal Soult's army across the Douro, he led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, which charged the enemy most gallantly, and took many prisoners; and on many other occasions his name was most honourably mentioned, particularly in the affair at El Bodon. For these services, and for his exertions at Talavera, he received the thanks of the House of Commons on the 5th of Feb., 1810. At this time, and during the whole of his active services on the Continent, he had been a member of the House of Commons, to which he was returned for the county of Londonderry to the first Parliament after the Union, in 1801; and again in 1802, 1806, 1807, August, 1812 (on being appointed a groom of the bedchamber), and the general election of the same year. On the 1st of February, 1813, Gen. Stewart was nominated a Knight of the Bath; and on the 27th of March following, received the royal permission to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, conferred for his services in the Peninsula. He also received a cross and one clasp on account

of the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and the siege of Badajoz. On the 7th of April, 1813, Sir Charles Stewart was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. During that summer he acted as military commissioner to the armies of the allied sovereigns, and was specially charged with the supervision of Bernadotte, the Swedish king, who had armed his troops by help of subsidies from England, and was at that time wavering in his allegiance. The secret history of that time exists to show what kind of remonstrance the English envoy found it necessary to employ at so critical a moment as that which preceded the great battle of Leipsic. On the 22nd of March, 1814, Sir Charles Stewart received the royal licence to accept the Grand Cross of the Sword of Sweden, the Russian order of St. George (4th class), and both the Black and the Red Eagle of Prussia, all conferred for his services in the campaign of 1813, particularly at the battles of Culm and Leipsic. On the 20th of November, 1813, he was removed from the lieut.-colonelcy of the Enniskilling Dragoons, which he had held from 1799, to the command of the 25th Light Dragoons; in 1820 to the 10th Hussars; and in 1843, on the death of Lord Cathcart, to the 2nd Life Guards. He had become a major-general, July 25, 1810; and was promoted to lieut.-general June 4, 1814; and general in 1837. On the 18th of June, 1814, Sir Charles Stewart was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Stewart; and on the 25th of the same month he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber, which office he continued to hold until August, 1827. On the 27th of July, 1814, he was sworn a privy councillor. This was on occasion of his being appointed Ambassador to Austria; and on the 11th of August, together with his brother Lord Castlereagh, the Earl of Clancarty, and Earl Cathcart, he was constituted one of the plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain to the Congress of Vienna, the Duke of Wellington being subsequently added as first plenipotentiary, on the 18th of January, 1815. In 1819 Lord Stewart married Frances Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest (by Anne, Countess of Antrim). The immense possessions to which this lady was heiress, together with the fact of her being a ward in Chancery, attracted, at the time, a great degree of public interest. The responsibilities which devolved upon Lord Londonderry by the management of the property of his bride, embracing a considerable portion of the county of Durham, and including some of the most important coal-mines in the country, opened a new field for the exercise of energies which the cessation of war had thrown into temporary inaction. His lordship applied himself with a vigorous activity, which formed one of his characteristics, to the development of the vast resources of the estates; and in this sphere of exertion exhibited an enterprise and sound judgment, the fruits of which will be permanently enjoyed by his successors. Among the great works of improvement which Lord Londonderry planned and carried out to completion, was the construction of Seaham harbour, an undertaking almost unprecedented as an instance of private enterprise, and justly accounted amongst the wonders of engineering achievements. It was completed in 1847. By this lady his lordship had several children, the eldest of whom succeeds to the earldom of Vane. On the melancholy death of his half-brother Robert, the second Marquis of Londonderry, then Premier, on the 12th of August, 1822, Lord Stewart succeeded to the dignities conferred on their father in the peerage of Ireland; and on the 28th of March, 1823, he was advanced to the dignities of Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with special remainder to his issue male by his second wife, in right of whom he had previously assumed the name and arms of Vane. The Marquis of Londonderry on several occasions came forward as an author. In 1805 he published "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Force of the British Empire;" and in 1828, "A Narrative of the Peninsular War, 1808–1813," quarto, in which he is believed to have had the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Gleig, now Chaplain to the Forces. More recently he conferred an important boon on English history by the publication of the correspondence of his brother, Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. In 1853, during the short Administration of the Earl of Derby, he was decorated with the insignia of the order of the Garter, which had become vacant by the death of the Duke of Wellington. The Marquis of Londonderry died from the effects of a sudden attack of influenza. His remains were interred in the parish church of Long Newton, in the presence of an immense attendance of all ranks. (See CHRONICLE, March 13.)

2. At the house of the Swedish Lega-

tion, Halkin-street West, aged 51, his Excellency the Chevalier John G. Baron de Rehausen. Baron de Rehausen was born in 1802. In early boyhood he was resident in England, his father being then Swedish Minister in this country. The son was successively attached to the Legations at St. Petersburg, the Hague, and Paris. From the last he was removed to London, where he first became Consul and then Secretary of Legation under Count Bjornstjerna, who was for a long period the Swedish Minister here. During the occasional absences of Count Bjornstjerna he was accredited as Chargé d'Affaires; and in 1846, on the final return of that Minister, was appointed his successor.

2. At Romano, in the province of Bergamo, in his 59th year, Signor Giambattista Rubini, once the greatest of tenor singers. Rubini was born on the 7th of April, 1795. His father was a professional musician and teacher of music. He commenced his musical career by playing the violin in the church of Romano, and was not thought to possess much talent for singing. Nevertheless, under the teaching of his father, he was brought on the stage at the age of twelve to sing female parts. In 1815 he was engaged at Naples, at a modest salary, and his reputation continued to increase until he went to Paris in 1825. There he obtained triumphant success in the "Cenerentola," "Donna del Lago," "Gazza Ladra," and "Otello;" and in a short time after he became the acknowledged "King of Tenors," not only in Paris, but at London, St. Petersburg, and in other parts of Europe. His brightest years were those divided between London and Paris, when he formed one of the quartett with Madame Grisi, and Signori Lablache and Tamburini; his most lucrative professional days were possibly those last ones spent in St. Petersburg, where the Czar, to do him honour, made him colonel of a regiment. For several years preceding 1831 he received only comparatively small portions of his earnings, the remainder going to an Italian speculator, who had, so to speak, leased him for a certain period at a fixed rate; but of late years his receipts averaged 8000*l.* per annum. Being of a very parsimonious habit, he has left behind him a fortune estimated at 90,000*l.* It is an acknowledged impossibility to convey by description any idea of the voice or style of a great singer, although his particular merits may be pointed out. Rubini was one of the most accomplished vocalists ever heard, the instinct for singing having been in his case perfected by consummate study and practice of the art. His production of tone, his management of breath, his unhesitating certainty in the command of interval, his power of using *falsetto* and natural voice alternately, are things which, in the present epoch of crude, bawling vehemence and inflexibility, seem like so many lost arts. Further, when his voice began to give way, Rubini managed to produce his most exquisite effects, and to set forth his individuality, by absolutely turning defect and decay to account. His striking contrasts of *piano* with *forte* are to be dated from the time when he could no longer command a steady *mezza voce*. But though boundless in accomplishment, Rubini was impeachable in point of taste. His love of ornament was frequently more remarkable than either his variety or propriety in ornament. At times these displays were almost repulsive; but the artist could always fascinate his audience back into good humour. Again, he seemed incapable of performing a character with sustained power through an opera, but rather reserved himself for some grand point or scene; but then his bursts of power and melody were unrivalled. In person, Rubini was not handsome; his acting was but indifferent; as a declaimer, he was capricious, negligent, and unsatisfying; and yet on the stage he was always acceptable, because of the passion, and warmth, and tenderness, and wondrous artistic finish of his singing, when he chose to put them forth. Rubini married, many years ago, Mdlle. Chomel, a French lady, who sang in the Italian opera-houses as La Comelli. We believe that he has left no family, nor any pupils, on whom a small part even of his mantle can have fallen.

3. On board the ship *Barham*, on his voyage home from Madras, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword and St. Bento d'Avis, Colonel of H.M. 32nd Regiment, and late Commander-in-Chief at Madras. Sir Richard was the only son of Lieut.-Col. Richard Armstrong, of Lincoln. He entered the army in 1796, and served during the whole of the Peninsular campaign, and received a medal with two clasps for the battles of Busaco, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, at which he commanded Portuguese regiments. He continued in the service of Portugal for six years after the conclusion of the war. He served as brigadier during the first Burmese war; and

on the staff in Canada as major-general, having attained that rank in 1841. He was made colonel of the 32nd Regt. in 1850, and in 1851 was appointed commander-in-chief at Madras. Having resigned his command in Madras from impaired health, he died on his homeward voyage. Sir Richard was nominated a knight commander of St. Bento d'Avis of Portugal in 1850, and a knight commander of the Bath in 1852.

4. In his carriage, while on a journey, shortly after leaving Tippicadoo, Lieut.-Gen. William Stavely, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Colonel of the 94th Foot. He entered the army in the Royal Staff Corps in 1804. He served the campaigns of Spain and Portugal from 1809 to 1814; and having been present in almost every action of those campaigns, he received the war medal with eight clasps. In 1813 he was appointed a deputy-assistant in the quartermaster-general's department; and he continued to serve in that capacity until after the battle of Toulouse. In 1815 he served in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo, soon after which he received the brevet of colonel, dated on the memorable 18th of June, and was nominated a C.B. On the 29th of September, 1825, he was appointed deputy quartermaster-general at the Mauritius, where he remained for nearly 20 years.

— At Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 78, the Right Hon. Lady Blayney, widow of Andrew Thomas, eleventh Lord Blayney.

— At St. George's Hospital, in consequence of a fall from his horse in Hyde Park, aged 32, Henry John Blagrove, esq., late of Gloucester-house, London, and Orange-valley, Jamaica.

5. At Wynnstay, aged 65, the Hon. Hester Frances, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.C.B., and G.C.H., and sister of Lord Carrington.

6. At Salisbury, aged 53, the Right Rev. Edward Denison, D.D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury. Edward Denison, the late Bishop of Salisbury, was the second son of John Denison, esq., of Ossington, in the county of Nottingham, and Charlotte Estwick, his wife. The eldest son of this marriage is J. Evelyn Denison, esq., M.P. for Malton.

Edward, the subject of this brief notice, was born on the 13th of May, 1801; and educated with his eldest brother at a preparatory school then in high repute, under the government of Dr. Moore, at Esher, in Surrey. The two brothers were sent to Eton in 1811, and at this famous school four of the younger brothers of the same family, remarkable for their great proficiency in classical scholarship, were subsequently educated.

Eton was then under the head-mastership of Dr. Keate; but the late bishop, as well as his brothers, were greatly indebted to the abilities, attainments, and affection of their domestic tutor, the Rev. Charles Drury Michel, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, who accompanied the two elder brothers to Eton, and remained with them there till their education was completed.

In 1819 Edward Denison entered as a Gentleman Commoner at Oriel College, Oxford, then presided over by the learned and accomplished Copleston, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, whose discerning eye soon discovered the abilities and excellent qualities of the young undergraduate.

In Easter Term, 1822, Edward Denison's name appeared in the first class of classical honours. In the year 1823, he was elected a Fellow of Merton College. His next step was to enter his name in one of the Inns of Court in London, and to begin an assiduous study of the law; after a short period, however, he abandoned his intention of becoming a member of the bar, and betook himself to the study of divinity, and on the 23rd of December, 1827, he was admitted into Holy Orders, and soon afterwards made his first essay in the performance of pastoral duties on becoming incumbent of Wolvercot, a small parish in the neighbourhood of Oxford. This charge he afterwards resigned, and on the 10th of October, 1829, he was inducted into the living of Radcliffe, near Nottingham, which he resigned in February, 1833.

After this period till the time of his being consecrated Bishop of Salisbury he resided principally at Merton, discharging the duties of incumbent of St. Peter's in the East, in the city of Oxford.

He was presented to a stall in the Cathedral of Southwell in January, 1834, and in March of the same year he was made one of the Select Preachers of the University.

On the 22nd of January, 1835, he published a pamphlet on the question of the admission of Dissenters into the Universities. In 1836 he published, in concert with others, a compilation of Metrical Psalms and Hymns, adapted to the use of the Church, of which 2000 copies were sold.

In November of the same year he published a volume of Sermons which he had preached before the University, and which obtained considerable celebrity at the time.

On the 16th of April, 1837, at the unusually early age of 36 years, he was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, and enthroned in the Cathedral of that See, on the 11th of May, 1837.

He married on the 27th of June, 1839, Louisa Ker Seymer, daughter of Henry Seymer, Esq., of Hanford, Dorset, and of Harriet Beckford, sister of the late Lord Rivers, a lady remarkable for great personal beauty, but still more for the Christian graces of her character, and her entire devotion to the duties of her position. Two children, who have survived both parents, were the issue of this marriage: Edward, born September 9th, 1840; Louisa, born September 7th, 1841. Mrs. Denison survived but a few days the birth of her daughter, and died on the 22nd of September, 1841.

On July 10th, 1845, the Bishop married Clementina Baillie Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. Charles Baillie Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and Rector of Middleton, and of Lady Charlotte, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Home. By this lady, who still survives her husband, he had no children, but to her the son and daughter of the former marriage were consigned by the Bishop's will. His death caused a considerable sensation in the country at large, but in the diocese over which he had presided the love and reverence of the people for their chief pastor manifested itself on the occasion of his unexpected death in a manner almost unprecedented; and yet he had never been remarkable for those qualities which usually attract public admiration—he had invariably shunned publicity, except where the discharge of duty rendered it imperative; not only had he never courted popularity, but his grave, thoughtful, and cautious disposition, his great humility, continually increasing with his years, his unconquerable natural reserve, combined with his ever-present sense of the responsibilities of his high and holy office, to withdraw him as much as possible from the public gaze, and eminently disqualified him for being the favourite of the people.

But there are merits and services which the calm but conscientious discharge of duty does not fail, gradually perhaps, and almost insensibly, to make known and appreciated to those who have lived within the sphere of its performance. More especially does this happen when rare intellectual ability is joined with consummate prudence to make this conscientious performance of duty effectual in the highest degree.

In the truth of this proposition is to be found the reason why, on the 15th of March, 1854, the ancient Cathedral of Sarum was thronged, even to overflowing, with genuine mourners composed of all classes, and attended from all callings of life, when the remains of their guide, their friend, their protector, their benefactor, were consigned to their resting-place in those cloisters, whose holy beauty his private munificence had restored during his life. Everybody then remembered what his seventeen years' episcopate had done for the diocese of Salisbury. Many were able to justify and increase their estimation of the services which had been rendered to the diocese by comparison with results of preceding episcopates. Then it was that men looked back on the past, and observed how silently and imperceptibly ecclesiastical institutions and an ecclesiastical system had grown up amongst and around them—had covered the surface and penetrated into the heart of the diocese. The face of the diocese was changed; visible fabrics of religion had appeared in every spot once neglected in the counties of Wilts and Dorset. Moreover, schools had invariably risen with the church. But still better, the visible forms of the church and the school were true types of the invisible agencies which they represented. The Catholic doctrine of the undivided primitive Church, the religious and intellectual training of the child, and still more of the master—the last being the favourite and successful achievement of the late Bishop—manifested their excellent results, in the rapidly-increased education, civilisation, and comfort of the people, and offered indisputable evidence, not only of the piety and sagacity, but of the patient and enduring perseverance of their promoter.

The Bishop, in his charge delivered at his second visitation, spoke as follows: "In 42 parishes a second service has been added, where, three years ago, there was but one; in 65 parishes, in the same period, a second sermon has been added; in 89 parishes the sacrament of baptism is now publicly administered, where formerly it was not; and holy communion is now administered more frequently, and the festivals of the Church (strange to say,

heretofore almost universally neglected) are now in the way of being, before long, universally observed." At his next visitation, he remarked: "During the three last years 62 parishes have added a Sunday service, 57 have added a sermon at the afternoon or morning service. In 57 more parishes baptism is publicly administered. In 1839, 143 parishes only had two sermons; in 1851, 295. Monthly communion in 1839, 35; in 1851, 84."

During the episcopate of the last but one of Bishop Denison's predecessors in the See of Sarum, and which extended from 30th of June, 1807, till June, 1827, four churches had been consecrated, three of which had been rebuilt, and one had been new.

During the episcopate which immediately preceded that of Bishop Denison, and which extended from June, 1827, to February, 1837, seven new churches were built and two rebuilt.

Bishop Denison's episcopate lasted from April, 1837, to March, 1854, and during this period, in Wiltshire, 22 new churches were built, and 30 rebuilt from the ground. In Dorsetshire (annexed during Bishop Denison's episcopate, in lieu of Berkshire, to the diocese), 14 new churches were built, eight were rebuilt from the ground, six were enlarged, making a total of 72 churches built, rebuilt, and enlarged, besides about 80 more repaired and restored without being enlarged, in a diocese not thickly inhabited. It was not only, however, the number of the consecrations, but the circumstances attending them which formed a new era in the episcopate of Sarum.

At each of these consecrations the attendance of clergy as well as laity was very great, and the holy communion was invariably administered, and generally to large numbers of persons.

Sometimes at the close of the affecting service used in the consecration of churchyards, the Bishop would add a few words of grave but affectionate warning to the assembled people, words well calculated to leave an abiding impression upon those who heard them.

With each new church almost invariably sprung up a new school. In the extension nad improvement of that material part of the spiritual training of the people, the holy rite of confirmation, the energy and devotion of the late Bishop were most conspicuous. Previously to the episcopate of Bishop Denison, Salisbury had been almost the only place to which the inhabitants of all South Wilts had been compelled to resort for confirmation; and those are yet living who remember the shocking and immoral results of conveying large numbers of both sexes considerable distances, who were often compelled to seek, not only refreshment, but a night's lodging on the road. Moreover, the Bishop's predecessors had held confirmations at uncertain intervals, and at a few particular and favoured places.

Bishop Denison determined to break through this evil custom; one year he confirmed throughout Wiltshire, another throughout Dorsetshire, on the third he held his visitation. No year passed that he did not confirm in the principal towns of his diocese; nor did his exertions end here—he always endeavoured, utterly regardless of his own convenience, to select such central spots as would bring the church in which the confirmation was holden within a reasonable walk of the candidates for the holy rite, and visited thereby many a small country church to which the presence of a bishop had been formerly unknown.

The spirit, the principles, and the habits which had made him the model of a parish priest at St. Peter's in the East, at Oxford, accompanied his elevation to the episcopate. He was at all times ready to assist his clergy in the performance of divine service. Not only did he frequently preach upon public occasions in different parts of his diocese, and continually in his own cathedral, but once every Sunday in one of the churches of Salisbury, often twice, sometimes, but a short time before his death, three times, though his delicate frame was unfit for exertions which visibly undermined his health.

Every Wednesday found him at the Penitentiary in Salisbury, administering instruction and consolation to the inmates. All these things were silently done, and as a matter of course.

But there was one occasion which forced his apostolic devotion to his duties into public notice, and, in spite of himself, into general public admiration.

The Bishop was entertaining at his hospitable palace the members of a scientific body, then holding their meeting at Salisbury, when suddenly the terrible plague of the cholera smote the city of Salisbury in all its wrath. The Bishop immediately dismissed his guests, and from that moment until the departure of this appalling pestilence—in every murky street and wretched house, wherever disease was

rifest and danger most imminent—there were to be found the consolations of religion, ministered by the chief pastor of his diocese; and strange to say, in spite of the weakness of his constitution, he escaped untouched. It seemed that "Sarum's good Bishop," like his illustrious brother of Marseilles, a century ago—

"Drew a purer breath
When nature sickened, and each gale
was death!"

The Bishop's career in Parliament was eminently episcopal. He spoke upon almost all questions of a religious character which were discussed in the House of Lords, and upon such questions only (with one exception), and always with so much gravity, wisdom, dignity, and piety, that the opinions of no one on the episcopal bench had greater weight in that illustrious assembly.

The one exception was, a reply which he thought it due to his sacred office to make to a base slander which appeared anonymously in a newspaper, and charged him both with having received and retained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners more money than was his due, and also with malversation of funds entrusted to him. His speech shattered to atoms both charges. One part of it made a deep impression upon the House—it was manifestly the truth itself. "My lords," he said, "I am conscious of many and grievous faults. I look back upon the long years of my ministry, and see sad shortcomings and painful deficiencies. May a merciful God pardon me for them! But of an avaricious love of money, or of a selfish expenditure of it, my heart and conscience do not accuse me. I believe that the revenues of my See, of whatever amount, being rightfully dedicated to the highest purposes, have not been selfishly diverted from them. I believe that this surplus was, in my hands, made not less instrumental in promoting the cause of true religion, and the ministrations of the Church, than if it had been paid over to the Commissioners. I am sure at least of this, that it has not been either hoarded for myself or my family, or spent for my personal gratification. I have been Bishop of Salisbury for 16 years, in possession of these revenues, and I can truly assert that I have not from the income of my See saved a single shilling. While at no former period of my life, neither when I lived as a fellow of a college, nor when I was incumbent of a small benefice in the country, have I found it so impossible, or have I been so little willing, to spend money in the gratification of personal tastes. Were I to die to-morrow, my family would have no other provision than that arising from my and their very small private means, and such moderate addition thereto as I have felt it my duty to make by insurance on my life. My son will inherit only this patrimony; but I hope that I may add, that in spite of calumnies such as these, he will have also that which I trust he will value above hoarded wealth —the inheritance of a father's unblemished name."

It seemed as if he died shortly afterwards to demonstrate the sincerity of this affecting and Christian statement. He left no accumulated funds, nothing but the small fortune of which he had spoken, to his widow and his children; and after his death it was discovered that his charities had amounted in 14 years to 17,040*l*.

His habits of life were characterised by the greatest simplicity. His knowledge of mineralogy, geology, and generally of natural history, was accurate and profound. His taste for horticulture was very refined—witness the palace garden at Salisbury, which now forms the most beautiful of foregrounds to the cathedral and its precincts. That cathedral he dearly loved, and from it he was rarely, and never willingly, absent for any length of time.

It remains to be noticed, that when the members of the Church within his diocese determined to erect a fitting monument to the memory of their much-esteemed bishop, they fixed upon one which they thought worthy of his fame, and which they knew would have been of all others the most acceptable to him.

During his life he had restored, at his own cost, the beautiful cloisters of the cathedral. The chapter house, a building of exquisite architectural beauty, remained unrestored and dilapidated at his death. To restore it to its original beauty of holiness was known to have been an object on which his heart was set. It was determined that his monument should be this restoration, and 5000*l*. was speedily subscribed for the purpose.

The monument was worthy of the man.

6. At his lodgings, Balliol College, Oxford, aged 72, the Very Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D., Dean of Wells, Master of Balliol College, Dr. Jenkyns was a native of Somersetshire, the son of the Rev. John Jenkyns, B.C.L., a Prebendary of Wells,

and for forty years vicar of Evercreech, who died in 1824. Having been elected fellow of Balliol as soon as he was statutably qualified, he graduated in 1804, and was appointed tutor. By his exertions the character of the college was greatly raised. In 1809 he held the office of master of the Schools, and that of public examiner in 1811 and 1812. In 1819, on the death of Dr. Parsons, who had been for some previous years bishop of Peterborough, he was elected master, being at that time senior tutor and bursar of the college. In the government of his college, his steady aim was to act on the principles and to carry out the plans of his excellent and revered predecessor. The latter had by his firmness and vigour restored the practice of open election to fellowships, in accordance with the statutes; and the new master was resolved to uphold and perpetuate the same practice, by sedulous and ceaseless endeavours to exclude all those sinister influences of party and of favoritism, which had, in some former times, most injuriously opposed the whole spirit and contravened the evident purpose of the foundation. Success rewarded his strenuous and honest efforts; and he found himself surrounded by a body of fellows, who cordially co-operated with himself in all practicable amendments of study and discipline; and, finally, in throwing open to competition the scholarships of the college, which were in the gift of the master and fellows. A visitatorial decree confirmed the society's voluntary abandonment of nomination and patronage in this instance. The master's occupation and interest in the affairs of his own college did not interfere with his attention to those of the univessity. At the meetings of the Hebdomadal Board, in the office of Vice-chancellor from 1824 to 1828, in the delegacies of the press and of accounts, he distinguished himself by regular and punctual application to business, by prudent counsel, by gentlemanlike courtesy, and by unswerving uprightness. When the deanery of Wells became vacant in 1845, by the death of Dr. Goodenough, Sir Robert Peel, the then prime minister, conferred the vacant preferment on the master of Balliol. Dr. Jenkyns's funeral took place at Wells on the 13th March: and was attended by a largé body of friends, clergymen, and his former pupils.

6. At Portman Square, Sophia, relict of James Backwell Praed, esq., of Tyringham, Bucks, and Trevethoe, Cornwall.

— At Meean Meer, aged 64, Col. Sir James Tennant, K.C.B., Brigadier commanding at Lahore. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1852.

8. In Paris, at an advanced age, Count Thibaudeau, member of the Senate. He was the last surviving member of the Convention who voted for the death of Louis XVI.

9. At St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, the Very Rev. Robert Haldane, D.D., principal of that college, primarius professor of divinity in the university, first minister of the parish of St. Andrew's, and F.R.S.E.

10. At Martin, Linc., aged 63, the Rev. John Bainbridge Smith, D.D., rector of Sorby (1827), and Martin (1841), perp. curate of Baumer (1824), and head master of Horncastle Grammar School.

— At Bedwelty House, co. Monmouth, aged 62, William Thompson, esq., of Underley Hall, Westmoreland, and Penydarran House, co. Glamorgan, M.P. for the county of Westmoreland, senior alderman of the city of London, president of Christ's Hospital, colonel of the Royal London Militia, vice-president of the Hon. Artillery Company, a director of the Bank of England, and of the Cambrian, Gloucester and London Railway, and treasurer of King's College, London. Mr. Alderman Thompson was the son of Mr. James Thompson, of Grayrigg near Kendal, in Westmoreland, where his family has been located for some generations. He entered into business in London, under the protection of a relation, who left him a large fortune, and he finally became one of the wealthiest iron-masters in the kingdom. From 1820 to 1826 he represented Callington in Parliament. In 1821 he was elected an alderman of London, for the ward of Cheap; he served the office of sheriff in 1823, and that of lord mayor in 1829. During his mayoralty he was elected president of Christ's Hospital. In 1826 he became a candidate to represent the city in Parliament; and was placed at the head of the poll. He was re-elected for the city without opposition in 1830 and 1831. In 1832 he stood unsuccessfully for Sunderland, professing extreme liberal opinions, including the abolition of the corn laws. In 1833 he stood again, and succeeded; and was returned in 1835, 1837, and 1841. The question of protection or free trade had now become the political alternatives; and Alderman Thompson saw ground for reversing the tendency of his former opinions, and gave his adhesion to the protectionists. He resigned his seat for Sunderland; and was immediately

elected for the county of Westmoreland, which seat he retained to his death. He was for some years chairman of the committee at Lloyd's, but resigned on the subscribers expressing themselves dissatisfied with his having joined the Sunderland Shipowners' Mutual Assurance Association. Alderman Thompson is said to have realized a very large fortune by his iron-works and by his connection with the railway interest. Alderman Thompson married, in 1817, Amelia, second daughter of Samuel Homfray, esq., formerly M.P. for Stafford, and niece to Sir Charles Morgan, bart., of Tredegar. He has left that lady his widow, and an only child, Amelia, married in 1842 to Thomas, Earl of Bective, son and heir-apparent of the Marquess of Headfort, who has issue.

12. At King's College, Aberdeen, aged 86, Dr. Hugh Macpherson, sub-principal, and for sixty-one years professor in that university.

13. At Stafford, aged 58, Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, Knt., one of the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and D.C.L. Sir Thomas Talfourd was born at Reading, on the 26th May, 1795; his father being a brewer in that town. He was educated partly at the Dissenters' grammar-school at Mill Hill, and afterwards at the Grammar-school, Reading, under Dr. Valpy, for whom he invariably expressed an almost filial reverence. In 1813 he became the pupil of the celebrated special pleader, the late Mr. Chitty, with whom he remained four years, and in whose office he first met with his friend of after years, the tragedian Macready. In 1817 he began to practice special pleading on his own account. During those early years of his residence in London he depended in great measure for support upon his literary exertions, both as law reporter to the *Times* newspaper, and as a contributor to the *New Monthly Magazine*, and also wrote occasionally for the *Edinburgh Review*. He was called to the bar by the Middle Temple on the 9th February, 1821. He joined the Oxford circuit and Berkshire sessions; and his talents and local connections soon gave him a respectable practice. In 1833 he took the dignity of a serjeant; and was for some years Queen's ancient serjeant, and recorder of Banbury. At the general election in January, 1835, he was returned to Parliament for Reading; and again in 1837. At the next election he was not a candidate; but regained his seat in 1847. In his legislative capacity, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd introduced two useful measures, founded upon just principles, namely, the Custody of Infants Act, and the Copyright Act of 1841; and made some successful speeches. He was made a judge of the Common Pleas and knighted in 1848. But the space which the late Mr. Justice Talfourd has filled in the public mind, and his claims to be remembered by posterity, are almost exclusively owing to his dramatic productions, of which "Ion" is pre-eminently the first; but nevertheless this play, and "The Athenian Captive," and "Glencoe," are better suited to the closet than the stage. He was also the author of "Vacation Rambles," and a "Life of Charles Lamb," who was his beloved friend; and edited the "Literary Remains of William Hazlitt." In fact, his warmest sympathies at every period of life were with literature, art, and the drama; and it is much to be feared that the fortune he has bequeathed to his widow and numerous family has been materially lessened by his liberality to struggling merit and genius in difficulties, or to what he, with his warm heart and trusting spirit, was satisfied to encourage and relieve under these denominations. Mr. Justice Talfourd died on the bench while in the exercise of his functions as a judge of assize. He had commenced his address to the grand jury, and proceeded with his usual energy, but at times with evident hesitation and difficulty. In alluding to the state of the calendar, which contained a list of upwards of 100 prisoners, many of them charged with the most atrocious offences short of murder, he called the attention of the grand jury to the fact that there were no fewer than 17 cases of manslaughter, and 30 cases where persons were charged with the crime of highway robbery. These crimes, his lordship observed, might be traced in a vast number of cases to the vice of intemperance, which was so prevalent in the mining districts; and, while commenting upon this state of things, his lordship feelingly deplored the want of sympathy which existed between the higher and lower classes, and urged the duty of the superior ranks of society to take a more lively interest in the welfare of those who were beneath them. While commenting upon these topics, his lordship became considerably excited and flushed in the face, and his voice became somewhat thick and inarticulate. On a sudden he fell forward with his face upon his book, and was caught in the arms of his senior clerk and his marshal (his second son). Ere he could be carried to his lodgings, life was extinct. It was well said of

him by Mr. Justice Coleridge, at the Derby assizes, "He had one ruling purpose of his life,—the doing good to his fellow-creatures in his generation. He was eminently courteous and kind, generous, simple-hearted, of great modesty, of the strictest honour, and of spotless integrity." He was created a doctor of civil law by the University of Oxford, on the 20th of June, 1844. Sir T. N. Talfourd married, in 1822, the daughter of John Towell Rutt, esq., of Clapton, Middlesex, by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters.

13. At Nice, aged 58, the Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of the Manor House, Long Stratton, Norfolk, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county.

15. At Wanstead, Essex, aged 56, Henry Chapman, esq., sixth son of the late Abel Chapman, esq., of Woodford.

— In Lansdown Crescent, Kensington Park, aged 57, Thomas Gybbon Monypenny, esq., of Hole House, Rolvenden, Kent, Lieut.-Col. of the West Kent Light Infantry, a deputy-lieutenant of Kent, and a magistrate for the counties of Kent and Sussex. Col. Monypenny was descended from the ancient Scottish family of Monypenny, of Pitmillie, county Fife, but his ancestor, in 1714, settled in Kent, on marrying the heiress of Robert Gybbon, of Hole House. He entered the army at an early age, and served as an ensign in the 13th Regt. of Foot, at the battle of Waterloo, where he was slightly wounded. He represented the borough of Rye from 1837 to 1841.

— On the railway at Crewe, aged 67, Col. Charles Edward Gordon, of the Royal Horse Artillery. This officer served in the Peninsula from May, 1813, until the close of the war, including the defence of Cadiz, siege of St. Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. He was also engaged in the occupation of Bordeaux, the affairs on the Dordogne, and the investment of Blaye. He received the silver war medal with four clasps. He afterwards served in Canada, and was assistant adjutant-general, in Ireland, until 1851, when he was made colonel of the Artillery. The particulars of the death of this gallant officer will be found in the Chronicle of this volume, p. 56.

— At the Castle Priory, Wallingford, aged 72, Thomas Duffield, esq., high steward of that borough, a magistrate of Berkshire, and high sheriff in 1827, M.P. for the borough of Abingdon in 1832, 1837, and 1841.

— At Ammerdown Park, Somersetshire, John Twyford Joliffe, esq., lieut.-colonel of the first Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

16. At Berkeley, Gloucestershire, aged 56, Robert Fitzhardinge Jenner, esq., Lieut.-Col. of the Royal South Gloucester Militia, a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and an active magistrate. He was the only son of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, the introducer of vaccination.

— At Stoke, near Devonport, aged 78, Dorothea Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Browne, Lieut.-Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort.

17. At Dartmouth, Devonshire, aged 83, Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, the sixth baronet (1678), Commander R.N. He was the eldest son of Thomas Dyer, esq. (second son of Sir John Swinnerton, the fourth baronet). He entered the navy in 1782, and was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and in Lord Howe's partial actions with the combined fleets of France and Spain. In 1793 he served on shore, at the occupation of Toulon. Early in the following year he contributed to the reduction of Corsica, where he landed at the taking of the tower of Mortella, and witnessed the capture and destruction of the French frigates *Minerve* and *Fortunée*. He served in Hotham's action of the 15th of July, 1795; and in bringing out of Tunis bay, on the 9th of March, 1796, of the *Nemesis*, 28, and *Sardine*, 22. In 1805, Rear-Adm. Sir William Sidney Smith, meditating an attack upon the flotilla in Boulogne Roads, issued a general notification of the intention of Government to reward any signal acts of bravery that might be performed during the approaching operations. Influenced by this announcement, Mr. Dyer volunteered the command of a boat with only nine hands; and presently had the good fortune, at a distance of four miles and a half from the British squadron, to blow up, by means of a carcass expressly prepared, and in the centre of 26 of the enemy's vessels, one of the only two that were destroyed on that occasion. Six of his men were wounded; but he received no other acknowledgment of this very gallant exploit than that of being personally complimented by the Rear-Admiral. In 1806, he was wrecked near Tunis, in the *Athénienne*, 64, on which occasion the captain (Robert Raynsford) and 396 of the crew perished. He saw constant service in many other ships, and was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital on the 24th of April, 1837. He succeeded to the baronetcy April 12, 1838, on the death

of his cousin Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Richard Swinnerton Dyer, bart.

17. At Tilgate Forest, aged 82, Julia, relict of the Rev. William John Jolliffe, and mother of Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, bart., M.P., daughter and co-heiress of Sir Abraham Pytches, of Streatham, Knt.

18. In Stanhope-street, Mayfair, in his 59th year, the Right Hon. Thomas William Anson, Earl of Lichfield (1831), second Viscount Anson of Shugborough and Orgrave, county Stafford, and Baron Soberton of Soberton, county Southampton (1806), a privy councillor, lieut.-col. of the Queen's Own Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry, and D.C.L. The Earl of Lichfield was born 20th of October, 1795, the eldest son of Thomas, first Viscount Anson, by Lady Anne Margaret Coke, third daughter of Thomas William, first Earl of Leicester; and succeeded his father as Viscount Anson on the 31st of July, 1818. On the 24th of November, 1824, he was sworn a privy councillor, upon the occasion of his being appointed Master of his Majesty's Buckhounds, which office he held until December, 1834. At the coronation of William the Fourth he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Lichfield, by patent dated the 8th of September, 1831. From May, 1835, to September, 1841, his lordship occupied the office of Postmaster-General, but without a seat in the Cabinet; and during his administration of the Post-office the system of a uniform penny postage was brought into operation. The most remarkable incident in his lordship's political life was the assemblage at his house in St. James's-square, during the administration of Lord Melbourne, of a great party gathering, at which some arrangements were said to have been made with Mr. O'Connell and other Irish members, which were subsequently frequently referred to as "the Lichfield House Compact." The earl married, in 1819, Louisa Catharine, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Phillips, esq., of Slebech, county Pembroke; and by that lady, who survives him, has left issue.

— At Bruges, aged 44, Charles Le Poer Trench, esq., second son of the Hon. and Ven. Charles Le Poer Trench, Archdeacon of Ardagh.

20. Suddenly, on board H.M.S. Boscawen, as she was leaving Spithead for the Baltic, aged 21, Lieut. Lord Gilbert Norman Grosvenor, second son of the Marquess of Westminster, and brother to the Duchess of Northumberland.

— At Gibraltar, aged 65, Col. Rice Jones, K.H., commanding Royal Engineers in that garrison. He served in South America and in the Peninsula, and was present at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, in May, 1809; at the battles of Talavera and Busaco, siege of Badajos, battle of Albuera, and siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. He received the silver war-medal with four clasps.

20. At Newton, Cambridgeshire, aged 84, W. Hurrell, esq.

21. At Meriden Hall, near Coventry, Edmund Robert Daniell, esq., commissioner of the Birmingham Court of Bankruptcy, and F.R.S. This gentleman was a brother of the late Professor Daniell, of King's College, London; and was formerly secretary to the Royal Institution. He was called to the bar in 1816, and was appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Balguy, Q.C., joint commissioner of the Birmingham Court of Bankruptcy, shortly after the passing of the Act, in 1842. He reported the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, before the Lord Chief Baron, during the years 1817–20, and was the author of works on Chancery practice.

— At Naples, Lieut.-General Douglas Mercer Henderson, C.B., of Fordel House and Sea Bank, Aberdour, Fifeshire, and Queen Anne-street, Marylebone, Colonel of the 68th Foot. This officer, who formerly bore the name of Mercer, entered the army in 1803. In 1805 he accompanied the brigade of Guards to Hanover, in the expedition under Lord Cathcart. He next accompanied the light infantry of his battalion to Beveland, in the Walcheren expedition. In the spring following he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Dilkes, and went with the brigade of Guards under that officer's command to Cadiz. In the following autumn he visited Lord Wellington's army in Portugal, shortly after the battle of Busaco; and whilst attending on Sir Brent Spencer, as aide-de-camp, near Sobrat, he received a gun-shot wound. In the following spring he was present in the battle of Barrosa, and was again wounded. The brigade of Guards was shortly after ordered to England, where he remained a month, and then joined the first battalion of his regiment in Portugal. He was afterwards present at the affair of El Bodon, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, the battle of Salamanca, the entrance into Madrid, the siege of Burgos, and subsequent retreat, the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battle of the Nive. He subsequently served in Flanders, and was present at the battles of Quartre Bras and Waterloo, for which, having com-

manded a battalion of Guards, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He accompanied the British army to Paris.

21. In Chester-square, aged 55, Eliza W., widow of Sir John Hawker English, K.G.V., of Warley House, Essex.

— At Natal, in his 42nd year, William Stanger, M.D., Surveyor-General of the Port Natal district, and, *ex officio*, a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and F.G.S. Dr. Stanger was a native of Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After a short residence in Australia, in a small employment under Government, he settled in London as a medical practitioner. His knowledge of natural history and his enterprising character recommended him to those who were engaged in fitting out the Niger expedition, which turned out so disastrously, in 1841. During the voyage up the Niger, Dr. Stanger was one of the few who were not prostrated by the terrible fever which raged on board the ships, and it was mainly owing to his energy, in conjunction with Dr. Macwilliam, that one of the steamers was brought down the river. Although not attacked with the fever, his strong frame never wholly threw off the effects of exposure to the pestilential swamps of the Niger. The scientific results of this expedition were small, and nobody regretted this more acutely than Dr. Stanger, who had anticipated a rich harvest along the banks of the river. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Surveyor-General to the new colony of Natal, when it was constituted a district of the Cape Colony, with a separate government. Besides the services he rendered in the duties of his office, Dr. Stanger was indefatigable in the pursuit of natural history, and many fine examples, both of the animal and vegetable kingdom, are due to his diligence and science.

22. At Holywell Hall, near Stamford, aged 75, Mrs. Etheldred Anne Birch Reynardson, eldest daughter of Jacob Reynardson, of Holywell Hall. She was married in 1806 to General Thomas Birch, who assumed, on the death of his father-in-law, in 1811, the additional name and arms of Reynardson.

— At Richmond, aged 44, Capt. Francis Price Blackwood, R.N., youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, bart., K.C.B.

— At Alderwasley, Derbyshire, aged 73, Francis Edward Hurt, esq., High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1814.

23. At Whiston Priory, Shropshire, aged 36, the Hon. Georgiana Louisa Mary, wife of Capt. F. Mostyn Owen, 44th Foot; youngest daughter of Richard, fourth Lord Berwick.

24. At North-bank, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Edward Darley, formerly of the 61st Regt.

25. At Bengeo Lodge, near Hertford, aged 83, Benedicta, widow of Thomas Wedgwood, esq., of Over House, Burslem.

26. At her residence, Dublin, aged 90, the Rt. Hon. Eliza, Dowager Countess of Clanricarde, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Burke, bart., of Marble-hill, county Galway.

— At Parma, aged 31, Ferdinand Charles (III.), Joseph Maria Vittorio Balthasar de Bourbon, Infante of Spain, Duke of Parma, Piacenza, and the States annexed. The sovereigns of Parma are of the race of the Spanish Bourbons, to whom the duchy was carried by the marriage of the heiress of the Farnese to Philip the Fifth of Spain. While the Emperor Napoleon held the imbecile sovereigns of Spain in his power, their Italian descendant was made king of Etruria; but, on the defeat of that emperor, a new arrangement was made by the allied sovereigns, whereby the kingdom of Etruria ceased to exist; the Empress Maria Louisa became duchess of Parma, and the Bourbon prince duke of Lucca, with the reversion of the duchy of Parma, on the death of Maria Louisa; when Lucca was to be annexed to the grand duchy of Tuscany. In 1847 the duke anticipated the contingencies by ceding Lucca to Tuscany; but inherited Parma the same year. After a reign of only fifteen months, he abdicated in favour of his son, who assumed the title of Charles the Third. This prince was born on the 14th of January, 1823, his mother being the Princess Theresa of Sardinia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel. Having succeeded to the duchies by the abdication of his father, in 1849, he assumed the reins of government by a proclamation dated the 27th of August following. His reign has been one continual period of arbitrary misrule. The duchy had been declared in a state of siege in 1848, and the state of siege continues to this day. Every college, school, and seminary was closed in 1848, and the youth of the duchy have ever since been denied all education, either at home or abroad. The duke used the public moneys to any extent, and at any time it suited his purpose. He fixed no limits to the civil list, and gave no account of either revenue or expenditure. He allowed no security for life or freedom. He submitted young

men of good family and blameless conduct to arbitrary arrest, flogging, and the greatest indignities—without cause, without trial, without redress. His prime minister was a quondam Yorkshire jockey, or groom, named Ward, who was also the agent of his pleasures. Besides the outrages which signalised every year of his reign, the duke had lately driven the people to despair by a forced loan of eight millions, which would have achieved the ruin of the landowners,—a loan for which neither war nor any public calamity could afford a shadow of pretext. In his private life the duke was as shamefully profligate and low-lived, as unworthy of his high public station. He was stabbed in the street, or, as some report, in a pothouse, after a brawl. Some circumstances have come to light which give the murder the aspect of a public crime; but the whole affair has been hushed up. This unworthy prince married, in 1845, a most amiable lady, the Princess Louisa Maria Theresa Henrietta, daughter of the late Duc de Berri, and sister of the Duc de Bordeaux (Comte de Chambord), who survives him, with four children. The Duchess of Parma has assumed the regency during the minority of her son Prince Robert; the ministry has been dissolved, and Baron Ward has received peremptory orders to quit the country, and never to return to it.

26. In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 57, Henry Charles Dakeyne, esq.

— In the College, Ely, aged 59, the Rev. Henry Fardell, M.A., Canon of Ely and Vicar of Wisbech; chairman of the quarter sessions at Ely, and a magistrate for the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Lincoln.

27. At Welbeck, Notts, in his 86th year, the Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, fourth Duke of Portland and Marquess of Titchfield (1716), fifth Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock and Baron of Cirencester (1689), a Privy Councillor, a Family Trustee of the British Museum, a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads, and D.C.L. His Grace was born in London on the 24th June, 1768; the eldest son of William Henry Cavendish, the third duke, and K.G., for many years a cabinet minister, and who died, when a second time premier, on the 30th October, 1809. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in 1793. In December, 1790, he was returned to the House of Commons for Petersfield; but in April, 1791, having accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, he was elected for Buckinghamshire, which he represented in five parliaments. In 1795 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, which office he resigned in 1842. On the 4th August, 1795, he married Henrietta, the eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of Major-Gen. John Scott, of Balcomie, co. Fife. Upon this marriage he assumed the name of Scott before Bentinck, and quartered the arms of Scott of Balcomie quarterly with his former principal quarters of Bentinck and Cavendish. On the 31st March, 1807, he was appointed a junior lord of the Treasury, his father then taking office as first lord; but retired in the following September. On the 30th October, 1809, he succeeded to the peerage by the death of his father. When Mr. Canning, who had married his wife's sister, became prime minister, the Duke of Portland was, in April, 1827, appointed Lord Privy Seal, on which occasion he was sworn a privy councillor; and after Mr. Canning's premature death, in the following August, he became Lord President of the Council. This post he retained only during that temporary arrangement called the Goderich Administration, which lasted until the following January. When he first entered the House of Commons as a young man he gave his adhesion to the Pitt party, with whom he continued to act, and did not withdraw from them under Lord Liverpool. His connection with Mr. Canning, however, had some tendency to liberalise his sentiments, and he was understood to lean towards that party in the cabinet of which his eminent relative was the leader and the head. When he became associated with the more conservative Whigs who formed part of Mr. Canning's cabinet, he gradually ceased to be a strong Tory, and at length might fairly be reckoned among the adherents of the opposite section. Latterly he had taken no very active share in the business of legislation or the ordinary affairs of public life; he resided principally in the country, going through the duties and enjoying the pleasures of a country gentleman on the great scale which a man of his enormous wealth and high station naturally commanded, and earning that esteem and affection among his friends and neighbours which have attended him throughout a long life. The Duchess of Portland died in 1844, having had issue four sons and five daughters. By a direction of his Grace's will the expenses of his

funeral were limited to 100*l.*; his remains were therefore interred in the vault of the Cavendish chantry in Bolsover Church, in strict privacy.

27. At Doneraile, co. Cork, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Hayes St. Leger, third Viscount Doneraile (1785) and Baron Doneraile (1776), a representative peer for Ireland, and colonel of the South Cork Light Infantry. He succeeded his father in the peerage on the 8th November, 1819; and was elected a representative peer of Ireland in 1830. His Lordship married, June 14, 1816, his cousin, Lady Charlotte Esther Bernard, second daughter of Francis, first Earl of Bandon, and by that lady had issue an only child.

28. At Bath, aged 80, Robert Radclyffe, esq., of Foxdenton Hall, Lancashire, high sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1813.

30. At his residence in Paris, in his 59th year, Frederick Hodgson, esq., formerly M.P. for Barnstaple, and a brewer and merchant in that town.

— At Aylesbury, aged 88, Mary, widow of William Rickford, esq., M.P. for Aylesbury.

— At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C.B., late of 55th Regt., and of Eastbourne-terrace, London.

— In St. James's-square, Harriet, widow of George Byng, esq., M.P. for Middlesex, daughter of Sir Wm. Montgomery, bart., of Peebles, co. Wigton.

31. At Southsea, aged 64, Col. David James Ballingall, Colonel-Commandant of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines. This gallant officer was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ballingall, and at the early age of 12 years served as a midshipman in the *St. George*, the flag-ship of Lord Nelson, at Copenhagen, his father being the colonel of marines of the fleet. He was appointed, in 1803, second lieutenant of marines, and served in the artillery companies of the corps on the coast of Norway, in the North Seas, and the blockading of Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre, when he was frequently engaged with the enemy's flotilla. He next served in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; was present at the capture of the *Marengo* and *Belle Poule;* at the boarding and capture of two French privateer luggers; and on the field of Vimiera, 21st August, 1808. He volunteered, 26th February, 1809, in the boats of the *Resistance,* at the boarding and carrying *La Mouche,* French man-of-war schooner, under a constant fire of grape and musketry; and in the night of the following day, at the cutting out of four French luggers, laden with supplies for the division of Marshal Soult, from the harbour of Santa Clara, on the north coast of Spain. He landed 10th March, 1809, at the head of the marines from the *Resistance,* carried a battery of four guns, and assisted in the capture and blowing-up of a French man-of-war schooner, and destroyed her convoy, laden with supplies for the French army. Subsequently, at the siege of Cadiz, he landed and destroyed the platform of the battery of Estapona, near Malaga. From April 10th, 1832, to 21st May, 1832, he commanded the Royal Marines, occupying the castles of Naupoli di Romania, with an allied garrison of French and Russians, during an attack made by an insurrectionary force of 5000 Albanians, under Demetrius Grivas. Subsequently, he was sent out to the lakes of Canada as senior officer of marines during the late insurrection in that colony, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On his return to England, he went with a battalion of Royal Marines to Ireland, where he commanded from 1844 to 1846. In 1849 he was advanced to the rank of colonel second commandant; and in 1851 was appointed as colonel-commandant to the Woolwich division, and shortly after retired on full pay.

31. At Hadley Green, Middlesex, aged 75, Commissary-Gen. J. Dickens, special commissioner of property and income tax, &c.

— At Greenwich, aged 67, Edward Riddle, esq., F.R.Ast.S., late head-master of the Greenwich Hospital Schools. Mr. Riddle was one of the most distinguished of the many eminent mathematicians who have been born on the banks of the Tyne. He was born at Troughend, in 1788, and first kept school at Otterburn, on Reedwater, and afterwards at Whitburn, co. Durham. His mathematical abilities procured him the acquaintance and patronage of Dr. Hutton, by whom he was recommended to the appointment of master of the Trinity House School, Newcastle, in which he remained for some length of time, proving by his energies and abilities of the greatest service to the nautical education of the port, which had previously been in the lowest possible state. In 1821, by the influence of Dr. Hutton, he was appointed master of the Upper School, Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, where he remained to the period of his retirement in 1851. Soon after his removal to London, he became a member of the Royal

Astronomical Society, to which he contributed several valuable papers. Mr. Riddle was one of the council of that learned body, and took an active part in all its plans for the advancement of science. In the third volume of the "Transactions" of the Society, there is an able paper by him, "On Finding the Rates of Timekeepers," in which he showed how this could be done without a transit instrument. In the twelfth volume of the same "Transactions" appeared another of his papers, "On the Longitude of Madras by Moon-culminating Observations," which is very elaborate, and contains many valuable formulæ and remarks. His most valuable work, however, is his "Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy." It forms a course of mathematics for the nautical man, containing as much algebra and geometry as is necessary for the demonstrations of the various problems which it comprehends.

31. At Dublin, aged 70, the Rev. James Carlile, D.D., for upwards of 40 years minister of St. Mary's Abbey Scotch Church, Dublin, and for some years Government commissioner, and member of the National Board of Education for Ireland.

March 2. At his residence, Arborfield, near Reading, aged 67, Sir John Conroy, bart., of Llanbrynmair, co. Glamorgan, Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, a Grand Cross of St. Bento d'Avis and of the Saxon Order of Ernstein, a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Berks and Montgomery, and colonel of the Royal Montgomeryshire Militia. Sir John Conroy in early life served in the Royal Artillery, which he entered in 1803, and saw some service during the war. He first became attached to the household of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent as equerry; and after his Royal Highness's death he was for many years comptroller of the household to the widowed Duchess. On the accession of her present Majesty to the throne, he retired from that office, being assigned a pension of 3000*l.* per annum, with the dignity of a baronet. In 1827 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and he also received the ribbons of several foreign equestrian orders. For a time Sir John Conroy held office as a commissioner of the Colonial Audit Board; he was sheriff of the county of Montgomery in the year 1843. Sir John Conroy married, in 1808, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Major-Gen. Benjamin Fisher, by whom he has left issue.

Lately. At St. Petersburg, aged 86, Sir James Wylie, M.D., knt. and bart., and a knight of many foreign orders. Sir James was by birth a Scotchman. He entered the Russian service in 1790, as senior surgeon in the Eletsky regiment. In 1798 he was appointed physician to the Imperial court, and in that capacity he attended Paul I. in his travels to Moscow and Kasan. In 1799 he was appointed surgeon in ordinary to the Emperor, and physician to the heir apparent, the Grand Duke Alexander. In 1804 he formed the *status medicus* of the Medical Academy of St. Petersburg and Moscow, of which he was president for 30 years. In 1806 he was made general inspector of the Board of Health of the Army; in 1812 director of the medical department of the Ministry of War; and in 1814 attendant physician in ordinary to the Emperor Alexander; and he was at the period of his decease inspector-general of the Board of Health of the Russian Army, director of the medical department of the Imperial Court, and actual privy counsellor, and member of several orders of knighthood. He received from the Prince Regent (George IV.) the honour of knighthood at Ascot Heath races in 1814; and was created a baronet on the 2nd July in the same year, at the request of the Emperor Alexander, on his departure from England.

Lately. Aged 86, Vice-Adm. Robert Elliot, on the reserved half-pay list. This officer in the early grades of his profession saw much active service, and for his exertions during the campaign of 1801 obtained the Egyptian gold medal. Having been appointed in 1804 to the *Lucifer*, bomb, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and, after entering the Dardanelles, was particularly active off the island of Prota, where he assisted, February 27, 1807, in covering the landing of the boats previously to an attack on the enemy, whose retreat he was subsequently, with the launches of the squadron under his orders, employed to intercept. He afterwards hoisted the flag of Sir Alexander Ball, whom he assisted in carrying on the port duties at Valetta, until posted, June 27, 1808, into the *Porcupine*, 24. During the ensuing five years Capt. Elliot was very actively employed. His last appointment was October 20, 1813, to the *Surveillante*, 38, in which frigate he served off the north coast of Spain. He received the captain's good-

service pension, February 19, 1842; and was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, July 15, 1844. His assumption of flag-rank took place November 9, 1846, and the good-service pension was again awarded to him in 1851.

APRIL.

1. At Highgate, aged 54, John Holmes, esq., assistant keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum.

3. At Perth, Sir John Bissett, K.C.H. and K.C.B. He held the office of commissary of the forces under the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the Peninsular war, and was appointed a commissary-general in 1811. He was knighted in 1832, and nominated K.C.B. in 1850.

— At Pengwern, Flintshire, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. Edward Price Lloyd, Baron Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint, and a baronet. Lord Mostyn was the son and heir of Bell Lloyd, esq. In 1795 he succeeded (by special remainder) to the dignity of a baronet, on the death of his great-uncle Sir Edward Lloyd, on whom it had been conferred in 1778. Lord Mostyn sat in Parliament for many years as member for the Flint district of boroughs, supporting the Whig party. He was first returned at the general election of 1806, but in 1807 was defeated. In 1812, however, he recovered his seat, which he retained until raised to the peerage as Lord Mostyn in October, 1831. In 1807 he married Elizabeth, sister of Sir Thomas Mostyn, the last baronet. This lady having inherited her brother's large estates, their eldest son, the present lord, has assumed that family name.

— At Edinburgh, in his 69th year, John Wilson, esq., late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the university of that city. Professor Wilson was the son of a manufacturer in Paisley, where he was born on the 19th May, 1785. At an early age he was sent to a school at Glenorchy, in the Highlands; and there he evidently acquired his passionate taste for the wild scenery and the active sports of the mountains. At the age of 13 he removed to the University of Glasgow, and five years later he was entered of Magdalene College, Oxford. When at Oxford his character retained and deepened all its peculiar traits: he took several college honours; and was the first boxer, leaper, and runner among the students. In 1806 he gained the Newdigate prize in English verse, the subject being in "Recommendation of the Study of Grecian and Roman Architecture." When he left Oxford he betook himself to the Lake country, where his father had purchased the estate of Elleray, situated on the shores of Windermere. Here he speedily became intimate with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincey, the last of whom describes him as then a tall, fresh, fine-looking youth, dressed like a sailor, and full of frankness, eccentricity, and fire. He was at that time vacillating between various schemes of life, all more or less singular. He was now projecting a journey to the interior of Africa, and now determining to be for life a writer of poetry. He contributed some fine letters to Coleridge's *Friend*, under the signature of Mathetes. From that gifted man, however, he afterwards became estranged. About this period we find him thus described in a letter from Sir Walter Scott to Miss Baillie:—"The author of the elegy upon poor Grahame is John Wilson, a young man of very considerable poetical powers. He is now engaged in a poem called 'The Isle of Palms,' something in the style of Southey. He is an eccentric genius, and has fixed himself on the banks of Windermere, but occasionally resides in Edinburgh, where he now is. Perhaps you have seen him. His father was a wealthy Paisley manufacturer; his mother a sister of Robert Sym. He seems an excellent, warm-hearted, and enthusiastic young man; something too much, perhaps, of the latter quality places him amongst the list of originals." "The Isle of Palms, and other Poems," were published in 1812, 8vo., and Wilson subsequently produced "The City of the Plague," a poem as much distinguished for its delicacy of feeling as its extreme beauty of expression. In 1815 their author was called to the Scottish bar, but he never practised as an advocate. On the publication of the fourth canto of Childe Harold, Wilson wrote his first and only paper in the *Edinburgh Review*—an eloquent critique upon that production. In 1817 *Blackwood's Magazine* was started, and shortly after Wilson was added to its staff, and began that series of contributions—grave and gay, satiric and serious, mad and wise, nonsensical and profound, fierce and congenial, which were destined to irradiate or torment its pages for fully a quarter of a century. In 1820, on the death of Dr. Thomas Brown, professor of

Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, Wilson was urged by his friends, especially by Sir Walter Scott, to stand as a candidate for the vacant chair. His opponent was Sir William Hamilton, who had devoted immense talent and research to the study of moral and mental science: but Wilson, though hitherto but little known—and of that little a large part was such as in the opinion of sedate persons to render him a very improper person for such an office—was elected in the face of much violent opposition, principally by political influence, for party spirit was then running very high in Edinburgh. Wilson on this occasion evinced a proper sense of the importance of his new responsibilities. He commenced to prepare his lectures with great care; and his success in the chair was such as to abash his adversaries and delight his friends. Those who attended his lectures will never forget the eloquence and genius with which he enlivened the didactic discourses of the class, and the happy combination of literature with philosophy which characterised his lectures. He published no more volumes of poetry, but in the course of the next few years he produced three novels, "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," "The Trials of Margaret Lindsay," and "The Forresters," which were all powerfully written and fascinating books. These works contributed to raise his character, not only as a writer, but as a man. In 1826, on the removal of Mr. Lockhart to London, Wilson became the principal, though not the ostensible, editor of *Blackwood's Magazine;* and his life for ten years from that date became identified with that publication. After that period, from enfeebled health, and a spirit broken by the loss of his wife, his powers were much impaired. He recovered, however, for a time; but his "Dies Boreales" were considered to be far inferior in spirit to the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of the former period. In 1842 he made a selection from his contributions to *Blackwood*, under the title of "Recreations of Christopher North," in three volumes. In 1853 he saw the necessity of resigning his chair, owing to the increasing weakness of his frame. A pension of 200*l.* was granted to him by Lord John Russell. About a year ago his mind began to waver and decay, from repeated attacks of paralysis. From his cottage in Lasswade he was removed to Edinburgh; and, after various fluctuations, his spirit was at length released from that body which had become "a body of death." John Wilson was a stout, tall, athletic man, with broad shoulders and chest, and prodigiously muscular limbs. His face was magnificent; his hair, which he wore long and flowing, fell round his massive features like a lion's mane, to which, indeed, it was often compared, being much of the same hue. His lips were always working, while his grey flashing eyes had a weird sort of look which was highly characteristic. In his dress he was singularly slovenly. With all his apparent eccentricity he had sound judgment and a genial kindly heart; and in his warm love of all that was generous and good and sacred, and his sincere affection for Dr. Chalmers and others of his colleagues most eminent for piety and active philanthropy, he gave proof of a religious principle far deeper than any mere sentimental feeling or philosophical persuasion. He could enter into the spirit of lake scenery deeply with Wordsworth when floating on Windermere at sunset: and he could, as we see by Moore's "Diary," imitate Wordsworth's monologues to admiration under the lamp at a jovial Edinburgh supper-table. He could collect as strange a set of oddities about him there as ever Johnson or Fielding did in their City lodgings; and he could wander alone for a week along the trout streams, and by the mountain tarns of Westmoreland. He could proudly lead the regatta from Mr. Bolton's, at Storr's, as "admiral of the lake," with Canning, Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, and others, and shed an intellectual sunshine as radiant as that which glittered on Windermere; and he could forbid the felling of any trees at Elleray, and shroud himself in its damp gloom, when its mistress was gone, leaving a bequest of melancholy which he never surmounted. The manner in which he saw, wooed, and won his wife was quite in keeping with his romantic and original character. The "grace and gentle goodness" of his wife were bound about his heartstrings; and the thought of her was known and felt to underlie all his moods from the time of her death. She loved Elleray, and the trees about it, and he allowed not a twig of them to be touched till the place grew too mossy and mournful, and then he parted with it. He was much beloved in that neighbourhood, where he met with kindness whatever was genuine, while he repulsed and shamed all flatteries and affectations. Every old boatman and young angler, hoary old shepherd and primitive dame among the hills of the district,

knew him and enjoyed his presence. He was a steady and genial friend to poor Hartley Coleridge for a long course of years. He made others happy by being so intensely happy himself, when his brighter moods were on him. He felt and enjoyed too intensely, and paid the penalty in the deep melancholy of the close of his life; he could not chasten the exuberance of his love of nature and of genial human intercourse, and he was cut off from both long before his death.

3. At Wemyss Castle, in his 65th year, Rear-Adm. James Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss and Torrie, Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire. This gallant officer, who was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. William Wemyss, entered the navy in 1801. After seeing much service afloat, he went with Sir E. Pellew to the East Indies, where he served in the *Victor*, in which ship he was present, as acting lieutenant, 15th April, 1807, in a desperate affair with an armed proa, which in the course of half an hour was repulsed with the loss of 80 killed, the *Victor* sustaining a loss of 6 killed, one of whom was her first lieutenant, and 26 wounded, among whom was her captain, George Bell. He then served as flag lieutenant to Sir E. Pellew, in the *Culloden*, 74, and in the *Christian VII.*, 80, and *Caledonia*, 120, on the East India, North Sea, and Mediterranean stations, until April, 1812, on the 12th of which month, having been promoted to the rank of commander on the 1st February preceding, he was appointed to the *Pylades*, 18. He subsequently, on the 5th October, 1813, assisted in silencing the fire of several batteries at Port d'Anzo, where a convoy of 26 vessels fell into the hands of the British squadron; and in April, 1814, he received the thanks of Capt. Josias Rowley, of the *America*, 74, for the assistance he rendered during the operations connected with the reduction of Genoa. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral on reserved half-pay in 1850. At the general election of 1820, Capt. Wemyss entered Parliament as member for the county of Fife, and he held his seat till 1830, when he was rejected. In 1832, at the first election after the Reform Bill, he was reseated by the new constituency, and represented the county until the dissolution of 1847, when he retired from Parliament. He was nominated lieutenant and sheriff principal of the shire of Fife, on the 23rd December, 1840. Adm. Wemyss married, on the 8th August, 1826, Lady Emma Hay, sixth daughter of William, sixteenth Earl of Erroll, and has left issue.

4. The Right Hon. Maria Viscountess Gort, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, first Viscount Guillamore, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

— At Jamaica, William George Nunes, esq., late commissioner of stamps, after a public service of 40 years in the colony.

5. In Clarges-street, aged 80, the Hon. Edmund Byng, uncle to Viscount Torrington.

— At Hull, aged 70, James Henwood, esq., a banker, and one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for that borough.

— At Dover, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Morris, rector of St. James's in that town, and vicar of Hougham, Kent, second son of Sir John Morris, the first baronet of Clasemont, co. Glamorgan.

6. At his apartments in St. James's Palace, aged 90, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Wade Thornton, knt. and K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of Hull. This gallant artillery officer accompanied the Guards to Holland in 1793, and was wounded in the battle of Famars; he also served during the siege of Valenciennes; and at the taking of Lannoy lost his right arm by a cannon shot. In November, 1793, he was promoted to captain. He was afterwards assistant barrack-master-general at the office in Spring Gardens, London. In 1816 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Hull, which command he held until his death. He became equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland in 1813, and was also honoured with the friendship of their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth. He was knighted by the latter in 1831, and nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order by the King of Hanover, in 1837, having been for many years before a knight of the third class of the same Order.

— At Alton, aged 64, the Rev. Edward James, M.A., formerly of Christchurch, Oxford, Canon of Winchester, Vicar of Alton, Hants, and Chaplain to the Bishop of the diocese, and a Canon of Llandaff; third son of the Rev. Thomas James, D.D., head master of Rugby, canon of Worcester, and rector of Harrington, Worcestershire, and brother of the late Bishop of Calcutta.

7. At Wooburn House, Bucks, aged 61, Anne Ruth, relict of William Venables, esq., Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

— At the Manor House, Bampton, aged

66, Frederick Whitaker, esq., justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of Oxfordshire.

7. At Cavendish-square, aged 22, Catherine Louisa Georgina Manners, wife of the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P., only daughter of the late Col. Marlay; was married on the 10th June, 1851, and has left issue a son, Henry John Brinsley, born in 1852. Her ladyship having given birth to a daughter, who lived only a few days, was attacked with scarlet fever, and sunk after a painful illness.

— At his residence in Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, after a short illness attended with fever, aged 51, George Newport, esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Royal, Linnæan, and Entomological Societies, and also of many similar societies on the Continent and in America. This gentleman was the son of a wheelwright at Canterbury, and was himself apprenticed to the trade; but turning his mind to natural history and medicine, he not only qualified himself as a surgeon, but became eminent as a minute investigator of physiology. His love for science prevented his success in his profession; but his zeal and his discoveries in minute investigations procured him a pension of 100*l.* per annum on the civil list. Mr. Newport may be considered the professor of microscopical observation for the purposes of animal and vegetable physiology.

— At Mallow, aged 35, Joseph Doughty Windham, esq., late captain 1st Foot, youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Windham, by Anne, daughter of Peter Thellusson, esq.

8. At Kensington, aged 86, Frances Maria Rachel, widow of John Henry Rougemont, esq.

9. At Holford House, Regent's Park, aged 66, James Holford, esq.

10. At his residence in Cheltenham, aged 83, Rear-Adm. Abraham Lowe. In 1792, being then mate of the *Lion*, 64, commanded by Sir Erasmus Gower, he sailed with Lord Macartney on his expedition to China, and while there was entrusted with the command of the *Jackal* tender. On his return he was made lieutenant in the *Triumph*, 74, Capt. Sir E. Gower, and was present in that ship, which bore the brunt of the enemy's attack, in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat of the 16th and 17th June, 1795. In 1800 he became senior lieutenant of the *Thames*, 32, which bore part in Sir James Saumarez's action of 12th July, 1801, in the Gut of Gibraltar. In July, 1807, he was appointed to the *Prince of Wales*, 78, bearing the flag of Lord Gambier. Being first lieutenant of this last ship at the attack on Copenhagen, he was, on the conclusion of the operations on the 13th October, 1807, nominated by his admiral to the command of the *Curlew* sloop, in which he was confirmed by the Admiralty. In 1809, having volunteered to serve in the expedition against Walcheren, he was entrusted by Sir Richard Strachan with the command of a division of the light flotilla engaged in the bombardment of Canvera, and by his conduct there won the admiration of that officer. He was further employed in cutting off the communication between Flushing and Cadsand, and in sounding and buoying the channels of the West Scheldt—a service performed with much judgment and accuracy. In 1810 he commanded the *Diligence*, 16, in the Baltic, and captured three or four Danish privateers. Besides these prominent services he was actively engaged throughout his professional career. In 1846 he accepted the rank of retired rear-admiral.

10. Aged 75, Baker Morrell, esq., of St. Giles's, Oxford.

— At Rome, Julia, wife of Capt. Bristow, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Henry Raleigh Knight.

— At Stonehouse, aged 66, William Pender Roberts, esq., a retired captain R.N., and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Cornwall. In the *Lively*, 38, he was present at the capture of three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and the destruction of a fourth, off Cape St. Mary, Oct. 5, 1804.

— In Hyde Park-terrace, aged 66, William Edward Powell, esq., of Nanteos, Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, colonel of the militia of that county. He was returned to Parliament for Cardiganshire in May, 1816, and sat in eleven successive Parliaments, until the dissolution in 1852.

— At Westaston, co. Wicklow, William Acton, esq., aged 65, lieutenant-colonel of the Wicklow Militia, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and late M.P. for that county, high sheriff of the county Wicklow in 1820. He unsuccessfully contested the county of Wicklow in 1832 and 1837; but in 1841 had better success, and was placed at the head of the poll. In 1847 he was again returned without a contest. In May, 1848, he retired, by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

11. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Norman

Maclean, C.B., of Eastbourne-terrace, London. Col. Maclean served in the Burmese war, and was present at the capture of Zembylee and Melloon. In 1834 he was employed in the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg. In 1841 he went on the expedition to China, where he was engaged in the attack and capture of Amoy, the second capture of Chusan, the attack and capture of Chinhae, Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghai, and Chin Kiang Foo; and he received the Chinese medal.

12. At his residence, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, at an advanced age, Don Pacifico, so well known for his claims on the Greek Government, which had nearly given rise to a war.

13. In Francis-street, Tottenham Court-road, aged 71, Mary West, widow, sister of the late Dr. Gideon Algernon Mantell.

— In consequence of a carriage accident, by which he was thrown over the bridge at Craiggie, upon the rocky banks of the river Nairn, John Macpherson, esq., of Heath Cottage, near Inverness.

— At Hampton-court Palace, aged 70, Charlotte Augusta, widow of the Right Hon. Joseph Planta.

— At the Tiverton-road Station, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, suddenly, aged 74, Isaac Toogood Coward, esq., of Newton Abbot, formerly lieutenant in the army.

— At Hadspen House, Somersetshire, aged 78, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Keeper of her Majesty's State Papers, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, D.C.L. and F.S.A. This gentleman was the only son of Henry Hobhouse, esq., and cousin-german to the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart., the father of Lord Broughton. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple on the 23rd January, 1801. Early in the year 1806 he was appointed to the office of solicitor to the Customs, and in the year 1812 he was removed to a similar situation in the Treasury. On the 28th June, 1817, he was appointed under secretary of state for the Home Department, and he held that office for ten years. In July, 1827, he resigned in consequence of failing health, and was assigned a pension of 1000*l.*; having on the 23rd of May in the previous year been appointed keeper of his Majesty's state papers, on the death of John Bruce, esq. He was sworn a privy councillor on the 28th June, 1828. The discovery among the unarranged documents of the State Paper Office, in 1825, of the long-lost theological work of the poet Milton, gave rise to the appointment of a Commission to select for publication such portion of the treasures deposited there as might be considered important to historical literature. Mr. Hobhouse was appointed one of these commissioners. The result of part of their labours has been published under the title of "State Papers, Henry VIII.," in 11 volumes, 4to., the last portion of which was issued in 1852. From Mr. Hobhouse's position as keeper of State Papers, and from his intimate knowledge, both practically and theoretically, of the earlier state papers, he was unanimously requested by his fellow commissioners to superintend the editing of that work, and he took extraordinary pains and care to give to the world the most accurate text of the documents committed to his charge. Mr. Hobhouse was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Somersetshire, and resigned that office in 1845. He married, April 7, 1806, Harriett, sixth daughter of John Turton, esq., of Sugnall Hall, co. Stafford, by whom he has left issue.

13. At the Mauritius, on his way to England for the recovery of his health, aged 64, Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, bart. (1796) late of Calcutta, formerly registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1844. Sir Thomas Turton was three times married, and has left issue.

14. At Dedham, Essex, aged 42, the Hon. Georgina Isabella, wife of William Penrose, esq., of Lahane, co. Cork, second daughter of the late Gen. Lord Keane, G.C.B.

— At Cheltenham, in his 86th year, Adm. John Mackellar. This gallant veteran was descended from an old and distinguished family in Argyleshire, who were the lairds of Maine and Dale. He was the eldest son of Gen. Mackellar, who was employed as chief engineer under Gen. Wolfe in North America, and died when holding the like command in Minorca, in 1779. In 1781 he was wounded in the leg, during an action with a French squadron under M. de Suffrein, in Port Praya Bay. In February, 1798, Capt. Mackellar was appointed to the *Minerva* frigate, in which he distinguished himself in the destruction of the locks and sluice-gates of the Bruges Canal; but whilst on shore was taken prisoner, together with Major-Gen. Coote, the military commander-in-chief. He regained his liberty in the following December. He subsequently was employed on the East India station, where

his services elicited the high approbation and thanks of the Bombay Government; after having been employed in the blockade of Goa, he returned to England in 1802. In May, 1804, he was appointed agent for prisoners of war and transports, and Governor of the Naval Hospital at Halifax in Nova Scotia, where he remained about six years. Besides these operations, Adm. Mackellar had seen much active service, and was in the receipt of a good-service pension.

15. In Bloomsbury Square, aged 80, Arthur Aikin, esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., corresponding member of the Academy of Dijon, &c., &c. Mr. Aikin was the eldest son of John Aikin, esq., M.D., a well-known literary character of a former generation, and was brother to Miss Lucy Aikin the historical writer, and nephew to Mrs. Barbauld. Mr. Aikin was educated at the free school of his native town, Warrington, and at Mr. Barbauld's school. In 1796 he settled in London, where his quiet unambitious life was subsequently devoted to the labours of scientific literature, as an author and lecturer; and, in conjunction with his brother Charles, he published many works on Natural History and Chemistry. In 1817, on the death of Charles Taylor, M.D., Mr. Aikin was elected secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and he remained for twenty-three years resident at their house in John Street, Adelphi. He contributed several papers to the Society's Transactions, and on his retirement in 1840 was appointed chairman of the Committee of Chemistry. He was also for thirty-six years a fellow of the Linnæan Society, but his only contribution to its Transactions was, in 1817, a list of Indian Woods collected by Dr. Wallich.

— At Dublin, aged 72, Commander Richard Bluett, R.N. In 1799 he assisted at the capture of the Spanish frigate *El Thetis*, laden with specie, from which his prize-money amounted to 800*l*.

— In Upper Southwick-street, aged 67, Colonel James Payler, late of 10th Foot. He entered the army in 1803; served in Sicily in 1806–7; the campaign of 1808–9 under Sir John Moore; and subsequently in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, including the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, for which he received the war medal with four clasps.

16. At her villa, at Richmond, aged 91, the Lady Elizabeth Ashburnham, second child of John, second Earl of Ashburnham.

16. At Pridcaux-place, Cornwall, in his 43rd year, John Davies Gilbert, esq., of Trelissick, co. Cornwall, and of Eastbourne, Sussex. This gentleman was the only son of Davies Gilbert, esq., President of the Royal Society, by Mary-Anne, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, esq., of Eastbourne, from whose family he inherited large estates in the county of Sussex. Though a Cornishman by birth, his early years were principally spent at Eastbourne, but he always retained a passionate attachment to the home of his ancestors, and a thorough devotion to Cornish interests. From his youth he appears to have looked forward to a permanent abode in this county; and, on succeeding to his patrimony, he purchased the beautiful demesne on which he passed his declining years.

— Aged 83, the Rev. Richard Massie, rector of Eccleston, Cheshire; descended from one of the oldest families in the county. He married in 1796 Hester Lee, eldest daughter of Col. Townshend, of Chester, and sister to the late Edw. Townshend, esq., of Wincham, and had the patriarchal number of twenty-two children, of whom eighteen arrived at mature age.

17. Aged 52, Thomas Cave Brown Cave, esq., of Repton Lodge, third son of the late Sir William Cave Brown Cave, bart.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 63, John Kinnersley Hooper, esq., alderman of the city of London for the ward of Queenhithe, president of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and deputy chairman of the Monarch Life Assurance Office. He was elected alderman of Queenhithe ward in 1840; served the office of sheriff in 1842, and was elected lord mayor in 1847. His mayoralty was signalised by the great chartist meeting on the 10th of April; when his lordship's conduct was marked by much sense and decision.

18. At his residence, Elmfield House, Exeter, General Gage John Hall, colonel of the 70th Regiment. This officer served under the Duke of York in Flanders, in 1793; also at Isle Dieu and Ferrol, and in the Irish Rebellion on the staff with Sir James Duff. In 1805, when major and lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Regiment, forming part of a force destined for Hanover, he with Colonel De Bernière, 11 officers, and 300 men of that corps, was shipwrecked on the coast between Boulogne and Calais. The transport being thrown high on the shore, all were made prisoners, and he was de-

tained until liberated by the allied forces entering France, in 1814. In 1816 he was appointed to the staff at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1817 he was removed to command the forces at the Mauritius, where the temporary charge of that government fell to his lot. He was recalled in 1819; and in 1823, when the 99th regiment was raised, the Duke of York appointed him colonel, and sent that corps to the Mauritius. He was removed in 1832 to the command of the 70th Regiment.

19. At Memel, Capt. John Foote, R.N., commanding H.M. steam-frigate *Conflict*. After much active service, during which he commanded the *Rosamond* steam-sloop, on the Cape station, he was appointed to the *Conflict* for service in the Baltic. Having captured several Russian vessels in the Baltic, off Riga, Capt. Foote visited Memel on the 19th of April, on business connected with his prizes. He was accompanied by the surgeon, Mr. W. H. Sloggett, and five men. On their return their boat was swamped when crossing the bar of the river Haf, and the captain and four of the men were drowned.

— At Edinburgh, aged 81, Robert Jameson, esq., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and Keeper of the University Museum. Professor Jameson was born at Leith, in 1773. He studied medicine in his youth, but abandoned all intentions of pursuing the practice of that profession very early, the attractions of the natural history sciences having more charms for him. The professional studies through which he had gone proved, however, highly useful to him during his after-teachings, and enabled him to appreciate duly the physiological as well as the systematic elements of natural history. So early as 1798 he published his "Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands." To perfect himself in his favourite pursuits he proceeded to Friburg, in Saxony, and became a disciple of the celebrated Werner, of whose peculiar doctrines he was for some time one of the ablest advocates, and in grateful commemoration of whose merits he founded the Wernerian Society, a body that has rendered memorable services to natural history. In 1804, on the death of Dr. Walker, Mr. Jameson was appointed his successor in the Edinburgh chair of Natural History. From that time forward he exercised a great influence through the medium of his numerous pupils, many of whom became highly eminent. Quick to perceive true merit, and ever watchful of indications of scientific ability, he never lost sight of any student who manifested a love for natural history in any of its branches. During his instructive walks and excursions to explore the geological phenomena of the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, he laid the foundations for affectionate friendship with his juniors. These rambles were among the chief attractions of his course, and, as long as his strength permitted him to conduct them, he had a large body of admiring disciples. In 1808, Jameson first published his "System of Mineralogy, comprehending Oryctognosy, Geognosy, Mineralogical Chemistry, Mineralogical Geography, and Œconomical Mineralogy." In 1819, in connection with Sir David Brewster, he commenced the publication of "The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal." At the end of the tenth volume, Jameson became the sole editor; and he conducted it to the day of his death with great ability. His German studies had made him acquainted with the scientific men of the Continent, and thus his journal had universal acceptation. Professor Jameson was the author of other works on mineralogy and geology, and numerous papers written by him will be found in the "Wernerian Transactions" and in "Nicholson's Journal." All the specimens within the walls of the present museum, and many thousands besides, have been arranged and placed by his own hands. There are in the rooms or in the stores 40,000 specimens of rocks and minerals, geographically arranged; 10,000 specimens of fossils; 800 specimens of crania and skeletons; 8000 birds; 900 fishes and reptiles; 900 invertebrate animals; the collection of insects, very large, consisting of many thousand specimens; 300 specimens of recent shells. The collection of drawings, casts, models, geological and geographical maps, and of instruments used in the survey of countries, is very valuable. Professor Jameson was unmarried.

21. At Ryde, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Charles Broun, of Amwell Bury Herts.

— At Southampton, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of John Weir, esq., Director-Gen. of the Army Medical Board.

22. At Torquay, aged 89, Thomas Wyatt, esq., of Horsted Keynes, and Brighton, Sussex, and late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

24. Aged 38, Thomas Plumer Halsey, esq., of Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, one of the members of Parliament of that county. Mr. Halsey was the son of

Joseph Thompson Whately, esq., who assumed the name of Halsey in 1804, on his marriage with the heiress of the Halseys, of Great Gaddesden, and who was the brother of the Archbishop of Dublin. He was first elected to Parliament for the county of Hertford, without opposition, in 1846, and was rechosen in 1847 and 1852. Mr. Halsey married, in 1839, Frederica, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Johnston. Mr. Halsey was one of those whose lives were lost in the *Ercolano* steamer, in consequence of her collision with the *Sicilia*, off Villa Franca, on her way from Genoa to Marseilles. His fate was shared by his wife and an infant son, Ethelbert Arthur Sackville, with their two maids.—[See Chronicle, p. 68.]

„ 24. By the same catastrophe perished, aged 61, George Nicholson, esq., of Highgate.

— James, eldest son of James Poole, esq., of Sherborne, Dorset.

— Aged 26, Charlotte Mary Owen, wife of Edward Lewis Knight, esq., late of H.M. 20th Regt.; also, their two children, Edward John Allanson, aged 26 months, and Robert Wynn, aged 8 months.

— At Audnam, Staffordshire, aged 65, Michael Grazebrook, esq., a deputy-lieut. of Worcestershire, and a magistrate for the counties of Stafford, Worcester, and Salop.

25. At Glin Castle, near Limerick, after a few hours' illness, of cholera, John Fraunceis Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin, lieut.-col. of the county of Limerick Militia, a deputy-lieut. and magistrate of the same county; sheriff of the county of Limerick, in 1830.

— At St. Leonard's, Emily, wife of J. Grant, esq., jun., of Glenmoriston, and daughter of J. Morrison, esq.

— In Albany-street, Regent's Park, aged 71, Margaret, widow of James Pattison, esq., formerly a director of the East India Company.

26. At Brandenburg Lodge, Fulham-road, Elizabeth Lady Ogilby, widow of Lieut.-Col. Sir David Ogilby, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

— At Madeira, aged 21, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Webb Follett.

— At Highbury-terrace, Islington, aged 69, Edward Wigan, esq., an extensive hop merchant.

— At Nice, William Johnson Campbell, esq., third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar.

— At Edinburgh, aged 75, Henry Thomas Cockburn, esq., one of the Lords of the Court of Session, and a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary. He was the son of Archibald Cockburn, esq., a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1800; and was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in November, 1830, at the same time that the late Lord Jeffrey was made Attorney. In 1834 he was placed on the bench as one of the permanent lords ordinary of the Court of Session; and in 1837 he received the additional appointment of a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary. A Scotch writer thus sketches the judicial character of Lord Cockburn:—"The last, or nearly the last, survivor of that brilliant group of Whig barristers who so signally adorned the legal profession and the political history of Scotland—the sharer of the friendship, the principles, and the labours of Horner, Jeffrey, Moncreiff, Murray, and Fullerton—he was, from early youth, in spite of family connections and opposing influences, the ardent, unflinching, yet temperate and judicious friend of civil and religious liberty, and of those liberal principles of which he lived to see the triumph and hear the universal recognition. In the earlier period of the struggle none could escape hostility; but for many long years he had surrounded himself with friends of all parties, and of him it may be said, as of Professor Wilson, that every political difference had long been forgotten in generous admiration and regard. As a pleader, especially in criminal causes or jury trials, we shall never again see the equal of Mr. Cockburn. Jeffrey alone, and that only on some occasions, approached him. His sagacity, his brevity, his marvellous power of expression—so homely, yet so truly and touchingly eloquent, his mingled pathos and humour, his winning Scottish manner, his masterly analysis of evidence, and the intense earnestness, not the less effective that it was visibly chastened and restrained, with which he identified himself with his client, made his appeals to Scottish juries always powerful, and frequently resistless. As a judge, he was distinguished by his skilful detection of falsehood in principle or in evidence, by breadth and distinctiveness of view, not unfrequently receiving the confirmation of the House of Lords on appeal, by his graceful and luminous exposition, by purity and impartiality of character, and by uniform affability and courtesy of demeanour." In private life his lordship was very highly respected. Lord Cockburn wrote the life of his friend Lord Jeffrey, which (with a selection of

Lord Jeffrey's correspondence) was published in 1852.

26. In Upper Albany-street, Regent's Park, aged 71, Gabriele Rossetti, late Prof. of Italian at King's College, London.

— At Lower Stakesby, near Whitby, after a few hours' illness, aged 70, Jane, only daughter of the late Abel Chapman, esq., of Whitby, banker.

27. At Edinburgh, Anne Mary, widow of Col. Dugald Campbell, R.A.

— At Bedford-square, aged 81, George Frere, esq., late of Lincoln's-inn, and of Twyford House, Bishop Stortford.

— At Cradley, Herefordshire, aged 62, the Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmoore, Dean of St. Asaph, Chancellor of the same diocese, a Prebendary of Hereford, and Rector of Cradley, of Bromyard second portion, and of Dârowen. He was the eldest son of the Right Rev. John Luxmoore, D.D., successively Bishop of Hereford and St. Asaph. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was collated by his father the Bishop to the sinecure portion of Bromyard, in 1815, to the rectory of Cradley, in 1816, and to the sinecure rectory of Dârowen, county Montgomery, in 1819. He became a Canon of Hereford in 1815, and Dean of St. Asaph in 1826. The Dean married Katharine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, who died November 20, 1830, in her 32nd year.

— In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 82, Lieut.-Col. George Nelthorpe, of the West Norfolk Militia.

28. At Dublin, aged 68, retired Rear-Adm. Archibald Tisdall.

— In Upper Gower-street, in his 68th year, Nathaniel Wallich, M.D., F.R.As.S., and a Vice-President of the Linnæan Society. Dr. Wallich, who was by birth a Dane, entered the medical service of his country, and was attached as surgeon to the Danish East Indian settlement of Serampore. When that place was taken by the English, such of the Danish officers as desired were permitted to enter the service of the East India Company, an advantage of which Dr. Wallich availed himself. His extensive acquaintance with the botany of the East Indies soon attracted the attention of the Indian Government, especially at a time when very few of the Company's servants had any knowledge of the subject. Upon Dr. Hamilton's resigning charge of the important botanical garden at Calcutta, in 1815, Dr. Wallich was appointed superintendent, and from that time forward his activity in collecting plants from all parts of our Indian empire, in describing them, causing them to be drawn, and in dispatching fine specimens of them to his adopted country, was unexampled. In 1820, in conjunction with Dr. Carey, he commenced the publication of Roxburgh's "Flora Indica," which was greatly augmented by his own discoveries. His "Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis," was the result of the large materials accumulated during the author's official examination of that province in 1820. In 1825 he was deputed by the Government to inspect the timber forests of Western Hindostan. In 1826 and 1827 he was in Ava and the newly-acquired Burmese territory. In 1828, the state of his health, which had become greatly impaired, rendered his return to Europe unavoidable. He brought home with him visible proofs of his never-tiring zeal in the pursuit of science. Eight thousand species of plants collected by himself, together with an incredible number of duplicates, safely arrived in London, and were speedily, at his recommendation, dispersed through the public and private herbaria of Europe and America. The East India Company sanctioned this great operation, with a noble spirit defraying the whole cost in a manner most honourable to themselves. At the same time that the laborious work of distribution was going on, Dr. Wallich's *magnum opus*, the "Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores" was passing through the press, and formed three folio volumes, each containing 100 coloured plates. Shortly afterwards Dr. Wallich returned to his official duties in India, when he was appointed to the chief direction of a scientific party directed to explore the newly-acquired province of Assam, especially with a view to determine the nature of the tea cultivation that had been ascertained to exist there. In 1847 the state of his health finally compelled him to return to Europe. Dr. Wallich was not only an enthusiastic botanist and a learned man, but a charming companion, and a warm and steady friend.

29. At Hombourg, Frankfort, aged 71, Robert Foster Grant Dalton, esq., of Ingoldisthorpe Hall, Norfolk, and of Shanks House, Somerset; also on May 3, suddenly, at Ghent, aged 41, on hearing of the death of his father, John George Foster Grant Dalton, esq., second son of the above.

— At Southampton, aged 74, Major John Thornton, late of Kensington.

— At his town residence, in Old Burlington-street, in his 86th year, the Most Noble Henry William Paget, Marquess of

Anglesey (1815), second Earl of Uxbridge (1784), tenth Baron Paget of Beaudesert, county Stafford (by writ 1550), the fourth baronet (of the kingdom of Ireland, 1730), Knight of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Knight of the orders of the Guelphs of Hanover, Maria Theresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, and William of the Netherlands, a Privy Councillor, a Field Marshal of Her Majesty's forces, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, a member of the Board of General Officers, Captain of Cowes Castle, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Anglesey, Vice-Admiral of the coast of North Wales and the county of Carmarthen, Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales, Constable of the castle of Carnarvon, Ranger of Snowdon Forest, &c., &c. This distinguished officer was born on the 17th of May, 1768, the eldest son of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnoise. The gallant nobleman received his education at Westminster and Christchurch. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war in 1790, Lord Paget, with the impetuosity which distinguished his subsequent career, raised among his father's tenantry the 80th Regiment of Foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers, which have since distinguished themselves in many a hard-fought field, from the Pyramids to the Sutlej. When completed to 600 men, Lord Paget was presented with the lieutenant-colonelcy, and on 400 more being added, his lordship was offered the colonelcy, which he declined, on the ground of his not having then been on foreign service. Very shortly after, Lord Paget, with his regiment, embarked for Guernsey, and from thence, in 1794, he joined his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in Flanders; and in the alternate checks and triumphs of that campaign commenced his military career. In the disastrous repulse of Turcoing he first earned a name for dashing bravery. From the date of that important check the English troops lost ground daily, retired rapidly upon Bois-le-Duc, and from thence across the Meuse. During this memorable retreat, which was effected in the midst of an intense frost, and in want of almost every necessary, Lord Paget, at the head of his gallant 80th, acquired additional laurels; and, although at that time only 26 years of age, he, during the temporary absence of Lord Cathcart, had the distinction of replacing that officer at the head of the brigade. It must not be omitted, that in this campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley (who was two years Anglesey's junior) gained his first laurels and obtained the command of a brigade. On the 15th of June, 1794, his lordship was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 16th Light Dragoons; on the 3rd of May, 1796, he obtained the rank of colonel; and on the 6th of April, 1797, he was removed from the lieut.-colonelcy of the 80th to the active command of the 7th Light Dragoons. Lord Anglesey was born a cavalry officer, and while in this command reorganised the whole cavalry service of the British army, and made it the first in Europe. Lord Paget was member for the Carnarvon district of boroughs in the Parliament of 1790–6. At the close of 1799 he again prepared to accompany the Duke of York in the expedition to Holland. In the general attack made on the 2nd of Oct. 1799, Lord Paget was attached to the division under the command of the Russian General de Herman, posted on the Sand Hills, where his brilliant cavalry manœuvres contributed materially to the victory that day obtained by British troops under circumstances of the most discouraging nature. Late in the evening the enemy's cavalry, having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British Horse Artillery, were charged by Lord Paget's brigade and driven back with considerable loss, nearly to Egmont-op-Zee. In the final retreat his lordship's arduous services were recognised by his being honoured with the difficult and dangerous duty of protecting the rear. While engaged in this duty, some pieces of our cannon having been captured in a skirmish, his lordship, with one squadron, made a desperate attack upon the force of General Simon, amounting to seven squadrons, utterly routed them, and recaptured the British and five of the enemy's cannon, sustaining a merely nominal loss. In 1795, Lord Paget married Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, by whom he had eight children. From this lady he was divorced in 1810; and her ladyship was remarried to the Duke of Argyll. He was promoted to major-general, April 29, 1802; and to lieut.-general, April 25, 1808. In 1808, Lord Paget was ordered into Spain with two brigades of cavalry, to strengthen the corps of the army under Sir David Baird, who was marching through Gallicia for the purpose of effecting a junction with the main body advancing upon Salamanca, under Sir John Moore. Lord Paget dis-

embarked his force at Corunna, and arrived at Zamora, after a long and laborious march, and brought up to the assistance of Sir John an active and well-equipped body of cavalry. In the retreat his cavalry brigade brought up the rear, when his lordship's somewhat imprudent ardour frequently exposed him to imminent danger. Skirmishes, of course, were of more than daily occurrence; but by the masterly disposition of his lordship, and the consummate discipline and alacrity he had infused into his brigades, the British troops were enabled to continue their retreat with trifling loss. At the commencement of the retreat his lordship put himself at the head of 400 of his men at Sahagun, and resolutely attacked a body of 900 French. He completely routed them, killing and taking prisoners near 250. Soon after he attacked a body of French cavalry at Mayorga, and defeated them, making 100 prisoners, with 50 of their horses, and nearly as many were left dead on the field. A third enterprise, at Benevente, amidst the worst circumstances of the retreat, was still more gallant and successful. The army had left the town, when the French cavalry crossed the ford. Lord Paget charged them with the 10th Hussars, and drove them precipitately back. On the other side they formed again, and threatened a second attempt; but were again repulsed, and the commander of the Imperial Guard, General Lefebvre Desnouettes, was taken prisoner. To this brave repulse of the advanced guard of the French, the safe arrival of the English at Corunna may in a great measure be ascribed. The battle of Corunna took place in a few days, and gave Lord Paget another opportunity of distinguishing himself. Being in command of the reserve, he led it to the support of the retiring right wing, and charged with such vigour, that he repulsed the French, and pressing on dispersed everything before him, till the enemy, perceiving their left wing in danger, drew it entirely back. This bold action decided the fate of the day. Lord Paget received a medal for his conduct in the action at Sahagun; and a magnificent groupe in silver was presented to him by the officers of the Hussar brigade, for his conduct during the campaign. In the autumn of 1809, Lord Paget returned to England, and took no part in the subsequent Peninsular campaigns, nor did he serve again until Waterloo. In 1810 he was divorced from Lady Paget, and then married Lady Cowley, the daughter of the Earl of Cadogan, who had been divorced from Lord Cowley in the same year. From 1806 to 1812 Lord Paget sat in the House of Commons for Milbourn Port; when the death of his father removed him to the House of Peers. In the spring of 1815, he commanded the troops assembled in London to quell the Corn Bill riots; and immediately after, when all Europe was thunderstruck by Napoleon's sudden return from Elba, the command of the large cavalry force attached to the Anglo-Belgian army was given to the Earl of Uxbridge. At the great battle of Waterloo, the Earl of Uxbridge gained immortal renown. His stirring activity, his noble horsemanship, and gallant bearing had put life and mettle into his regiments. Twice he had led them into brilliant charges, when three heavy masses of the enemy's infantry advanced, supported by artillery, and a numerous body of the terrible Cuirassiers, a body believed invincible. This formidable force drove in the Belgians, leaving the Highland brigade to receive the shock. At this critical moment Lord Uxbridge galloped up to the second heavy brigade, under the command of Sir William Ponsonby, and the three regiments were wheeled up in gallant style, presenting a front of about 1300 men. As the Earl rode down the line, he was received by a general shout and cheer from the brigade. Then, placing himself at their head, they made the most rapid and destructive charge ever witnessed. The division they attacked consisted of upwards of 9000 men under Count d'Erlon. Of these, 3000 were made prisoners, and the rest killed; with the exception of a few hundred men, who formed themselves under cover of the Cuirassiers. After this his lordship bravely led the cavalry in several other brilliant attacks, cutting in pieces whole battalions of the old French Guard, into whose masses they penetrated. After performing prodigies of valour, and passing unharmed through the fiercest struggles of the day, the Earl received a wound in the knee, by almost the last shot that was fired. At first the wound was not considered material; but upon surgical examination it was found necessary to amputate the leg. For this purpose his lordship was conveyed to Waterloo. The operation was successfully performed; and the amputated limb was buried in the garden of the house, and the spot is marked by a monument and weeping willow. Five days after the battle his lordship was raised to a marquisate of the United Kingdom by the title of Marquess of Anglesey. In about two months the

noble Marquess was able to leave his retreat in Waterloo and return to England, where he was received with the distinction his gallantry so well merited. For his services at Waterloo the Marquess of Anglesey was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in 1815; also by the Emperor of Austria a commander of the Order of Maria Theresa, and by the Emperor of Russia a Knight of the Order of St. George, of the second class. In 1816 he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1818 elected a Knight of the Garter. He attained the full rank of general on the 12th of August, 1819. The Marquess enjoyed some of the popular odium during the period of Queen Caroline's trial, in 1820, on account of the support which he gave to the bill of pains and penalties; and on one occasion he was surrounded by the populace, who insisted on his shouting "The Queen for ever!" After much reluctance, he at length cried out—"The Queen! the Queen! and may all your wives be like her!" At the coronation of George the Fourth, in 1821, the Marquess sustained the office of Lord High Steward of England; and the grace and dignity with which he accompanied the champion during the ceremony of the challenge in Westminster Hall, were the subject of universal admiration. In 1826 he received the appointment of Captain of Cowes Castle. On the 30th of April, 1827, when the Duke of Wellington ceased to be Master-General of the Ordnance, the Marquess of Anglesey succeeded him, and on that occasion he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and took a seat in the Cabinet. In March the following year he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His vice-regal rule was popular; but those events occurred during his short term of office, which hastened the great measure of Catholic Emancipation. He was recalled, and succeeded by the Duke of Northumberland; but was reappointed by the Grey Administration in 1830. Although he never lost his personal popularity with the Irish people, his rule was a period of immense agitation, disturbance, and intrigue; for it was the period of Mr. O'Connell's greatest power and activity. Of this dangerous and discreditable period of Irish history the details have never been fully brought to light; and are now happily little worth inquiring into. Lord Anglesey again became Master-General of the Ordnance, on the formation of Lord John Russell's administration in 1846; and he held that office till Lord Derby came into power, in March, 1852. After commanding the 7th Light Dragoons for more than 40 years, he was removed to the command of the Royal Horse Guards in 1842. In 1846 he was advanced to the rank of field-marshal, and at his death he was the only field-marshal in the British army, with the exception of her Majesty's consort and uncle. In 1849 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford, having been previously for many years Lord Lieutenant of the county of Anglesey, in both which districts he possessed large estates. "All have thought and felt alike about the merits of Lord Anglesey. In every journal, in every society, the same sentiment has prevailed. It was the peculiarity indeed of his frank and noble nature to make itself understood, and to impress all who had intercourse with him, however slight, with a lively sense of his qualities. It might almost be said that his character could be read off at sight, the express image of chivalry as he was. His bearing bespoke the man, so gallant, so high, so courteous. Seldom have bravery, gentleness, and generosity been combined in such noble proportions. In his character there was not a fold, it was all open as day. His politics were thoroughly Liberal, and with more far-sighted and sound statesmanship in them than the world has, perhaps, given him credit for. There is not within the last 40 years a single important measure of reform in Church and State of which Lord Anglesey was not a strenuous, a steady, and an early advocate. * * * Lord Anglesey's administration of the Ordnance Department was remarkable for its scrupulous justice, and attention to all soldierly interests and claims; other influences than those of duty had not the slightest weight with him. * * * While at the Ordnance Office he rendered the service of putting the coast defences in a proper state of preparation. On one of his visits of inspection to Portsmouth he was accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and most interesting was the spectacle of the two veterans, old companions in arms, tottering along together, arm-in-arm, each fancying he was the prop of the other, and supporting the unsteady step. The same spectacle was witnessed during the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and the Duke and Marquess were constant companions in the House of Peers. The older was, however, by far the younger, notwithstanding the loss of his leg. What Lord Anglesey was to the last in appear-

ance will dwell in the recollection of thousands. He seemed to have left age behind him, and, for a quarter of a century after he had turned threescore, there was the same upright buoyant carriage and youthfully cheerful mien. Yet his sufferings from a nervous disease were of the most cruel nature, but they never affected either his system or his spirits. * * * After the battle of Waterloo a pension of £1200 a-year was voted to him for the loss of his leg, but he would not accept the grant. He did not like the idea of turning blood to gold. All through life, and to his last breath, duty was with him, as with his great comrade in arms the Duke, the ruling sentiment; indeed, in Lord Anglesey's dying hours, when his mind wandered occasionally for a few instants, the inquiry was, what brigade was on duty, and upon the answer that it was not his own, he seemed relieved that he was not neglecting his turn of duty. His death was serene, more than resigned, cheerful. He was surrounded by numerous loving relatives, and cheered them with pleasant words almost with his dying breath; and so parted this brave and honest spirit."—(*Examiner.*) By his first wife, the Marquess of Anglesey had issue two sons and six daughters. By his second wife, who died on the 8th of July, 1853, the Marquess had further issue six sons and four daughters. The body of the Marquess was deposited in the family vault in Lichfield Cathedral.—[See CHRONICLE, p. 76.]

29. At Bute House, Petersham, aged 79, the Most Hon. Caroline, Marchioness Dowager of Queensberry; third daughter and coheiress of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., by Elizabeth, daughter of George, Duke of Montagu; married in 1803 to Charles Douglas, esq., afterwards fifth Marquess of Queensberry, K.T., who died in 1837.

— At Cheltenham, aged 79, Hannah, relict of the Very Rev. Ussher Lee, Dean of Waterford.

— At Dundalk, aged 83, the Rev. Elias Thackeray, for more than half a century vicar of that town, and 31 years rector of Louth. This gentleman was a brother of the late Dr. Thackeray, of Cambridge, and being educated at Eton, became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He studied for holy orders; but a regiment of Fencible Dragoons being raised in Cambridge, he accepted a troop, and proceeded early in 1797 with the regiment to Ireland, where, during the insurrection in that and the subsequent years, he saw some service, and was the officer who conveyed Wolfe Tone as a prisoner to Dublin. After attaining the rank of major, Mr. Thackeray resumed his intention of entering the church. He was nominated to the living of Dundalk by Lord Hardwicke, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and, after having been for some time the incumbent of Limavady and Ardee, was promoted by the lord primate to the living of Louth. He took great part in remodelling and reorganising the Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland; and was in every respect a truly Christian philanthropist. His piety was as unostentatious as it was sincere; his delight lay in acts of kindness and benevolence; and, without the sacrifice of a single principle of his own, he won the respect of those who most differed from him. Dr. Thackeray married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Robert Hill, bart., M.P. for Londonderry; but has left no issue.

30. At York-place, Portman-square, aged 80, Ann, relict of Col. Dacre, 3rd West York Militia.

— At Exmouth, aged 70, Ellen, widow of Lieut.-Col. Raban, of Beauchamp Lodge, near Taunton.

— At Easingwold, Yorkshire, his native place, aged 70, Dr. Newton, a well-known Methodist preacher. His funeral was attended by several of the most eminent ministers of the Wesleyan connection.

— At his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, aged 82, James Montgomery, esq., the poet. James Montgomery was born November 4, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire. His father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving his son at Fulneck, in Yorkshire, to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only 12 years old, the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems. His first occupation was as an assistant in a general shop. From this he went to London, where he was employed by a bookseller. After eight months, however, he returned to Yorkshire, and in 1782 he gained a post in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had set up a newspaper called the *Sheffield Register*. On this paper Montgomery worked *con amore*, and when his master had to fly from England to avoid imprisonment for printing libellous articles, the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to the *Sheffield Iris*. In the columns of this print he advocated political and religious freedom, and, like his prede-

cessor, he incurred the censure of the Attorney-General, by whom he was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned; in the first instance, in 1795, for three months, for reprinting a song commemorating "The Fall of the Bastile;" in the second case, for six months, in 1796, for an account he gave of a riot in Sheffield. He contributed to magazines, and, despite adverse criticism in the "Edinburgh Review," established his right to rank as a poet. In 1797 he published "Prison Amusements;" in 1805, "The Ocean;" in 1806, "The Wanderer in Switzerland;" in 1809, "The West Indies;" and in 1812, "The World before the Flood." By these works he obtained the chief reputation he has since enjoyed. In 1819 appeared "Greenland," a poem in five cantos; and in 1828, "The Pelican Island, and other Poems." In 1851, the whole of his works were issued in one volume, 8vo., and of which two editions are in circulation; and in 1853, "Original Hymns, for Public, Private, and Social Devotion." "His larger poems," says a critic in the *Athenæum*, "though belonging to that dispensation under which sonority of cadence and pomp of words were more cultivated than thought or fancy, may be returned to, even in these days, by all large-minded readers of verse, because of a certain harmony in their numbers, an elevation of tone and sentiment, and a feeling for the picturesque in description. His lyrics and minor verses are of higher merit. Without reaching the freshness and originality of Wordsworth's short poems, they are far in advance on 'The Poplar Field,' and 'The Rose,' and 'The Morning Dream,' and the Olney Hymns of Cowper, which, in their day, were so much admired and so largely cited. 'Moonlight in York Castle,' 'The Grave,' the verses to 'The Memory of Joseph Browne,' the 'Quaker martyr,' and 'The Common Lot' (to name only a few among many), have a feeling and a sincerity, consistent with sweetness of cadence and elevation (if not subtlety) of imagination. They are not canting; they are not cold; they are not weak; they have a faith and a truth in them beyond the conventions of any creed shaped by well-meaning human formality. Montgomery's prose, so far as we know it, was genial, kindly, and direct in the expression of purpose and judgment, but not vigorous." A few years back the Queen conferred upon Mr. Montgomery a pension of 150*l.* a year.

Lately. Aged 84, Richard de Beauvoir Benyon, esq., of Englefield House, county Berks, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of that county. This gentleman represented Wallingford during two Parliaments, from 1806 to 1812. In 1814, on succeeding to the estates of his uncle Powlett Wrighte, esq., he assumed the surnames of Powlett Wrighte; and in 1822, after the death of his distant relative, the Rev. Peter de Beauvoir, Rector of Davenham, Essex, from whom he inherited very large property, both in estates and in the funds, he assumed that gentleman's name. He was High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1816.

MAY.

1. At Cockenhatch, Royston, Louisa Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Sir William Henry Clinton and Lady Louisa Clinton.

— At Stonehouse, Capt. John Pengelly Parkin (1841). He was present as midshipman at Trafalgar, and was afterwards in the same ship at the blockade of Ferrol and Cherbourg, and at the defence of Cadiz.

— At Thames Ditton, aged 65, William Jope, esq., Recorder of Liskeard, and a bencher of Gray's Inn.

2. In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, aged 81, the Hon. Gertrude Brand.

3. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 75, the Right Hon. Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, Lord Colborne. His lordship was the second son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart., of Blagdon, co. Northumberland, by Sarah, daughter and sole heir of Benjamin Colborne, esq., in accordance with whose will Mr. Ridley assumed, in 1803, the name and arms of Colborne. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford; and entered at Gray's Inn, but was not called to the bar. He first took his seat in Parliament in 1804 for the borough of Appleby, and from that time, with a short interval, until the year 1837, was a member of the House of Commons, sitting for different boroughs. During the whole period of his political career he was closely united to the Whig party, and gave a zealous and undeviating support to all the chief liberal measures that were brought forward. In 1839, during the administration of Lord Melbourne, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Colborne, of West Harling, in the county of Norfolk. As regards Lord Colborne's public position, he was better known to the world as a warm and active promoter

and encourager of art, and more particularly that of painting; and he has nobly carried out this object by bequeathing to the nation, for its gallery, of which he was a trustee, eight of his very valuable pictures. Lord Colborne was a director of the British Institution, and one of the members of the Fine Arts Commission, now sitting under the presidency of Prince Albert. He was a contributor to numerous charitable institutions, and not less distinguished by his private benevolence. In his private life he was generally beloved and respected, and indeed was characterised in a high degree by all those qualities which distinguish the cultivated English gentleman. Lord Colborne married, in 1808, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, by Charlotte, eldest daughter, and eventually sole heir, of Gen. Sir David Lindsay, bart., of Evelick, N.B. By this lady, who survives him, he has left issue.

4. At Wycliffe, Yorkshire, aged 85, the Ven. John Headlam, Archdeacon of Richmond, and Rector of Wycliffe; member of Lincoln College, Oxford; was presented to Wycliffe in 1793; appointed archdeacon of Richmond in 1826, and chancellor of Ripon in 1846; a magistrate, and many years chairman of the North Riding Sessions.

— At Edinburgh, aged 20, the Hon. George Stafford Fraser, third son of Lord Lovat.

— At Pisa, in his 74th year, Richard Butler Handcock, esq., formerly lieut.-col. in the 13th Light Infantry. He entered the army in 1798, and served under Sir Ralph Abercromby at the memorable landing in Egypt in 1801, when he was severely wounded. He was afterwards on active service in various parts of the world for upwards of 20 years; and his able defence of La Colle mill, an important post during the American war, is recorded as a brilliant exploit in the annals of the 13th Regt.

5. At Catton, near Norwich, Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry Charles Hobart, Canon of Hereford, and nephew of Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley Park, Norfolk.

— At Clifton, aged 67, Elizabeth Anne, relict of the Rev. Sir John Godfrey Thomas, of Bodiam, Sussex, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Vignoles, of Cornahir House, Westmeath.

6. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. William Skene, H.E.I.C.S.

7. In Arlington-street, Alexander Grant, esq., of Aberlour, Banffshire, a deputy-lieutenant of that county.

8. At Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, aged 79, John Weyland, esq.

— At Ury, co. Kincardine, in his 75th year, Robert Barclay Allardice, esq., of Ury and Allardice. Capt. Barclay was of very ancient descent, his family being said to be derived from the English Berkeleys, who were driven from this country at the Conquest. Capt. Barclay was the eldest son of Robert Barclay, esq., of Ury, M.P. for co. Kincardine, who died in 1797, by his second wife Sarah Anne Allardice, sole daughter and heir of James Allardice, of Allardice, co. Kincardine, by Anne, daughter of James Barclay, banker, of London. Capt. Barclay represented the county of Kincardine in three Parliaments. His most substantial title to fame consists in his labours as an agricultural improver; but, in fact, he is best remembered by his extraordinary feats of strength and endurance, and his attachment to athletic sports. His first match for 100 guineas was decided when he was only 15 years of age, by his walking six miles within an hour, fair toe and heel. Two years afterwards he walked 70 miles in 14 hours; and when 19, 90 miles in 21 hours. In December, 1799, he performed the journey from London to Birmingham, by Cambridge, a distance of 150 miles, in two days. He walked from London to Ury, 510 miles, in 10 successive days. For a few years after 1800, he appears to have resided principally at Ury, entering keenly into the sports of the field, and keeping a pack of hounds. In June, 1801, he walked from Ury to Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, a distance of 300 miles, in five oppressively hot days. His match for 5000 guineas to perform 90 miles in 21½ hours excited great attention. In a preliminary trial he accomplished 110 miles at a rate equal to 135 miles in 24 hours; and he gained the 5000 guinea match on the 10th of November, 1801, by an hour and eight minutes, without being excessively fatigued. It needs not to detail his victories as a swift runner, although these are not the least wonderful of his performances, but the feat, then unprecedented, of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, may be recorded. Believing that he could easily accomplish it, he did not go into regular training. Previous attempts had failed—the pedestrians giving in at the end of 15, 22, or 30 days, from overfatigue. Capt. Barclay commenced his task

at Newmarket on the 1st of June, at midnight, and finished it 42 days after, on the 12th of July, about three o'clock in the afternoon, amidst thousands of spectators. About 100,000*l.* depended on the match. On the death of his father in 1797 he entered upon a spirited and well-directed course of improvement of his estates, and having put them into proper order, his spirit of adventure led him into the army. In 1805 he was with Lord Cathcart's army in Hanover, and was afterwards promoted to a company, but the only actual service in which he subsequently engaged was in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, when he acted as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. the Marquis of Huntly. The Local Militia of Kincardineshire was afterwards commanded by him, and brought into an excellent state of discipline. In his declining years, Capt. Barclay's taste for agricultural pursuits revived; he devoted much time and money to the improvement of the breed of cattle and sheep, and the annual sale at Ury for many years drew together the most eminent agriculturists from all parts of the kingdom. After the death of his mother in 1833, Mr. Barclay Allardice took measures to claim the earldom of Airth. In the course of the investigation before the House of Lords, it seemed probable that Capt. Barclay was not only entitled to the earldom he claimed, but to the still earlier earldoms of Strathern and Monteith. The claim, however, was not followed up. Capt. Barclay married, in 1819, a lady named Mary Dalgarno, by whom he had issue an only child, a daughter.

9. At Richmond, Mary Cleeve Willmott, sister of the Rev. R. A. Willmott, St. Catherine's, Bear Wood.

— At Coghurst, Sussex, aged 63, Musgrave Brisco, esq., late M.P. for Hastings, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Sussex and York. After unsuccessfully contesting the borough of Hastings in 1835 and 1837, he obtained his election in 1844; and was re-elected in 1847 and 1852; and had resigned his seat in Parliament only a few days before his death.

— Off Sebastopol, William J. Johnstone, mate on board the *Queen*, third son of the Rev. C. Johnstone, Canon Residentiary of York.

— At Ledbury, aged 78, Augusta, relict of John Biddulph, esq.

10. In Pembroke-square, Kensington, aged 84, Mr. George Clint, formerly an Associate of the Royal Academy. Mr. Clint was born on the 12th of April, 1770, in Brownlow-street, Drury-lane. His father was a hair-dresser in one of the passages leading from Lombard-street, a business which he abandoned and went to sea. George Clint, after receiving a plain education at a Yorkshire school, was apprenticed to a fishmonger; but the early hours, loose habits, and disagreeable nature of this business, added to the brutality of his master, caused him to leave his service, when he found employment in an attorney's office; but being required to make a false affidavit in some business of the office, his right mind rejected the crime, and he instantly quitted his employment. He now became a house-painter, and married a humble but excellent woman, to whose good heart he owed his safety through a period of terrible privations. From these sufferings he was relieved by the exhibition of considerable talent as a miniature painter. In these works he united great manual excellence with that chaste delicate feeling for female beauty which characterised all his portraits of ladies. He was now fairly started in professional life, and took a painting-room in Leadenhall-street. About the same time he became acquainted with John Bell, who published the beautifully illustrated edition of the "British Poets," and by Mr. Edward Bell, his nephew, a mezzotint engraver, he was initiated into the mysteries of engraving. Clint's ready comprehension of art in every branch, the wants of his family, and his steady and determined application, caused him to try his hand successively at several art occupations, in all of which he acquired excellence and reputation. His first attempt in oil was a portrait of his wife; this was pronounced by them both as a most wonderful effort; but after the first burst of triumph was over, Clint felt that there were many deficiencies, and having heard of Sir William Beechey's liberality of feeling towards his professional brethren, he longed to have that artist's opinion upon the picture, but could not venture to face the great man; upon which his affectionate wife undertook to show the picture to Sir William. Arrived on foot, with a child on one arm, and her husband's picture under the other, Sir William Beechey received her in his kindest manner, ordered wine and refreshments up for her, complimented her on her zealous exertions, and the talent of her husband, requested that he would call on him immediately, ordered a coach for her to return in, and *paid* for it. To this fortunate interview Clint owed a long and most

friendly intercourse with that excellent artist, which terminated only at Beechey's death. He next added to his accomplishments water-colour portraits, and filled up his time by copying subjects from prints, principally from Morland and Teniers; the most lucrative of these were after Morland, and he painted pictures of "The Enraged Bull," and "The Horse Struck by Lightning," by the dozen. His introduction to Sir Thomas Lawrence arose from engraving a plate after a copy from a picture by Lawrence. This Lawrence saw, and was so much pleased with it, that he gave him the pictures of Gen. Stewart, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Lady Dundas, and several other persons of rank, to engrave. One of the most fortunate events of Mr. Clint's life was his being commissioned to engrave "The Kemble Family." This beautiful picture—containing portraits of John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Charles and Stephen Kemble, Blanchard, Wewitzer, Conway, Park (the oboe player), Miss Stephens (afterwards Countess of Essex), and other celebrities—had been painted by Harlowe for Mr. Tom Welsh, and had created an immense sensation at the Royal Academy. To Clint's practice both as a painter and engraver, the execution of this print is entirely attributable. No mezzotint engraver has ever given the *touch* of the painter so truly as Mr. Clint; and, although in exquisite finish, in delicate tones, and other subtleties of art present works may surpass the print of the Kemble family, yet for richness of colour, variety of texture, bold execution, nice adaptation of the chalk, line, and etching styles to enrich mezzotint—this print still stands alone. Its popularity was so great, that the plate was engraved *three times*. Clint's painting-room now became thronged with all the distinguished actors and actresses of the day, and with the supporters of the drama. The result of this popularity was a series of fine dramatic pictures, which are still highly popular, and may be seen in the windows of the print-shops in theatrical neighbourhoods, and which will convey to posterity a lively personal idea of the actors of his time—would that we had similar *tableaux vivants* of Shakspere, Burbidge, Allen, and other scenic worthies! The talent he displayed procured him the friendship of Lawrence, Beechey, Mulready, Stanfield, Roberts, Baily, Cooper, Witherington, and other members of the Royal Academy. But, in spite of all, Academy politics conspired to keep Mr. Clint for *sixteen* years in the rank of an Associate, until his popularity had passed over, with the stage itself upon which he raised his reputation as an artist. At last, finding the efforts of his friends useless, he determined to resign his rank as an Associate. For many years Mr. Clint had retired from his profession and lived upon some property he derived from a second marriage, added to that which he had realised from his practice as a painter and a mezzotint engraver.

10. In Bruton-street, Harriet, widow of the Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, uncle to the present Earl of Hardwicke.

— In Eaton-place, aged 81, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Haggitt, of Ditton, co. Cambridge, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Peyton, the first baronet of the creation of 1776.

11. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 83, Frederick John Chapman, esq., only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Chapman, R. Art., and for nearly 70 years in H.M. Ordnance Department.

— At Dublin, aged 53, the Hon. and Rev. William le Poer Trench, M.A., rector of Cloon, eldest son of the late Lord Archbishop of Tuam.

12. Charlotte, wife of Samuel Naylor, esq., of Coedfa, Denbighshire.

— At Dynes Hall, Essex, aged 95, Harriet, the widow of John Sperling, esq., and youngest daughter of the late Hon William Rochfort, of Clontarf, Ireland.

— At Eggesford, Devon, aged 67, Catherine, Countess of Portsmouth, widow of the late Earl of Portsmouth, and sister of Earl Fortescue.

— In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, aged 61, Jane Edwards, widow of Edward Vitruvius Lawes, esq., serjeant-at-law.

— At Bushey Grove, Herts, Lucy, relict of Lord Rendlesham, and wife of Stewart Marjoribanks, esq.

13. Aged 68, the Hon. Mary, widow of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, the 8th bart., second daughter of the second Lord Braybrooke.

— Drowned, in the Rhine, near Caub, on his passage to England, by falling overboard the *Mannheim* steamer, aged 37, Benjamin Rolls Stroud, esq., of Calcutta.

14. At the house of John Clementson, esq., in Abingdon-street, Westminster, in his 71st year, Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, bart. (1781 and 1796), of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire. He was born in 1783, the third but eldest surviving son of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, the first baronet of the creation of 1781 (a natural son of Sir

John, the fifth and last baronet of an earlier creation, in 1642), by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Wharton Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe, bart. When still a boy, on the 26th Sept., 1807, he succeeded to the baronetcy which had been conferred in 1796 on his maternal grandfather, with special remainder to him; and on the 8th May, 1815, he also succeeded his father in the baronetcy of 1781. In 1822 he received the royal licence to prefix the name of Amcotts to his own. On the succession of the Hon. Charles A. Pelham to the peerage as Lord Yarborough, in Dec., 1823, Sir William Ingilby was returned to Parliament for Lincolnshire, after a contest; and was rechosen without opposition in 1826, 1830, and 1831; and after the Reform Act he was elected for the Northern division of the same county, which is called the Parts of Lindsey. In 1835, however, he was defeated. Sir William Ingilby was twice married: first, in 1822, to Louisa, daughter of John Atkinson, esq., of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire; and secondly, in 1843, to Mary Anne, only child of John Clementson, esq., serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Turton, bart.; but having left no issue, both his baronetcies expire with him.

14. Herr J. Delius, of Bremen. Having ascended Mount Vesuvius with a party of his countrymen, he went too near the edge of the crater, and, the ground giving way under him, he fell into the abyss. His groans were heard from the bottom, but when some persons descended by means of ropes, he was dead.

— At Cokenhatch, Royston, aged 77, the Lady Louisa Dorothea Clinton, widow of Gen. Sir William H. Clinton, G.C.B.; daughter of John, first Earl of Sheffield.

— At Edinburgh, aged 76, John Farquharson, esq., of Haughton, Aberdeenshire.

— At Dublin, Ralph Arthur, eldest son of Sir John Dillon, bart., of Lismullen, county of Meath.

15. At Brighton, aged 71, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. Bagot was born at Daventry, on the 22nd of November, 1782, the third son of William, first Lord Bagot. He was educated at Rugby School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1804 he was elected to a fellowship of All Souls, which he retained until 1806, when he married Lady Harriet Villiers, youngest daughter of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey. He was presented by his brother to the livings of Leigh and Blithfield, and in 1807 became a Canon of Windsor. In 1817 he was appointed a Canon of Worcester. In 1829 he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford. On the appearance of the "Tracts for the Times," Dr. Bagot was forced into prominent notice. He was accused on the one side of favouring the so-called Romanisers, and on the other, he was regarded as a shield from the indignation of the public. The Bishop deemed it prudent to require that the publication of the "Tracts for the Times" should cease; which they accordingly did. So great, however, had the outcry become, that the Bishop's charge of 1842, in which he alluded to the circumstances, was considered as an apology for the writers. On the death of Dr. Law in 1845, Dr. Bagot was translated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. Perhaps the two most memorable incidents of his episcopate were the attack made upon him in the House of Commons, in 1852, by Mr. Horsman, for inducting Mr. Bennett into the living of Frome—a matter in which the law left him no choice or free-will—and the investigation into the charges brought in the last year against Archdeacon Denison. These matters gave the venerable prelate much anxiety, which operated severely on his shattered health. On the latter case, notwithstanding his great infirmity, Dr. Bagot brought to bear his clear understanding and theological knowledge; and his judgment has been adopted by his successor, Lord Auckland. The Bishop had been for some time suffering from disease of the heart, which eventually almost deprived him of the use of his hands. Amputation of one was advised by his lordship's medical attendants; but although the operation was avoided, and the use of the members was restored in a wonderful manner, the health of the sufferer gradually declined, and for some time past it had become evident that his recovery was not to be expected. By Lady Harriet, who survives him, the Bishop has left a numerous family.

— Aged 41, Sir Charles Wolseley, the eighth baronet (1628) of Wolseley, county Stafford. He was born at Wolseley Hall on the 27th of Oct., 1813, the third but eldest surviving son of the late Sir Charles Wolseley, the well-known politician, whom he succeeded on the 3rd of Oct., 1846. He married, in 1834, Mary Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the late Nicholas Selby, esq., of Biddleston, Northumberland, and has left issue.

16. At Mount Calverley-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Anthony St. John Baker, esq., many years Secretary of Legation and Consul-General in the United States.

— In Lowndes-street, aged 50, Edwd. Isaac Hobhouse, esq., half-brother of Lord Broughton, and eldest surviving son by the second marriage of the late Sir Benj. Hobhouse, bart., with Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Parry.

17. At the Convent, St. Peter's-street, Winchester, aged 81, the Lady Abbess Macdonald; abbess 40 years; the last survivor of the community, who were driven from Brussels by the French Revolution, in 1794.

— At Mallow Castle, aged 84, Louisa, widow of Lieut.-Gol. Jephson, of Mallow, and mother of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys.

— At Southampton, Eleanor, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Fitzgerald King, and cousin to the Earl of Kingston.

— In Guernsey, aged 78, Col. Joseph Dacre Lacy.

— At Sydney, N. S. Wales, the Right Rev. Dr. Davis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, and coadjutor of the archbishop of the diocese.

— In Chesterfield-street, May Fair, in her 87th year, the Right Hon. Barbarina Brand, Dowager Baroness Dacre. This lady was the third daughter of the gallant Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, knt. and bart., and was married, first to Valentine Henry Wilmot, esq., of Farnborough, and secondly, in 1819, to Thomas Brand, 21st Lord Dacre, who died without issue in 1851. Lady Dacre was a most accomplished and intellectual woman. In 1821 her poetical works were printed in two volumes octavo, under the title of "Dramas, Translations, and Occasional Poems. By Barbarina Lady Dacre." The dramas were four in number; one of them, "Ida," was produced at Drury Lane on the 22nd April, 1815, under the management of Sheridan, but it was not sufficiently successful to induce its repetition. Lady Dacre's book contains also several translations of the sonnets of Petrarch. In 1823, when Ugo Foscolo produced his Essays on Petrarch, he dedicated the volume to Lady Dacre, in the following terms:—"I am prompted to inscribe these pages with your ladyship's name, as well by my own gratitude, as by the opinion of those distinguished literary characters whose kind assistance, surpassed by yours, has enabled me to present my Essays to the English reader. With one voice and with national pride they pronounce, that your poetry has preserved the very spirit of Petrarch with a fidelity hardly to be hoped for, and certainly unattained by any other translation." In addition to her other accomplishments, Lady Dacre was an excellent amateur artist, and excelled in modelling animals, particularly the horse. She edited in 1831, "Recollections of a Chaperon," and in 1835 "Tales of the Peerage and Peasantry," both written by her only daughter, Mrs. Sullivan, who inherited much of her mother's talent.

18. At Knightsbridge, aged 86, Edward Wakefield, esq., author of "Ireland, Political and Statistical."

19. At Leamington, aged 77, Dorothea, relict of Edmund Turnor, esq., of Panton House, and Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire, M.P. for Midhurst.

— At Brompton, from the effects of exposure and privation experienced during four years' Arctic service in search of Sir John Franklin, aged 27, Lieut. William Hulme Hooper, R.N., author of "Ten Months amongst the Tents of the Tuski, and Incidents of a Boat Expedition to the Mackenzie River." He commanded the second cutter in the remarkable voyage of the boats of her Majesty's ship *Plover*, from Icy Cape to the Mackenzie. On one occasion he was lost for three days in a snow storm, and he passed two lonely winters away from his ship in log huts, with a few of his boat's crew, near the northern shores of America, living chiefly upon offal fish.

— At Leamington, aged 79, Maria-Barbara, relict of Sir Daniel Bayley.

— In Jersey, in his 86th year, Sir David Cunynghame, the fifth baronet of Milncraig, county Ayr (1700), a colonel in the army. Sir David was the elder son of Sir William Augustus Cunynghame, the fourth baronet, by his first wife Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Myrton, bart., of Cogar, Mid-Lothian. Having entered the army, he was present with the 3rd Foot Guards at several of the actions fought during the campaign of 1793, including those of Famars and St. Amand, the siege of Valenciennes, where he was thirty-five times in the trenches, and the storming of the batteries of Lincelles, where he was very severely wounded. In 1798, in the action at Ostend, he was taken prisoner; and he was relieved about a year afterwards. Sir David was twice married; first, in 1801, to the Hon. Mary Thurlow, daughter of Edward, first Lord Thurlow,

Lord High Chancellor of England, which lady died in 1816. Secondly, in 1817, to Gertrude, daughter of William Kempton, esq., of Ampthill, county Bedford; and became a second time a widower in 1842; and has left issue by both marriages.

19. At Wardour Castle, the Hon. Laura Macdonell, wife of Lieut.-Col. George Macdonell, C.B., and sister of Lord Arundell of Wardour. She was married in 1820.

— In London, in his 80th year, Henry Revell Reynolds, esq., late Chief Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

20. At Edenwood, near Cupar, in Fifeshire, aged 76, Sir George Campbell, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Fifeshire; elder brother to the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Campbell. He was knighted in 1833, in consideration of his active services in preserving the peace during the agitating period of the Reform Bill.

— At York, aged 58, Sir John Simpson, knt., an alderman and magistrate of that city, and Distributor of Stamps for the district. He received the honour of knighthood from King William the Fourth during his mayoralty in 1836, shortly after the City had been visited by the Duchess of Kent and her present Majesty.

— At Hastings, Mary Shaftesbury, wife of the Rev. Charles John Smith, late Archdeacon in Jamaica, Vicar of Erith, Kent, and daughter of the Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica.

— At Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, aged 51, George Aulay Macaulay, esq., fourth son of the late Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley, Leicestershire.

— At Chingleput, James Alexander Wedderburn, esq., Madras Civil Service, son of the late John Wedderburn, esq., and of the Lady Helen Wedderburn.

21. At Swaffham House, near Newmarket, aged 83, Maria, relict of John Peter Allix, esq., M.P. for Cambridgeshire.

— At Dublin, aged 93, the Rev. Henry Stewart, D.D., Vicar of Mothill, Lismore, and for nearly thirty years Rector of Loughgilly, diocese of Armagh.

23. At Liverpool, Mr. James Wiseman, brother of Cardinal Wiseman.

— At Queenstown, Martha Milligen, wife of Rear-Adm. Sir William F. Carroll, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Irish station, and eldest daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B.

24. At Clifton, aged 74, Jukes Coulson, esq.

24. At Dublin, Henry J. Baldwin, esq., Commissioner of the Insolvent Court.

25. At Ham, Vice-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Vice-Adm. Parker was the son of the late Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, knt., who died in 1807, and grandson of Vice-Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, bart., who was lost in the *Cato* in 1782. This gallant officer entered the navy in 1796, and saw much active service in every quarter of the globe, and attained the reputation of a very able commander. He served in the expedition to Copenhagen. On the 5th of September, 1831, Capt. Parker was nominated an extra naval aide-de-camp to King William IV., and he was nominated a companion of the Bath on the 18th of April, 1839. He attained flag-rank Nov. 23, 1841; and from the 4th of August, 1842, until the close of 1847, he held the appointment of Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth. In 1845 he commanded an experimental squadron. He attained the rank of vice-admiral in 1852. In 1852 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under the Duke of Northumberland as First Lord; and on the formation of the Earl of Aberdeen's Administration he remained in office as the senior professional member of the Board. Vice.-Adm. Parker married, July 16, 1821, Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart., by whom he has left issue. His son, Comm. Hyde Parker, commanded the *Firebrand*, 6, steam-frigate, in the Black Sea, and was killed while gallantly storming the Russian batteries at Sulina in the present year.

— At Brighton, in his 60th year, Robert Lancelot Allgood, esq., of Nunwick, co. Northumberland, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

26. At Hertford, aged 69, Lucy Sophia, relict of Rev. John Pollard, late Rector of Bennington, Herts, daughter of Major-Gen. Morgan.

— At Newmarket, Capt. Edw. Francis Meynell.

— At his residence, Stubton, co. Lincoln, aged 89, Sir Robert Heron, the second baronet (1778), a deputy lieutenant of Lincolnshire. He was the only son of Thomas Heron, esq., of Chilham Castle, Kent, Recorder of Newark; and succeeded to the baronetcy in January, 1805, on the death of his uncle the Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, some time Chief Secretary for Ireland, upon whom the dignity had been conferred, with remainder to the male

issue of his brother. Sir Robert Heron throughout his life took a very active share in politics, and stood many contested elections. In 1812 he was returned for Great Grimsby; in 1819 for Peterborough by the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam, for which borough he sat from that time to the dissolution of 1852, when he retired from Parliament, being then in his 82nd year. He was chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Newark Union up to a very recent period, and he not only paid great attention to that office, but continued his activity as a county magistrate. He had been for some time declining; but his death, though daily expected, was sudden; he was sitting in his library, and on being asked at bed-time whether he was disposed to retire, it was discovered that life had glided away. He married, Jan. 9, 1792, Amelia, daughter of Sir Horatio Mann, K.B., by the Lady Lucy Noel, sixth daughter of Baptist, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, but has left no issue, and the title has consequently become extinct.

26. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Sarah, widow of Rear-Adm. Wm. Ogilvy, bart., of Baldovan House, N.B., and mother of Sir John Ogilvy, bart.

— From injuries sustained by a fall from his horse, William Hudleston Macadam, esq., only son of Col. Macadam.

— At Athens, after four days' illness, in his 27th year, Sir Henry Blackwood, the third baronet (1814), lieutenant in H.M. frigate *Leander*, son and heir of Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, the second baronet, and grandson of Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.B. and G.C.H., son of the Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, who commanded the *Euryalus* at Trafalgar, and was created a baronet in 1814.

— At Binsur, near Almorah, aged 51, Capt. the Hon. Robert Vernon Powys, Bengal Army, brother to Lord Lilford.

27. At Talton House, near Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 88, Charlotte, widow of John Hawkes, esq., of Norton Hall, Staff.

28. At Cambridge, aged 18, Robert Edward, only son of A. R. Fenwick, esq., of Netherton, Northumberland.

29. At Edinburgh, Louisa, sister of the late William Adam, of Blair-Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court of Scotland.

— Joseph Longmore, esq., of the Mythe House, near Tewkesbury.

— In the Mauritius, aged 42, Adolphus Edward Shelley, Assistant Auditor-General of the island, third son of the late Sir John Shelley, bart.

30. Aged 70, Mrs. Ferrand, of St. Ives, near Bingley, Yorkshire, widow of Currey Fothergill Busfeild, esq.

— At Lymington, Hants, aged 68, Charlotte Rosina, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton.

— At Wisbeach, aged 68, Capt. George Augustus Schultz, R.N.

— In Eaton-place West, in his 77th year, Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., Knight of Wilhelm and of St. Wladimir, colonel of the 17th Foot. Sir Peregrine Maitland was the son of Thomas Maitland, esq., of Shrubs Hall, in the New Forest, and entered the army in 1792. He served the campaigns in Flanders, and was present in the several actions; and also at Ostend in 1798. In 1808 and 1809 he was employed in Spain, where he was engaged in the action of Lugo, and at Corunna, for which he received the silver war medal. He was also in the expedition of the latter year to the Scheldt. At the battle of the Nive he commanded the first brigade of Guards, for which he received the gold medal. He became a major-general, June 4, 1814; and at Waterloo commanded the first British brigade of the first division, consisting of the second and third battalions of the 1st Foot Guards. On the 22nd of June, 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath; and for his services at Waterloo he also received the fourth class of the Russian order of Wladimir, and the third class of the order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands. On the 3rd of January, 1818, Sir Peregrine Maitland was appointed lieut.-governor of the province of Upper Canada; and he was afterwards lieut.-governor of Nova Scotia. In 1830 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general, and in 1834 was appointed to the command of the 76th Foot. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Madras army on the 17th of April, 1836, and, in 1843, governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope. He was removed from the command of the 76th to that of the 17th Foot in 1843. In November, 1846, he attained the full rank of general; and in 1852 he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Sir Peregrine Maitland was twice married: first, in 1803, to the Hon. Louisa Crofton, third daughter of Anne, Baroness Crofton, and Sir Edward Crofton, bart., M.P. for the co. Roscommon; and secondly, Oct. 9, 1815,

DEATHS.—JUNE.

to Lady Sarah Lennox, second daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond and Lennox.

31. At Simla, Bengal, aged 32, Major John Hesketh Goddard, 14th Light Dragoons, second son of Ambrose Goddard, esq., of Swindon.

— At East Bergholt, Essex, Frances Elizabeth, widow of James Deacon Hume, esq., of the Board of Trade.

Lately. In his 72nd year, the Rev. William Bengo Collyer, D.D., LL.D., and F.S.A. Dr. Collyer was the son of Mr. Thomas Collyer, a builder, at Deptford, and received his education at the Homerton College. At 18 he formed a congregation at Peckham, which he very largely increased. Mr. Collyer received the diploma of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh, in the year 1808, in compliment to his volume of "Lectures on Scripture Facts." On the death of the celebrated Hugh Worthington in 1813, he received an invitation to succeed to the pulpit at Salters' Hall Chapel, which he was enabled to accept without leaving his flock at Peckham. Dr. Collyer was a very able and popular preacher, and was the author of numerous theological works.

JUNE.

1. At Cadogan-place, Hester, second daughter of the late Col. Mercier, 39th Regt., and widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Pattoun, 32nd Regt.

— At Odessa, in consequence of wounds received in defending H.M. ship *Tiger*, Capt. Henry Wells Giffard, R.N. Capt. Giffard was the son of Admiral John Giffard, and entered the navy in 1824. In 1839 he was appointed to command the *Cruiser*, 16, and in 1840 he accompanied the expedition to China, where he was present at the capture of Chusan and the blockade of Ningpo. Having been sent with dispatches to Calcutta, he returned with Sir Hugh Gough, and in March, 1841, was actively engaged in the operations at Canton. For these services he was rewarded with a post commission. He still continued in the *Cruiser*, and further distinguished himself at Amoy, Chusan, and Chinghae, at each of which places he was intrusted with the debarkation of the troops. On the 13th Oct., 1846, he was appointed to the *Penelope* steam frigate, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Charles Hotham on the coast of Africa. Capt. Giffard received his mortal wounds in defence of his ship, which was accidentally stranded near Odessa. He lost one leg, and was badly wounded in the other—in fact, he received several wounds while bravely defending his charge—hopeless as the struggle was—at every possible disadvantage. He was buried on the 2nd of June with military honours, General Osten-Sacken attending the funeral. A young midshipman of the same name, who also fell by his side, was a distant relative.

1. Lost on board the transport-ship *Europa*, destroyed by fire, Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Moore, Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Dragoons. Of the terrible catastrophe in which this brave officer and some gallant men perished an account is given in the CHRONICLE [p. 91]. "In the whole of our naval and military annals (remarks the *Times*) there is no finer example of devotion to duty at the expense of life than the death of Col. Moore. He gave himself up to destruction with the full knowledge of the fate which awaited him. The fire was raging before his eyes—it had so raged for hours—and each minute brought him nearer to a fate inevitable if he would not consent to leave the ship. It was not in a moment of enthusiasm or under the contagious influence of example that he persisted in his determination. There was time enough for thought and repentance—he could well measure the extent and appreciate the consequences of his resolution; but nothing could shake the old man's courage or induce him to abandon his sacred trust. While a man under his orders remained on board he would remain too, and share, if he could not ward off, the death which was impending over his followers. He remained and died, and that in a manner so horrible that the imagination seeks to escape from the details of so afflicting an event. Glory and honour to the memory of this gallant man, and to the memory, too, of those who did not abandon their duty, but remained and perished by the side of their chief!"

2. In Buckingham-street, Strand, aged 72, Joseph Court, esq., R.N., Paymaster and Purser to his late Majesty George IV.

3. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 45, Susannah, wife of Sir John Dean Paul, bart.

— Aged 79, Caroline, wife of George Stilwell, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House, and Springfield, Wandsworth-road.

— In Lowndes-street, in her 35th year, the Hon. Philippa Eliza Sydney, wife of Henry James Baillie, esq., M.P. for Inverness-shire; last surviving daughter of Viscount Strangford.

5. At Oxford, Arthur Thomas Willement, esq., Commoner of Christ Church, son of Thomas Willement, esq., F.S.A., of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Davington Priory, Kent. He was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot.

— In Grove-end-road, aged 60, Catherine Eleonora, wife of J. R. Crowe, esq., H. B. M. Consul-General in Norway, and daughter of Rear-Admiral Stone, K.T.S.

— At the Croft, Inverness-shire, Margaret Mackintosh, relict of Wm. Cameron, esq., and niece of the late Sir Eneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, bart.

— In London, aged 63, Philip Button, esq., late of Herongate, a justice of the peace for Essex.

6. At Halnaby Hall, Darlington, aged 60, John Todd, esq., formerly of Tranby Hall, Hull, a magistrate of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

7. Henry Athorpe, midshipman of H.M.'s ship *Odin*, third son of J. C. Athorpe, esq., of Dinnington Hall, Yorkshire, from a wound in the lungs from a rifle ball, in the attack on Gamla Carleby, in Finland; and on the same occasion, aged 22, Charles Frederick Herman Montagu, H.M.S. *Odin*, youngest son of the Rev. G. Montagu, Swaffham.

— In Grosvenor-square, aged 80, Gen. Sir Loftus William Otway, knt. and C.B., K.C. III., Colonel of the 84th Foot; third surviving son of Cooke Otway, esq., of Castle Otway. He entered the army in 1796, and in 1797 was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, where he served during the Rebellion, and was present in the action at Vinegar Hill. In 1807 he went to the Peninsula as a lieut.-colonel of the 18th Hussars; and on the 13th of Dec. in that year, he surprised and captured the whole of the outlying picquet of French cavalry at Rueda, and three days after, near Valladolid, he encountered Colonel Antignac, Commandant of the 22nd Chasseurs à Cheval, at the head of a strong force, which he charged and routed, took the colonel prisoner, and more of his Chasseurs than he had Dragoons to guard them, and brought them all into head-quarters—horses, men, arms, and baggage. At Benevente, whilst commanding the outlying picquet, he was opposed for nearly an hour to Lieut.-General Le Fevre, at the head of six squadrons of the Imperial Guard; and charged and broke his advanced guard, whose commanding officer was killed, Major Otway taking his sword. In the affair of Campo Mayor, he gained the rear of the enemy, and captured between 500 and 600 men, and their entire battering-train (sixteen 24-pounders), and brought them part of the way back, but was obliged to relinquish his capture, the enemy being in possession of the road by which he was to return. At Albuera he commanded three regiments of Portuguese cavalry, which covered the left flank of the army. Sir Loftus received the war medal with three clasps for Sahagun and Benevente, Busaco, and Albuera. He was nominated a knight of the Spanish Order of Charles the Third, and a Companion of the Bath; and received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent, Jan. 15, 1815.

8. At Hyderabad, Anna Maria, wife of Major Cuthbert Davidson, Assistant to the Resident, daughter of George Mainwaring, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

10. At Hayes-end House, Uxbridge, aged 60, Captain George Dalton, of the Royal Engineers, fourth son of the late John Dalton, esq., of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire.

— At his seat, Stuart Hall, county Tyrone, in his 70th year, from an attack of bronchitis, the Right Hon. Robert Stuart, second Earl of Castlestuart (1800), Viscount of Castlestuart (1797), and 7th Baron of Castlestuart (1619), a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1637). His lordship was born in Dublin, in 1784, the elder son of Andrew Thomas Stuart, esq., of Irry, county Tyrone, who established his right to the old barony of Castlestuart, and was eventually raised to the dignity of an earl. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Aug. 26, 1809; and had never sat in Parliament. His lordship married, in 1806, Jemima, only daughter of the late Col. Robison, R.A., by whom he has left issue.

— At Clarence, after 25 years' residence in Africa, John Beecroft, esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Governor of Fernando Po, the African traveller. He was buried on Sunday the 14th, amidst the tears of friends and colonists, with all naval honours paid by H.M. vessels *Britomart* and *Polyphemus*.

— At his seat, Butleigh Court, near Glastonbury, in his 65th year, the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville Grenville, Dean of Windsor, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter, M.A. The late Dean was a younger son of the second Lord Braybrooke, by Catherine, one of the daughters of the Right Hon. George Grenville. He

was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and nominated in 1813 by his father, as owner of Audley End, to the Mastership of Magdalene College in that University. This appointment he held for forty years with great credit to himself and advantage to the society, whose interests he was always most anxious to promote. This office he resigned about six months ago. In 1819, while Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Magdalene had the honour of entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia Matilda, on the occasion of his Royal Highness's first visit to the University after his election to the Chancellor's chair. In 1814, Mr. Neville was presented to the Rectory of Hawarden, in Flintshire, by his brother-in-law the late Sir Stephen Richd. Glynne, bart. This living he resigned in 1834 in favour of his nephew the present incumbent; having during the course of his connection with that parish succeeded in building two additional churches to meet the exigencies of the scattered and increasing population, and contributed largely to the undertaking from his own resources. In 1825, Lord Glastonbury bequeathed his estates to his first-cousin the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville for the term of his life, with remainder to the Master of Magdalene and his heirs male; but Mr. Grenville, with that kind and generous spirit which marked all his actions, at once made over the extensive landed property to Mr. Neville, observing that his own means were ample, and that it was too late for him to turn country gentleman. Mr. Neville then assumed the name and arms of Grenville, pursuant to Lord Glastonbury's directions. In 1846, having been for some time one of the Queen's Chaplains, he was appointed Dean of Windsor, without any solicitation on his part, by Sir Robert Peel, on the death of Dr. Hobart. He diligently applied himself to the discharge of the duties of his high station, and acquired the confidence and regard of every person connected with St. George's Chapel; but, his health failing, he had for some time been obliged to abstain from active business, though he continued to reside at the deanery great part of the year. In justice to his memory, it cannot be too widely known that his charities, dispensed in the most delicate and unostentatious manner, were as munificent as his means were ample; and that in every relation of life he was highly respected and beloved. The Dean married, in May, 1816, Lady Charlotte Legge, the second daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G., by whom, who survives him, he has left issue.

11. At Woburn-hill, Chertsey, aged 69, Thomas Wadmore, esq., only surviving brother of the late Jas. Wadmore, esq., of Upper Clapton.

12. Aged 70, James Whiskin, esq., of Upper Bedford-place; formerly a director of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway; and a director and one of the treasurers of the Westminster Fire Office.

— At Sutton Lodge, Chiswick, Middlesex, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Turner, Colonel of the 19th Regiment. This officer served with the 26th Light Dragoons to Portugal in 1793; and in Dec., 1800, embarked from Lisbon to join Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt, where he landed as Brigade-Major of the cavalry on the 8th March, 1801. He was present in the action of the 13th of that month, but on the 18th was made prisoner in a skirmish with the French near the Lake Mareotis, and remained a prisoner in Alexandria until the fall of that city in September. In Jan., 1802, he returned home an invalid. In 1803 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Floyd, second in command in Ireland. In 1806 he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Irish staff. In January, 1808, he accompanied the 13th Foot, as Major, to Bermuda; and in December of the same year embarked on the expedition against Martinique, and was present at the landing and capture of that island. In March, 1812, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, in which capacity he served for many years.

13. At Tregrehan, Cornwall, aged 55, Anna Maria, wife of Col. Carlyon, eldest daughter of the late Adm. Spry.

— At Meynell Langley, county Derby, aged 74, Godfrey Meynell, esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county; and High Sheriff in 1811.

14. At Mapledurham, Oxford, in his 50th year, the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitz-Clarence, rector of that place, and chaplain to her Majesty; uncle to the Earl of Munster. He was the fifth son of King William the Fourth and Mrs. Jordan; and was advanced to the rank of a younger son of a marquess shortly after his father's accession to the throne. He married, in 1845, Sarah, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, and niece to the Marquess of Huntly; by whom he has left three daughters and one son.

14. At Leeds, aged 64, the Rev. Joseph Holmes, D.D., late Head Master of the Grammar School in that town.

15. At Swinfen Hall, Staffordshire, Henry John Swinfen, esq.

— At Catton Hall, Derbyshire, aged 49, the Right Hon. Henry Tufnell. Mr. Tufnell was the eldest son of William Tufnell, esq., of Chichester, M.P. for Colchester in 1806, and was a member of Christchurch, Oxford. Mr. Tufnell afterwards became private secretary to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton when governor of Ceylon, and subsequently to Lord Minto, when that nobleman was First Lord of the Admiralty. He was one of the Lords of the Treasury under Lord Melbourne's Administration, from April, 1835, to Sept., 1841; and on the formation of Lord John Russell's Government, in July, 1846, became Secretary to the Treasury, which office declining health obliged him to resign in July, 1850. He was sworn a privy councillor on retiring from office. Mr. Tufnell represented the borough of Devonport in Parliament from 1840 to within a short period of his death, when he voluntarily relinquished his seat. Mr. Tufnell married, first, in 1830, Anne Augusta, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, bart.; secondly, in 1844, the Hon. Frances Byng, second daughter of John, now Earl of Strafford; and thirdly, in 1848, Lady Anne Primrose, second daughter of Archibald John, fourth Earl of Rosebery, and has left issue.

— At Kensington, aged 70, Elizabeth, eldest and only unmarried daughter of the late Sir John Ingilby, bart., of Ripley Park, Yorkshire.

16. At Southampton, aged 58, Capt. Robert Moresby, I.N., late Commander of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship *Ripon*, and brother of Rear-Adm. Fairfax Moresby, C.B., R.N.

— At Croydon, Lieut.-Col. William Jacob, late of the Bombay Art.

17. At Cheltenham, aged 60, Sophia Anne, wife of John Whitcomb Bayley, esq., F.R.S., and F.S.A., Chief Clerk of the Record Office, daughter of the late Right Hon. Col. Robert Ward, of Bangor Castle, co. Down.

— At Mexico, of cholera, aged 49, the Countess Rossi, better known as Madame Sontag. Henrietta Sontag was born at Coblentz, on the 13th of May, 1805, the child of an obscure German actor and actress. She was destined for the stage from her cradle, and when she was only six years old she was brought forward "on the boards" at Darmstadt, as Salome in the "Donauweibchen" of Kauer, in which she is said to have excited a sensation as a prodigy. In her ninth year, on the loss of her father, the little girl was placed in the Conservatory of Prague, and, because of her remarkable gifts, was admitted as student three years before the period fixed in the statutes of the institution. On leaving the Conservatory, she went to Vienna, and commenced her career there by appearing alternately in German and Italian opera. In 1821 she sang, at a moment's warning, in Prague, the part of the Princess of Navarre in Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris;" and within a short period of her arrival in the Austrian capital, in 1823, she was selected by Weber, in the full outburst of his popularity, to sustain the principal part in his "Euryanthe," and in 1824 she was chosen by Beethoven as solo soprano for his "Choral Symphony" and "Missa Solennis"—both also then produced for the first time. In the same year, 1824, Mdlle. Sontag's engagements at Leipsic and Berlin were the commencement of half-a-dozen years of triumph, enthusiasm, popularity, and emolument, such as, in those days, had hardly been won by even the queenly Catalani herself. Mdlle. Sontag's innocent loveliness and natural sweetness of manner doubtless aided the charm; but the reality of her voice, the perfection of her method, and her sound musical skill, had the largest share in the popular enchantment. She was soon tempted to Paris and London by offers deemed fabulous in amount. Mdlle. Sontag established her position and confirmed her German triumphs on the Italian theatres of Paris and London, in spite of rivalry so redoubtable. These great successes produced a very large income; and it soon became known, that at the end of a short period Mdlle. Sontag would be married to a foreign nobleman. In due time her marriage to the Count Rossi took place; Mdlle. Sontag was presented with a fictitious escutcheon and ancestry by the King of Prussia, in order that she might be eligible for continental high society, and the artist disappeared into the diplomatic world, and was only occasionally heard of as singing in the court circles of Prussia and Russia, or as lending her talent and her rank in aid of some charitable performances. Almost 20 years had elapsed, when, as one of the consequences of the Revolution of 1848, Madame Sontag was compelled by vicissitudes of fortune to

return to her profession, and she succeeded Mdlle. Lind at her Majesty's Theatre. She proved herself little the worse for the caprices or decays of time, and was fully able to cope with the real and exaggerated reputation of her predecessor. Having fully sustained her reputation by a series of successful performances in Europe, Madame Sontag passed to Germany, and subsequently to America, where she sang at New York in the autumn of 1852. The result encouraged her to form a travelling operatic company of her own, with which she successfully visited Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans; and in every city that she went to, the high reputation that preceded her ensured her success. In New Orleans she entered into an engagement with M. Masson, the director of the principal theatre in the city of Mexico. She was to appear in Mexico on the 11th of June, in the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," but the performance was postponed in consequence of a sudden attack of cholera, which terminated fatally on the 17th.

17. Miss Martha East, sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, bart.

— Drowned (with two attendants) at Dunstaffnage, Argyleshire, aged 22, Wm. Campbell, esq., late of the 92nd Highlanders, third son of the late Sir Donald Campbell, bart., of Dunstaffnage, and brother of Sir Angus Campbell, of Dunstaffnage.

18. At Exeter, suddenly, aged 69, George William Brande, esq., late of the Treasury.

— At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 60, the Hon. Charles Berney Petre, a deputy lieutenant of Essex.

— In Guernsey, aged 73, Sir William Collings, colonel of the Royal Guernsey Militia.

19. At Tupholme Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 69, Paul Francis Pell, esq.

20. At Maida Hill, aged 88, Lieut.-Col. Charles Augustus West, lieut.-governor of Landguard Fort. This gentleman attended King George III. as page of honour, and received his commission as ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards in 1794. He served the campaign in Holland from November in the same year to May, 1796, and in February, 1797, obtained a lieutenancy. From June, 1798, to the following June he served in Ireland; and in July, 1799, he embarked for the second campaign in Holland, where he was engaged in several actions, and wounded on the advance to Alkmaar. In March, 1800, he again embarked for Ireland, where he was appointed major of brigade on the staff. He next accompanied his regiment to Egypt, and partook in all the affairs of the campaign until the surrender of Alexandria, when he returned to England. From October, 1805, to February, 1806, he served in Germany; from July to November, 1807, in Zealand; and he was present at the siege of Copenhagen. In December, 1808, he joined the army in the Peninsula, where he was engaged at the passage of the Douro, the expulsion of the French from Oporto, and at Salamonde on the 17th of May, 1809, when the French were driven out of Portugal. He was also present at the battle of Talavera: during which, in a charge of the brigade of Guards, he fell into the hands of the enemy, but was rescued by the advance of the reserved corps. On the 20th of June, 1811, he was appointed lieut.-governor of Landguard Fort, and on the 13th of August following, lieut.-colonel of the late 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.

20. At Silistria, in Turkey, aged 27, Capt. James Armar Butler, on half-pay of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. He was the fourth son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, uncle to the present Earl of Carrick. Capt. Butler, in company with Lieut. Charles Nasmyth, an officer of the Bombay Artillery, arrived during the winter at Shumla, the Turkish head-quarters, and, being at Silistria at the time the Russians commenced their attack upon that town, they determined to remain, in order to render their assistance during the approaching struggle. In the words of Omar Pasha, "their example and counsel powerfully contributed to the preservation of the forts attacked." Capt. Butler's death occurred just two hours before the retreat of the Russians was discovered. He had been wounded on the 13th of June, but no bad effects were anticipated until the 18th, from which time he sank from fever and exhaustion. In the *Gazette* of the 14th of July (before the news of his death had arrived) Capt. Butler was appointed, in virtue of her Majesty's approbation, to be lieut. and captain in the Coldstream Guards, and a brevet major in the army. The following letter has been addressed to his father by the General Commanding-in-Chief:—

"Horse Guards, July 17, 1854.

"Sir,—I have heard with the deepest regret of the loss which you and the army

have sustained by the death of your distinguished son, Capt. J. A. Butler, of wounds and fatigue at the siege of Silistria.

"During the whole of that memorable siege your son displayed very rare qualities, combining with the skill and intelligence of an accomplished officer the intrepidity of the most daring soldier—at one moment gaining the confidence of the garrison (over which he had only the authority of a very young volunteer) by the example of his personal valour; at another, prolonging the defence of the place by the prudence and firmness of his counsel; and, on all occasions, infusing into those around him that spirit of heroic resistance which led to its triumphant defence. I deeply deplore your affliction in losing such a son, but your sorrow is felt by the country, the army, and the Sovereign. The Queen had recognised his merit by placing him in the Guards and conferring upon him army rank, trusting that he might pursue a career of which all were so proud, at that time not being aware of the dangerous state of his health.

"The blow is unexpected and most severe, but I trust you will bear up against it by the fact that your son's services have been most valuable to his country, in promoting the success of a just war; and I hope I shall not give you pain by alluding to another son—Capt. H. T. Butler, of the 55th Regiment—selected for employment on the quartermaster-general's staff when the army first embarked for Turkey, solely on account of the ability he had shown in his studies at the Royal Military College.

"I trust that the well-earned fame of one son and the rising merit of the other will, under Providence, be a source of consolation to you at this moment of extreme affliction. Pray accept, my dear General, the condolence of your very faithful servant, HARDINGE."

20. At Coed, near Dolgelley, aged 52, Henry Richards, esq., youngest son of the late Chief Baron Richards.

21. At Brighton, aged 86, Peter Trezevant, esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, late of Charleston, South Carolina.

— In Eaton-terrace, aged 30, the Right Hon. Rachel Katharine, Viscountess Pollington, elder daughter of the Earl of Orford.

23. At Rome, aged 51, Patrick Chalmers, esq., F.S.A. Lond. and Scot., of Aldbar and Kintrockat, Forfarshire. Mr. Chalmers was the representative of the family of Chalmers of Balnacraig, which acquired lands in Aberdeenshire as early at least as the middle of the 14th century. He was the son of Patrick Chalmers, esq., by Frances, daughter of John Inglis, esq., the opulent East India Director. From his first school in Germany he was transferred at an early age to Oxford, which he quitted without taking a degree. He now entered the army, and served for some years, chiefly in Ireland, with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in which he rose to the rank of captain. He sold out on the death of his father in 1826, when he took up his residence at Aldbar. Here his talents and business habits attracted the respect of his neighbours, and he was chosen in 1835 to represent the Montrose burghs in Parliament, and was re-elected in 1837 and 1841. But in 1842, failing health compelled him to retire from Parliament. Mr. Chalmers was a zealous Scottish antiquary, and had done much to illustrate the remains of former days in his native districts; and had published some valuable illustrated treatises. Mr. Chalmers married the daughter of Herbert Foley, esq., of Rudgway, Pembrokeshire, widow of Thomas Taylor Vernon, esq.

24. At Crevenagh, near Omagh, Sophia Isabella, wife of the Hon. A. G. Stuart, uncle of the Earl of Castlestuart.

25. At Chessel House, Hants, Elizabeth Langford, widow of Sir William Henry Richardson, knt., formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

26. At Oxford, in the course of a sculling race among the members of St. John's College, Mr. William Earle, a commoner of that college.

— At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Mrs. Jane Rebecca Hollingworth, sister of the Ven. John Banks Hollingworth, D.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

27. Eliza, widow of E. G. Barnard, esq., M.P., of Gosfield Hall, Essex.

— When bathing at Kincraig, near Elie, county of Fife, Misses Isabel and Mary Russell.

28. At Buxton, aged 28, Joseph Selby, son of Joseph Ferguson, esq., M.P. for Carlisle.

— Accidentally drowned by falling from the quay at Southampton, Edward Charles Luard, of Jesus College, Cambridge, only son of the Rev. Edward Luard, of Winterslow, Wilts.

— At Oaklands, Sussex, the Right Hon. Sarah, Dowager Baroness Teynham, youngest daughter of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, bart.

29. At Clifton, aged 73, Henry Monckton, esq., of Stretton Hall, Staffordshire, a general in the army, fourth son of the Hon. Edward Monckton, of Somerford, Staffordshire. This officer served in Ireland during the rebellion, and afterwards with Lord William Bentinck in the Austrian army in Italy. He accompanied Lord William Bentinck to India as aide-de-camp and military secretary, and subsequently served at the Cape of Good Hope. He was one of the general officers receiving rewards for distinguished services.

30. At Ganton, aged 13, Emily, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Digby Legard, bart.

Lately. At Paris, the widow of Marshal Ney.

JULY.

1. At Malta, Georgina, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Balneavis, C.M.G., K.H.

2. Charlotte, wife of Horatio J. Montefiore, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, daughter of the late Abraham Montefiore, esq.

— At Leicester, aged 63, Mr. John Tailby, late staff sergeant of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and formerly sergeant of the 12th Royal Lancers. He served in 1809 in the expedition to Flushing; in 1812, at the battle of Salamanca; in 1815, at Vittoria, and other engagements in the Peninsula, for which he received a medal; afterwards at Waterloo, in 1815, and received another medal.

4. At Rhodes, on his way from Beyrout to Constantinople, after visiting Upper Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, James Edward Winterbottom, esq., of East Woodhay, Hants, M.B., Fellow of the Geographical, Linnæan, and other scientific societies.

— At his seat, Tregrehan, Cornwall, in his 71st year, Major-Gen. Edward Carlyon, a magistrate for the counties of Cornwall and Devon. This gentleman entered the army in 1803, and during ten years he was employed in a variety of services in India, and accompanied his regiment in the expedition under Sir David Ochterlony against Nepaul, in 1816 and 1817, for which campaign he received a medal.

5. In George-street, Devonport, aged 63, Major-Gen. John Polglase James, H.E.I.C.S.

6. At the rectory, Broad Somerford, Wilts, aged 95, the Rev. Stephen George Francis Triboudet Demainbray, B.D., Chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, and formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Mr. Demainbray was the only son of Dr. Stephen Triboudet Demainbray, who instructed the Prince of Wales (George III.), and his brother, the Duke of York, in natural and physical history; and was afterwards tutor in the same branches of learning to others of the Royal Family; and who in 1765 was appointed Astronomer to the Royal Observatory at Richmond, where he died in 1782. His father (the grandfather of the subject of the present memoir) escaped from France to Holland upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came over to this country with William III. The late Mr. Demainbray was educated at Harrow and Oxford. At the age of 19 he was elected Fellow of Exeter College, and on the death of his father in 1782 was appointed to succeed him as Astronomer at the Richmond Observatory, which appointment he held until the year 1840, when the observatory was closed. Mr. Demainbray, however, was compensated for the loss of his appointment by a pension, which he enjoyed up to the time of his death. In 1774 he was appointed a Whitehall preacher, and in the same year was presented by Exeter College to the living of Long Wittenham, in Berkshire, which preferment he held until 1799, when he removed to Broad Somerford, in Wiltshire, which was also in the gift of Exeter College. In 1802 he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains.

7. At Montreal, aged 38, John William Johnstone, esq., Captain 26th Regt., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. William Johnstone, C.B., of the same regiment.

— In the attack made by the Turks upon the Russian camp near Rustschouk, Lieut. James Burke, R. Engineers. Lieut. Burke accompanied Sir John Burgoyne to the seat of war previously to the embarkation of the British forces to the East, and went up to Silistria, in company with Capt. Bent, with the object of surveying and reporting on the forts along the Danube. While they were at Rustschouk the Turks resolved to force the river, and attack the Russians, who were on the opposite bank. Mr. Burke, with Mr. Meynell of the 75th regiment, and Mr. Arnold of the Indian army, resolved to accompany them, and all three, rendered only too conspicuous by their gallantry and daring, fell in the action. The body of Lieut. Burke was found after the action with no less than 33 wounds upon it. The Russians

had taken his sword-belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse. The ring finger of both hands was cut off. He was seen by the sapper who went with him fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by the Russians. When he first leapt on shore from the boat six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword—the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform, and by his white cap cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch and took deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry. As he got near he was struck by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two men through their helmets with his sword. He was then surrounded, and, while engaged in cutting his way with heroic courage through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre-cut from behind, given by a dragoon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body; and he fell dead, covered with bayonet-wounds, sabre-gashes, and marked with lance-thrusts and bullet-holes. A sapper who was with Mr. Burke stood by him till the last, but could not save him. This brave man was wounded in several places, but not mortally; and the Sultan has recognised his gallantry by bestowing on him the order of the Medidje, which her Majesty has allowed him to accept.

7. At Sulineh, one of the mouths of the Danube, aged 29, Capt. Hyde Parker, commanding H.M. steam-frigate *Firebrand*, son of the late Vice-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart., grandson of the celebrated Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, and great-grandson of Vice-Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, bart. The deceased obtained his first commission April 5, 1844. On the 15th May, 1846, he was appointed to the *Constance*, 50, Capt. Sir Baldwin W. Walker; and he was promoted to the rank of commander in 1847. As captain of the *Firebrand* he had commanded the squadron blockading the Danube with incessant vigilance; had destroyed the Russian military stations to the northward of the Kella mouth, and a fortnight before the fatal day which terminated his career the batteries at the Sulineh mouth had been destroyed, under his skilful directions, and the chief hindrances to the navigation of the river were thus removed. The garrison of Sulineh had also been surprised on the night of the 27th June, when the enemy retreated after severe loss. On the 7th July Capt. Parker entered the river, with the boats of the *Fireband* and *Vesuvius*, fully armed, in order to reconnoitre a gabion battery attached to the quarantine ground. On his near approach a shot was unexpectedly received in his boat, which was followed by a galling and heavy fire. Seeing that his pinnace, which was in advance, had grounded, he at once determined to storm the fort, and, when advancing before his men, he received a ball in the heart, and fell dead in the arms of his coxswain. The command was then assumed by Capt. Powell, who soon took possession of the fort, the Russians having retreated in the marsh. His body was interred in the English cemetery at Pera, attended by a large concourse of officers and officials of all the allied nations.

8. At Bawtry, aged 68, the Hon. Francis Jane Monckton, last surviving sister of the late and aunt to the present Viscount Galway.

— Aged 50, W. Scott, esq., for 27 years professor of mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

— At Mexico, where he was first attaché to the British legation, in his 30th year, Alexander Henry Hastings Berkeley, second son of Gen. Sir George Berkeley, K.C.B.

10. Aged 88, Lady Marianne Sturt, widow of Charles Sturt, esq., of Critchill House, Dorset, only daughter of Anthony, the fourth Earl of Shaftesbury.

— In Clifton-place, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, the residence of her father Gen. M'Leod, aged 42, Henrietta Peach, widow of Capt. Robert Boileau Pemberton, Bengal army.

11. At Taunton, aged 68, William Blundell, esq., of Crosby Hall, Lancashire, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county. He was the son and heir of Nicholas Peppard, esq., who assumed the name and arms of Blundell in 1772, on succeeding to the estates of his mother the heiress of Crosby, descended of William Blundell, esq., of Crosby, who had his thigh broken at the siege of Lathom House, fighting on the royal side.

— At Avondale, aged 80, Major Menzies, late of 42nd Royal Highlanders.

11. At Constantinople, Lieut.-Col. Peregrine Francis Thorne, K.H., formerly commandant at Plymouth. He had a large share in organising the metropolitan police force.

12. At sea, on his return to England, Rear-Admiral of the White William Wilmott Henderson, C.B., K.H., late commander-in-chief on the south-east coast of South America. Adm. Henderson was one of a family which seemed to have devoted itself to the naval service, in which he lost three brothers. He entered the navy in May, 1799, and served in the *Belleisle*, 74, which accompanied Lord Nelson in his pursuit of the combined squadrons, and fought at Trafalgar. In 1806 he was promoted to an acting lieutenancy in the *Niobe*, 40, in which he assisted at the capture of *La Neurque*, national brig of 16 guns. In 1809, having been sent to Oporto with despatches, Mr. Henderson fell into the hands of the French on their capturing that city; and having accompanied them in their retreat as far as Amaranta, he there effected his escape. He then took passage home from Oporto, and on his arrival was immediately appointed first of the *Active*, 46, in which he assisted in the capture of many of the enemy's vessels. In 1811 he was present in the action off Lissa, where a British squadron, carrying in the whole 156 guns and 879 men, completely routed, after a conflict of six hours, a Franco-Venetian armament, whose force amounted to 284 guns and 2655 men. The *Active* lost 4 men killed and 24 wounded. As a reward for his gallantry, which was described by Capt. Gordon in the warmest terms, Mr. Henderson had the satisfaction of being promoted to the rank of commander, by a commission ante-dated to the day of the victory. Prior, however, to receiving intelligence of this promotion, he again signalised himself at the capture and destruction of 28 sail, on which occasion he landed with the small-arm men and marines, stormed and carried a hill which commanded the creek, and, having put the military to flight with great loss, thereby greatly facilitated the enterprise against the shipping. In 1812 he co-operated in the reduction of Guadaloupe. He attained post rank on the 9th October in the same year. On the 13th January, 1835, he was nominated a K.H.G. On the 25th July, 1837, he was appointed to the *Edinburgh*, 72, on the Mediterranean station, and in that ship he assisted in the operations on the coast of Syria, and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, for which services he was nominated a C.B. From September, 1841, to September, 1844, he commanded the *Victory* at Portsmouth. He was promoted to rear-admiral in 1851, and in the same year was appointed to the command on the south-east coast of South America.

12. Suddenly, at Paris, aged 45, Casimir Count Batthyany, a celebrated Hungarian. His estates, confiscated by Austria, were estimated at from 18,000,000f. to 20,000,000f.

13. At Benda, suddenly, of apoplexy, Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt. Abbas Pasha was the grandson of Mehemet Ali, whom he succeeded in 1849. He was the son of Tusseon, who was burnt in his quarters by the Nubians, when engaged in a vindictive expedition against them. Abbas Pasha, unlike his predecessor, or Ibrahim Pasha, had a great dislike to foreigners and their innovations. In order to avoid their intrusion he passed the whole of his time in the desert of Mount Sinai, shut up in his palace there, in a spot where he knew no European would intrude, and where he passed a life of sensual excitements and indulgence. Of English tastes he had only those old pugnacious ones which have long been dying out amongst us. He was a great lover of bulldogs and mastiffs, whose strength and ferocity he loved to try in combat with the wild animals of the desert; he liked helping Mr. Murray to send us the hippopotamus; he liked offering challenges for races on the sands under the pyramids; and he liked ordering and obtaining the most splendid of yachts from an English shipbuilder's yard; he liked exchanges of handsome presents with foreign potentates: but he could never be got to attend to business. He was fitful in his moods; apt to shut himself up when an audience was extremely wanted; apt to run off, and forbid anybody to follow him when steamers were entering the port, with despatches requiring instant and earnest attention. His only son, El Hhami Pasha, had just arrived in England, when the news arrived of his father's death, and he immediately determined to return home. He, however, found himself anticipated; Said Pasha, the youngest son of Mehemet Ali, having securely established himself upon the throne. It is indeed rumoured that the death of Abbas was not in the course of nature; that he was put to death, either by a political intrigue, or from some private motive.

— At Little Strawberry Hill, Harriot

Lydia, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, and grand-daughter of Edward Garth, first Earl of Winterton.

14. At Lahore, aged 36, Philip Melvill, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, eldest son of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B.

— At York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 75, Anne, relict of John Abernethy, esq., F.R.S.

— At Gallipoli, the Duc d'Elchingen, younger son of the celebrated Marshal Ney. The Duc d'Elchingen was admitted, with his brother the Prince de la Moscowa, under the Restoration, into the Polytechnic School, but, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, they entered the service of Sweden, and remained there until 1830. They then returned to France, and were named, one captain in a Hussar regiment, and the other, the Duc d'Elchingen, captain of Carabineers. The Duke was present in the expedition to Antwerp and in several expeditions in Africa, and was always remarked for his bravery and intelligence. He had set out for the East in order to take the command of a brigade of cavalry composed of the 7th Dragoons and the 9th Cuirassiers. He had felt for some days a slight indisposition, when, on the morning of the 14th July, he heard of the death of his mother. That melancholy intelligence caused him a most lively emotion; immediately after alarming symptoms appeared, and at four in the afternoon he had ceased to exist. His son, Michel Ney, is a non-commissioned officer in the 7th Dragoons, now forming part of the army of the East.

— At Dunchurch, aged 72, Mary Amelia, widow of Gen. Samuel Dalrymple, late of the Coldstream Guards.

15. At Birbury Hall, Warwickshire, in his 70th year, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart., the sixth baronet (1664), a deputy lieutenant of that county, and a trustee of Rugby School; high sheriff of Warwickshire in 1849. The deceased was for some years an officer in the Enniskillen dragoons, in which he served at the battle of Waterloo, where he had a charger killed under him.

— At his residence, Highgate-hill, Kentish-town, Thomas Clarke, esq., F.S.A., solicitor to the Board of Ordnance.

— At Bembridge, I.W., aged 77, the Hon. Aug. John Francis Moreton, great-uncle to the Earl of Ducie.

— In Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, Charles Magnay, esq., son of the late Christopher Magnay, esq., Lord Mayor of London, 1821.

15. At Southborough, Tunbridge-wells, Phillis Sophia, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Middlemore, C.B.

— At Beechwood Villa, near Selkirk, James Murray, esq., of Philiphaugh; son of John Murray, esq., M.P. for Selkirkshire, and grandson of John Murray, esq., M.P., heritable sheriff of the same county.

16. At his residence, Bayswater, aged 59, Charles Barclay Hanbury, esq.

— At Greenwich, aged 68, John Arscott Lethbridge, esq., for many years Secretary of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. In Dec. 1802, Mr. Lethbridge entered the Hon. East India Company's ship *Bombay Castle* as midshipman, and while in that ship he was engaged at the celebrated repulse of a French squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Linois in the China seas. Upon Mr. Lethbridge's return to England, he entered the Royal navy in the *Diadem*, under Sir Home Popham, and such was his zeal and ability that he soon after became the commodore's secretary. The *Diadem* was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and in the subsequent expeditions against Buenos Ayres and Walcheren. At Buenos Ayres he was made a prisoner, and remained some time in confinement. From Sir Home Popham's great knowledge on the subject of naval signals Mr. Lethbridge derived much information concerning that very important adjunct to naval manœuvring; and a committee of flag-officers having been ordered to assemble for the purpose of thoroughly revising the existing code, Mr. Lethbridge was appointed its secretary. The result of the committee's recommendation was the formation of a clear and comprehensive vocabulary, which still remains in operation, with some few additions and changes; and his services were acknowledged in the report. He was appointed to Greenwich Hospital in 1823, and retired in 1853 upon a pension.

17. Drowned, while bathing in the Severn, near Alveley, where he was residing during the long vacation, Mr. Francis Thomas Yates Molyneux, an undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge.

18. At Eaton-square, aged 21, Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P.

— At Washington, aged 55, Col. the Hon. George C. Washington, of Rockville, Maryland, formerly member of Congress

for Montgomery county; one of the few remaining relatives of the great Washington.

19. At Castletown, the seat of his brother-in-law Col. Conolly, near Dublin, aged 30, the Right Hon. Clotworthy Wellington William Robert Rowley, third Baron Langford of Summerhill, county Meath (1800). His lordship was the eldest son of Hercules Langford, the second lord; and he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, June 3, 1839. His lordship was for a short time in the army. He married, July, 28, 1846, Louisa Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Edward Michael Conolly, esq., who was unfortunately drowned on the 5th of Nov. last, when bathing on the coast, near Balbriggan.

— Thomas Meynell, esq., of Kilvington Hall and the Fryerage, co. York, and of Hartlepool, co. Durham, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the North Riding, and a magistrate for Durham.

20. At Wormhill Hall, co. Derby, in his 26th year, William Leonard Gill Bagshawe, esq., of that place, and The Oaks, in the same county, and a magistrate for the same, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Bagshawe was born on the 18th of Oct., 1828, the eldest son of the late William John Bagshawe, esq., and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in June, 1851, and became a magistrate for the county of Derby in 1852. He was educated at Trinity College. While at Cambridge he acquired fame as the best oarsman on the Cam, and won many prizes. He was strongly attached to field sports and other manly pastimes, in almost all of which he excelled, and since his father's death had spent his time chiefly (excepting that he had made a tour in the East of about six months' duration) between his seats of Wormhill Hall, near Tideswell, and the Oaks. Of the affray in which this gentleman lost his life. a full account is given in the LAW CASES of this volume.

— At Buckland, Lymington, Hants, in her 68th year, Caroline Anne, the widow of Robert Southey, esq., LL.D., Poet Laureate. Mrs. Southey was born Dec. 6, 1786, and was the daughter of Charles Bowles, esq., formerly a captain in the army; her mother was Anne, daughter of George Burrard, esq., and sister of General Sir Harry Burrard, bart., and first-cousin of Admiral Sir Harry Neale: and the poetess was *not*, as has been frequently represented, in any way related to the poet William Lisle Bowles, canon of Salisbury. Caroline Bowles showed from childhood very remarkable talents, and early distinguished herself both by pen and pencil. In middle life, when some failures where her fortune was deposited had diminished her income, Caroline Bowles began to fear that she should be obliged to part with the home of her birth if she did not make her literary productions a source of profit; and desirous of obtaining the opinion of Southey, she sent her poem of "Ellen Fitzarthur" to him anonymously, wishing to know whether it were worth publishing. His judgment being favourable, it led to an acquaintance, which ripened into intimacy with him and his family, and it finally ended, when both were of advanced age, in their marriage—Southey having lost his first wife, who had been hopelessly insane during her latter years. They were married at Boldre Church, near Lymington, on the 5th of June, 1839. They reckoned on the enjoyment together of a quiet evening of life; but it was not to be; his overworked intellect gave way even before he could get back to Cumberland, and through three or four years of utter seclusion she had only anxiously to watch over him as he gradually sank into complete imbecility, though retaining, while any sparks of consciousness still flickered, a delight in her presence, and a revival of partial sanity at the mention of her Christian name. After his death she returned into Hampshire, and passed the rest of her life, where her infancy was cradled, among her own friends. The chief productions of her pen were poems, many of which were extremely popular. Her only prose work was "Chapters on Churchyards," originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and which contributed materially to establish her literary reputation. A charming series of pictures of her youth will be found in her "Birthday," a poem which preceded by several years the publication of the poetical Autobiography of Wordsworth, and which may be ranked amongst the most graceful and touching efforts of female genius. This amiable lady had a wide correspondence, and, being warm-hearted, alive to every interest of her friends, zealous in any good cause, deeply imbued with religion, and possessing the command of a style capable of expressing everything in the most picturesque and lively manner, it is no wonder that her letters should be life-like sketches, which reflected every quality of the writer's mind. The provision which Robert Southey could leave her, conjoined with the relics of

her own once sufficient fortune, hardly placed her in easy circumstances. This was represented to the Queen, who was pleased to grant her a pension of 200*l.* a-year, in consideration of her late husband's literary merit; but she scarcely lived to enjoy it through a second year.

21. At Islington, aged 76, Mrs. Burder, relict of the Rev. Samuel Burder, D.D.

22. At Edinburgh, William Hay, esq. His reputation as a thorough Grecian—with wit as well as learning to appreciate the subtle delicacies of that language, from whose anthology all tongues have willingly culled both power and grace—has been inseparably linked with the famous discourses of Christopher North.

— At the palace, Kilmore, in his 82nd year, the Right Rev. John Leslie, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh. Dr. Leslie was born at Glaslough, co. Monaghan, and was the second son of Charles Powell Leslie, esq., of that place, by Prudence, daughter of the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor, son of Arthur, first Lord Viscount Dungannon, and through his aunt, the Countess of Mornington, was a cousin-german of the late Duke of Wellington. He was consecrated Bishop of Dromore in 1812; translated to Elphin in 1819, and succeeded to Kilmore in 1841, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act. The Bishop married, in 1808, Isabella, second daughter of the Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross.

23. At Connaught-terrace, Juliana Maria, widow of Col. C. P. Ellis, late of the Grenadier Guards.

24. In Sussex-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens, in his 77th year, General Sir Henry King, knt., C.B., K.C.H., and K.C., Col. of the 3d Regt. of Foot. In the 26th Light Dragoons he served in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition to the West Indies, where he remained for two years, and was present in the attack on Porto Rico, and the capture of the island of Trinidad. Whilst quartered at Marin, to the windward of Martinique, he was ordered with a detachment of 26 men to St. Piers, to form the guard of the Governor Sir William Keppel; and, when on his way, he fell in with a French privateer, which carried four long nine-pounders, and a crew of 70 men. During the action that ensued he was wounded in the shoulder, and lost one man killed; but, after a struggle of twenty minutes, the privateer was beaten off, having lost 10 men killed and 15 wounded. He afterwards served for two years in Portugal; from whence he proceeded with the expedition to Egypt, and there, on the 9th of May, 1801, he lost his right leg, in the attack on Rahmanie. After this, he served as major of the 82nd Regt., in the expedition to Walcheren. He next accompanied that regiment to Gibraltar, and soon after his arrival was appointed Commandant of Tarifa, where he was present at the memorable defence of that town. In the beginning of 1812 he joined the Duke of Wellington's army a few days after the battle of Salamanca. He commanded the 82nd in the battle of Vittoria, during which, with the aid of fifteen pieces of artillery, his regiment drove the enemy from a village whence they greatly annoyed the advance of the British army. Towards the close of the battle, on Col. Grant being wounded, the command of the brigade devolved on Lieut.-Col. King, and he held it for some time, until relieved by Lord Aylmer. He was afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland. In March, 1845, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 3rd Foot; and attained the rank of general in June, 1854. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1831, and received the honour of knighthood from King William the Fourth, in 1834. He was also on the list of general officers receiving reward for distinguished services. He was decorated with the Egyptian medal, and with the gold medal for the battle of Vittoria.

25. At Quebec, of cholera, Lieut.-Col. George Hogarth, C.B., of H.M. 26th Regt. He served in the China campaign in various actions, and commanded the left wing of the 26th, at the assault of the city of Chin Kiang Foo. He had the China medal.

— At Edinburgh, aged 77, John Hay Forbes, esq., formerly a Lord of Justiciary under the title of Lord Medwyn. Lord Medwyn was the second son of the accomplished Sir William Forbes, the sixth baronet of Pitsligo, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1799. In 1807 he was appointed Sheriff-depute of the county of Perth. In Jan. 1825, he became a judge of the Court of Session, assuming the title of Lord Medwyn, from his estate in the co. Peebles; and in 1830 he was constituted a Lord Justiciary. That office he resigned in May, 1849, and he finally retired from the bench in Oct., 1852, into the walks of private life, in which he was much beloved for his many virtues and his varied accomplishments.

25. At Hentsridge-villas, St. John's-wood, aged 61, Mary, widow of B. R. Haydon, historical painter.

—At Dublin, aged 86, Edward Hardman, esq., formerly secretary to the Board of Excise in Dublin, and afterwards secretary to the Royal Dublin Society.

26. At Ewell, aged 38, Emily Jane, wife of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, bart., eldest daughter of Josiah Birch, esq., of St. Petersburg.

—Aged 64, Mr. George Brettingham Sowerby, F.L.S. Mr. G. B. Sowerby was a son of the well-known James Sowerby, engraver, and proprietor of Sir James Smith's "English Botany," and himself author of several works of high repute in natural history, British mineralogy, exotic mineralogy, British fungi, &c., but he applied himself more particularly to conchology.

27. In Store-street, Bedford-square, aged 93, Mary Charlotte, only sister of the late Edmund Lodge, esq., K.H., Clarenceux King of Arms, F.S.A., and daughter of the Rev. Edm. Lodge, formerly rector of Carshalton.

29. At Drewton Manor, near South Cave, Yorkshire, aged 61, George Baron, esq.

—In London, the Hon. Charlotte Georgiana Lady Bedingfeld; only daughter of Sir William Jerningham, bart., of Costessy, Norfolk. Lady Bedingfeld was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

30. At his residence, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 57, Mr. Charles Carus Wilson. This gentleman was formerly well known in the streets of London for his remarkable height. He measured 7 feet 4 inches.

— At Buxton, aged 61, the Hon. and Rev. Francis James Noel, Vicar of Teston and Rector of Nettlestead, Kent, brother to the Earl of Gainsborough; eighth son of Diana, Baroness Barham and Gerard Noel Edwards, esq.

— At Greenwich Hospital, aged 68, Capt. Thomas Dickinson, R.N., one of the Captains of that establishment. This distinguished officer served in the *Invincible*, 74, at the reduction of St. Lucie and Trinidad, in 1799. He afterwards served as midshipman in the *Dreadnought*, 98, from 1801 to 1805, and was frequently and very actively employed against the enemy in the boats of that ship. His last captain in her was Lord Collingwood, whom he accompanied into the *Royal Sovereign*, and consequently assisted in the victory of the Trafalgar, where he was wounded, and gained his lieutenantcy. When his rank had been confirmed by the Admiralty, Lord Collingwood found him active employment. On the 23rd Oct., 1813, he was first lieutenant at the capture of *La Trave*, of 44 guns, in which he received several wounds, his thigh and knee being broken, and his head severely contused, and was consequently for seven months in hospital at Plymouth. At the end of that period he was discharged as incurable, and it was not until two years later that he was enabled to serve again. He was promoted to the rank of Commander, June 15, 1814; and on the 2nd Dec., 1815, a pension of 150*l.* was assigned to him for his wounds. He was not again employed until 1829, when he was appointed to the command of the *Lightning*, 18, on the South-American station; where, for six months, he acted as senior officer in the Rio de la Plata, and during that period, with the assistance of the British Vice-Consul, effected a reconciliation between Generals Lavalleja and Fructuoso Riviera, whose contention for the Presidency of Monte Video had brought about a state of things very inimical to the commercial interests of Great Britain. In Dec., 1830, while refitting at Rio de Janeiro on his return from a voyage to the Pacific, Capt. Dickinson heard of the loss of H.M. frigate *Thetis*, which had struck against the cliffs of Cape Frio, on the coast of Brazil, and gone down in deep water with 810,000 dollars on board. For the next fourteen months he was indefatigably engaged, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, in endeavouring to rescue this treasure, and his consummate mechanical and nautical skill succeeded in recovering all the guns and stores, and about 600,000 dollars. He was then relieved by Capt. the Hon. J. F. F. de Ros, in the *Algerine*, 10, who, availing himself of the machinery already constructed, rescued 150,000 dollars more. Capt. Dickinson returned to England with a constitution broken by the fatigue he had undergone, and years elapsed before he was restored to comparative health. For this service he received post rank, but he conceived himself and his crew so inadequately remunerated for their salvage services, that the matter was frequently brought before Parliament. In 1842, the Society of Arts presented to him a gold medal, in approbation of his ingenuity evinced at Cape Frio in converting water tanks into diving bells. He had previously

received from the same institution, in 1825, their gold Vulcan medal, for his mode of applying percussion powder to the discharge of ships' guns. His ship's company presented to him a sword and pair of epaulettes, in token of their gratitude for his unceasing care of their health and safety during their dangerous and laborious exertions. He published, as a book, a very interesting "Narrative of the Operation for the Recovery of the Public Stores and Treasure sunk in H.M.S. *Thetis*," &c. Captain Dickinson was admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich on the 26th Aug., 1847.

31. At the Manor House, Caterham, Surrey, in his 65th year, Henry Aglionby Aglionby, esq., of Nunnery, county Cumberland, M.P. for the borough of Cockermouth, and a barrister-at-law. Mr. Aglionby was the son of the Rev. Samuel Bateman, of Newbiggen Hall, Cumberland, Rector of Farthingstone, county Northampton, by Anne, daughter of Henry Aglionby, esq., of Nunnery. His uncle Christopher Aglionby, esq., the last male heir of that ancient family, having died unmarried in 1785, the family estates were divided between his four sisters. The name of Aglionby was assumed in 1822, by Francis, son of the youngest sister by her husband, John Orfeur Yates, esq., of Skirwith Abbey, Cumberland, and his only son having died in 1834, the estates of Nunnery, &c., devolved on the gentleman now deceased. Mr. Bateman had previously (before 1813) assumed the name and arms of Aglionby, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of one of his aunts. He was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 28, 1816; he practised as a special pleader, and went the Northern circuit. He was first elected to Parliament for Cockermouth after the enactment of Reform in 1832, and was returned at every subsequent election.

— At Turin, Count Adrian de Revel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Sardinia at Vienna, and formerly at the British Court, five days after his marriage at Genoa, to Emily de Viry, widow of the Chevalier William de Viry, daughter of the late Basil Montagu, esq., Q.C.

— At Stoke, aged 66, George Field Somerville, esq., Commander R.N.

Lately. Aged 78, Lady Elizabeth Alexander, aunt to the Earl of Caledon, and sister to the Dowager Lady Blayney; younger daughter of James, first Earl of Caledon.

Lately. At Naples, aged 52, Zenaida Charlotte Julia Bonaparte, Princess of Canino. She was born at Paris, July 8, 1802, the elder daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, by Julia Maria Clary, sister of the present Queen Dowager of Sweden, the widow of Bernadotte. She was married at Brussels on the 20th June, 1822, to her cousin Charles, son of Lucien, Prince of Canino, and to which title he succeeded in 1840. She had twelve children. The Princess was a highly educated and accomplished woman, speaking Italian, German, and English equally well. Her charitable disposition, the goodness of her heart, and her mental abilities, rendered her society delightful.

Lately. Georgiana, widow of the Rev. Nathaniel Dimock, of East Malling. She has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the like sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Lately. Mary Anne, wife of Thomas Haire, M.D., of Lewes. She has bequeathed to the Blind Asylum 500*l.*, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum 200*l.*, to the Sailors' Female Orphan Home Institution 200*l.*, Royal Asylum for Destitute Females, 200*l.*, Society for the Protection of Females, 200*l.*, Infant Orphan Asylum, 200*l.*, Philanthropic Society, 200*l.*, Guardian Society, London, 200*l.*, Sussex County Hospital, 200*l.*, Society for aiding Foreigners in Distress, 100*l.*, and the Lewes Mechanics' Institution, 80*l.*

AUGUST.

1. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 61, Kenneth Murchison, esq., formerly governor of Penang and Singapore, only surviving brother of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.

— At Constantinople, by cholera, aged 47, the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, one of the assistant adjutants-general of the army in the East, M.P. for the county of Forfar, and a deputy lieutenant of the same; brother and heir presumptive to Lord Panmure. He was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Forfarshire in 1850; and was first elected M.P. for that county at the last election in July, 1852, without a contest. He was appointed

Surveyor-General of the Ordnance in Jan., 1853, and an assistant adjutant-general on the formation of the staff of the expeditionary army to the East.

1. At Toronto, the Hon. Robert Sympson Jameson, late Attorney-General and Chancellor of Canada.

— At Brighton, aged 83, Mary, widow of Isaac Solly, esq., of Leyton House, Essex.

— At Morpeth, at the residence of her son H. G. Surtees, esq., Frances Elizabeth, wife of Aubone Surtees, esq., of Pigdon and Newcastle, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Honywood, bart.

2. In the south of England, the Very Rev. Richard Murray, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, and Vicar-General of that diocese.

— Aged 53, Charlotte Mary, wife of Sir John Bayley, bart., second daughter of John Minett Fector, esq., of Dover.

— At the Camp, Monastere, Turkey, aged 42, Major George Charles Rawdon Levinge, of the Royal Horse Artillery, next brother and heir presumptive to Sir Richard Levinge, bart., of Knockdrin Castle, co. Westmeath. He commanded the Royal Artillery during the whole of the Kafir campaign under Sir Benjamin D'Urban in 1835.

— At Kennington-place, Kennington Common, aged 51, Mr. Samuel Nixon, sculptor. Mr. Nixon's best-known work is the statue of William IV. on the approach to London Bridge; but his statues illustrative of the Four Seasons, which stand at the foot of the staircase of Goldsmith's Hall, are works of much higher art.

3. At Chelsea, at an advanced age, Mrs. Edwin, formerly of Drury Lane Theatre, where for a long series of years she sustained the first rank as an actress.

— At Marrick Park, Yorkshire, aged 44, Francis Morley, esq., a magistrate of the North Riding, and late a captain in the North York Militia.

— At the vicarage, Blackburn, in his 64th year, the Rev. John William Whittaker, D.D., Vicar of St. Mary's, Blackburn, Hon. Canon of Manchester, Dean Rural of Blackburn, and a surrogate. Dr. Whittaker was born in Manchester, and educated at Cambridge. Having written an elaborate work on Bellamy's "Translation of the Hebrew Scriptures," which attracted the attention of Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, he was appointed examining chaplain to that prelate, an office which he held until presented to the vicarage of Blackburn, in the gift of that prelate, in 1822, on the demise of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A., the distinguished historian and archæologist. There was, however, no connection between these two successive vicars of Blackburn, nor were they in any way connected with the Rev. John Whittaker, the historian of Manchester and a native of that city. Dr. Whittaker was nominated an honorary canon of Manchester in 1852. Dr. Whittaker will be long and gratefully remembered by Churchmen on account of his earnest and successful efforts to supply his parishioners with the means of grace in connection with our apostolic church. During his vicariate the parish church was rebuilt on a large and magnificent scale, and no less than eleven churches, with schools connected with them, were built. He was patron of 23 livings in right of his vicarage, which was almost as extensive as an ancient diocese. As a controversialist, Dr. Whittaker shone pre-eminently in the discussion of the questions at issue between Protestants and Roman Catholics, particularly in his celebrated letters to Dr. Wiseman. Dr. Whittaker married the daughter of Sir William Feilden, and had numerous issue.

4. Suddenly, of disease of the heart, in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, aged 48, Robert Snow, esq., of the firm of Snow, Dean, Paul, Strahan, and Co., of the Strand, bankers.

— At Monte Video, of apoplexy, aged 44, the Hon. Robert Gore, Capt. R.N., Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation, younger brother to the Earl of Arran. Capt. Gore entered the navy in 1823, and served in the East and West Indies, and on the North-American station. In 1841 he was returned to parliament for the borough of New Ross, co. Wexford, for which he sat until 1847. He was then appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General at Monte Video, from whence he was transferred as Chargé d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres in 1851. In the discharge of his diplomatic duties he was most assiduous, conducting the affairs of his country with zeal and efficiency amid the varied and distracting politics of South America.

6. At Charlton Rectory, Margaretta Maria, wife of the Rev. Arthur Drummond, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, bart.

— At Trouville-sur-Mer, near Havre, aged 56, Rear-Adm. Charles Hope, second son of the Right Hon. Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland. In 1815 he served in the *Alceste* frigate, commanded by Sir Murray Max-

well, which conveyed Lord Amherst's embassy to China, and was wrecked while returning home with that nobleman, in the straits of Gaspar, Feb., 1817. He afterwards was much employed at sea, and had the post of Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard until promoted to the rank of rear admiral in April last.

6. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Col. Wm. Henley Raikes, late of the Coldstream Guards.

7. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Major-Gen. Humphrey Robert Hartley. This officer was educated at the Royal Military College of Marlow, Bucks, where he obtained the highest honours. Having obtained an ensigncy in the 57th Regt., he joined the army in Spain in 1813, and was present when the British force entered France, and continued to do duty with the second division until the termination of hostilities at Toulouse, and upon the ratification of the treaty of peace was ordered to Canada. Returning home in 1815, he was dispatched with his regiment to Paris, to do duty with the army of occupation till 1818. From this date till 1824 he served in Ireland, and in that year was sent to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Having attained the rank of lieut.-colonel of his old regiment—the 57th—he served in the Madras presidency, and there introduced into the regiment, in 1832, the first savings bank in the British army, an institution since established throughout the united service. He likewise introduced libraries for the non-commissioned officers. He had received the Peninsular war medal, with two clasps, for Nivelle and Busaco.

8. In Westbourne-terrace, aged 64, Claude Currie, esq., late Physician-General, Madras.

— At his house in Old Brompton, after a short illness, in his 57th year, Thomas Crofton Croker, esq., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., M.R.S.A. Copenhagen, M. Swed. Arch. S., and one of the Registrars of the Literary Fund Society. Mr. Croker was the only son of Major Thomas Croker, of the 38th Regiment of Foot, of a family of good standing in Ireland. Being intended for a mercantile life, he was apprenticed to the highly respectable mercantile firm of Lecky and Mark, of Cork, both partners being of the Society of Friends. His subsequent habits of business, and beautifully neat handwriting, may perhaps be attributed to the strict discipline of that well-conducted establishment. He also acquired a ready skill in making sketches, particularly in pen and ink, which was very useful to him in his antiquarian pursuits. He had from boyhood a taste for antiquities, and this was cherished during several excursions on foot which he made in the south of Ireland between the years 1812 and 1815, frequently in company with Mr. Joseph Humphreys, a Quaker, who was afterwards master of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Claremont, near Dublin. At that early period, Crofton Croker commenced his collections of the legends and songs of the peasantry, and his observations of their character and manners, which are interweaved into so many of his subsequent writings. These researches, and the verses into which he transfused some of the ancient Irish poems, introduced him to the notice of Crabbe, Moore, and other literary men. In 1819 he received an appointment in the Admiralty, through Mr. Wilson Croker, the Secretary, to whom, however, he was in no way related. He rose through the various ranks in this department with the respect and esteem of his superiors, and of his brothers in office, until he retired on a pension in 1850. Although Mr. Crofton Croker had been engaged in some literary undertakings, it was not until 1824 that he published his first, and in one sense his greatest work, the "Researches in the South of Ireland," beautifully illustrated by Mr. Nicholson. In 1825 he first published "The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," in a small volume, illustrated by some highly fanciful woodcuts, drawn by Mr. W. H. Brooke. This work was so highly popular that other series were published with equal success, and the work is one of the most popular in our literature. It has been translated into several languages. The "Fairy Legends" brought Crofton Croker a long and highly complimentary letter from Sir Walter Scott; and on the 20th of October, 1826, he had a personal introduction to the great novelist at the residence of Mr. Lockhart in Pall Mall—a meeting which is thus chronicled in Scott's "Journal:" "At breakfast, Crofton Croker, author of the 'Irish Fairy Tales,' little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy prepossessing manners—something like Tom Moore. Here were also Terry, Allan, Cunningham, Newton, and others." Numerous other tales, dramatic pieces, and *j'eux d'esprit* followed, which confirmed Mr. Croker in his reputation as one of the best of amusing narrators. At this period he had commenced his intimate association

with the antiquaries of the metropolis. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy, in the year 1827. In the following year, when residing for the summer at Bromley, in Kent, he superintended the excavations then carried on among various domestic and sepulchral foundations of the Roman era lying near Cæsar's Camp at Holwood in that neighbourhood, and of which an account was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Alfred John Kempe, esq., F.S.A. These researches led to the formation of a very agreeable club called the Society of Noviomagians, of which Mr. Croker, till within a short time of his death, was the perpetual president. Mr. Croker made numerous communications on archæological subjects to the Antiquarian Society, which have much interest. In 1828 he unexpectedly received a fresh cargo of Irish legendary lore. Mr. R. Adolphus Lynch, who had served at Waterloo, and on the peace retired to Killarney on the half-pay of the King's German Legion, had been a schoolfellow of Croker's, and perused his "Fairy Legends" with enthusiasm. Being himself of a poetical spirit, he had become deeply versed in the superstitions of the country people of his vicinity, and was provoked by Mr. Croker's book to try his own hand at authorship. He came to London with his collections, and the result was that Mr. Croker purchased his materials, and published them with additions of his own, under the title of "Legends of the Lakes; or, Sayings and Doings at Killarney; collected chiefly from the manuscripts of R. Adolphus Lynch, esq., H.P. King's German Legion. By T. Crofton Croker." In 1832 Mr. Croker produced two novelettes: "The Adventures of Barney Mahoney," an Irish servant in England; and "My Village *versus* Our Village." In 1837 he edited the "Journal of a Tour through Ireland in 1644," translated from the French of Mons. de la Boullaye le Gouz; and a "Memoir of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels in 1798," from Holt's autobiographical manuscript in the possession of Sir William Betham. In 1839 he edited, with extensive notes, "The Popular Songs of Ireland." Mr. Croker took part in the formation of the Camden Society in 1839, and was still more actively engaged in founding the Percy Society in 1840. For the Camden Society he edited "Narratives illustrative of the Contests in Ireland in 1641 and 1690;" and for the latter, several collections of Irish songs illustrative of the history of Ireland at different periods, and other works. A great number of other publications proceeded either from his own pen, or under his editorship, which continued his reputation as a wit and humourist. Mr. Crofton Croker was a member of a great number of literary societies, both English and foreign, and was, all his life, a collector of antiquarian and literary curiosities. Mr. Thomas Wright, in the introductory chapter to his "History of Ireland," observes: "This general notion of the light thrown on the ethnography of ancient Ireland by the distribution of its antiquities, is founded chiefly on the information given me by Mr. Crofton Croker, who has formed a remarkably interesting private museum of Irish antiquities, and who has studied them with more care than any other antiquary with whom I am acquainted." Mr. Croker married, in the year 1830, Marianne, youngest daughter of Francis Nicholson, one of the founders of the English Water-colour School, and has left an only son. His amiable wife died on the 6th of October of this year.

8. At Harrowgate, aged 80, William Scholfield, esq., of Sand Hall, Howden.

9. At Imst, near Brennbeuchl, in the Tyrol, aged 57, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, Knight of the Garter. His Majesty was born on the 18th of May, 1797, and was the eldest son of the Duke Maximilian, by Caroline Maria, daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Parma. In the revolutionary year, 1830, the reigning King of Saxony, Anthony, was one of the most unpopular sovereigns of Europe, and an insurrection and his deposition were imminent. To avoid this extreme a compromise was effected, whereby it was arranged that his nephew Prince Frederick Augustus should be associated with him in the government, and he was consequently appointed co-regent of the kingdom of Saxony on the 13th of September, 1830. On the death of Anthony in 1836, the Prince succeeded to the throne, his father having executed an act of renunciation of his right of succession. The King of Saxony was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1842. He visited England in May, 1844, and was a guest of her Majesty at the period of the Emperor of Russia's unexpected arrival in London. The two monarchs met at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and were together present at the Ascot race meeting of that year. While in England, the King visited most of the

principal cities and manufacturing towns; and his Majesty was entertained by the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl and Countess Amherst, and other noblemen, at their seats in various parts of the country. His Majesty was a gentleman of considerable scientific acquirements, and was an eminent botanist, in which pursuit he delighted. His disposition and manners were very kind and urbane, and he enjoyed great personal popularity with all classes. The internal affairs of his kingdom went on quietly enough until 1848, its administration being reposed almost entirely on his prime minister Von Beust; disturbances then occurred, from which he was rescued by a division of the Prussian army. The King was on his way from Munich to his own capital, when his carriage was overturned; having been thrown from his seat, he received from one of the horses a kick on his head, which terminated his life almost immediately afterwards. His Majesty was twice married: first, in 1819, to the Archduchess Caroline Ferdinandina Theresa Josepha Demetria, daughter of Francis, Emperor of Austria, who died in 1832; and secondly, in 1833, to the Princess Mary Anne Leopoldina of Bavaria, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph, who survives her royal husband: but he has left no issue. He is succeeded by his brother John.

10. At Kreuznach-on-the-Rhine, aged 63, F. H. Lindsay, esq., First Assistant to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

11. In Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, Major Henry Gordon, 38th M.N.I., son of the late Col. Robert Gordon, 23rd Light Dragoons.

12. At Paravadi, Bulgaria, of cholera, aged 28, Capt. William Wentworth Grant Dilke, of the 77th Regt., only son of William Dilke, esq., of Chichester.

— At the camp, near Varna, Lieut. William Turner, 93rd Highlanders, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. William Turner, C.B., Col. 1st Bombay Cavalry.

— At 4, Royal-terrace, Richmond, Surrey, in her 79th year, Miss Jane Langton. She was the daughter of Bennet Langton, esq., of Langton, co. Berwick, and the Countess of Rothes, and will ever be known in the history of English literature as the goddaughter of Dr. Johnson.

— In camp, near Varna, Lieut.-Col. Edmund James Elliot, commanding the 79th Highlanders, eldest son of the Hon. John Edmund Elliot, younger brother of the Earl of Minto.

12. At Westbrook Hall, near Berkhampstead, the seat of the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, aged 83, her Grace Charlotte, Dowager Duchess of Beaufort. She was the fifth daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and married, May 11, 1791, Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., who died in 1835, and by whom she had a numerous family.

— In Carlton-gardens, at the house of Viscount Palmerston, aged 38, the Right Hon. Robert Jocelyn, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P. for King's Lynn, and Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Essex Rifles Regiment of Militia. His lordship was the eldest son of Robert, third and present Earl of Roden, K.P. Lord Jocelyn formerly served in the Rifle Brigade, and accompanied the expedition to China in 1842, on the staff of Lord Saltoun as military secretary. The results of his observations in that country were published in a very agreeable volume entitled "Six Months in China." In February, 1842, Lord Jocelyn was elected, without opposition, one of the members for Lynn, and was re-elected in 1847 and 1852. During the latter part of Sir Robert Peel's administration he was one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control from February, 1845, to July, 1846. Lord Jocelyn was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the East Essex Militia in 1853. That regiment had been recently quartered in the Tower of London, and for some time past diarrhœa had prevailed among the men to such an extent as to occasion considerable alarm. With the view of allaying by his example the fears which they entertained respecting the unhealthiness of the locality, Lord Jocelyn resolved to sleep in the fortress until the cessation of the uneasiness. He slept accordingly in the Tower on the nights of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, on which latter day two privates, who had died of decided Asiatic cholera, were buried. On Friday morning, while engaged in his regimental duties, his lordship found himself indisposed, but not so much so as to create uneasiness either on his own mind or on that of the medical officer whom he consulted, and who prescribed as for an ordinary attack of diarrhœa. After taking the medicine ordered by that gentleman, Lord Jocelyn left the Tower on foot, about 12 o'clock, for his residence at Kew. He walked through the City, but finding himself seriously ill, he called a cab, and desired to be driven to Lord Palmerston's house in Carlton-gardens. On arriving there he became rapidly worse,

and death ensued at half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning. Lord Jocelyn married, on the 27th of April, 1841, Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, second daughter of the late Earl Cowper, by Emily Mary, now Viscountess Palmerston: and has left issue.

12. At Teddington, aged 66, retired Comm. Christopher West, R.N. He served in the *Thetis*, 38, in the expedition to Egypt; in the *Minotaur*, 74, he was signal-midshipman at Trafalgar; and in 1807 with the expedition to Copenhagen.

13. At Barrington Park, the Right Hon. Frances, Dowager Lady Dynevor, third daughter of the first Viscount Sydney, sister to the Countess of Chatham, and the Duchess of Buccleuch.

14. At Tiverton, aged 86, Peter Taylor Robertson, esq., formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 8th Regt.

— At Glenariff, co. Antrim. in his 82nd year, Randall M'Donnell, esq.; son of John M'Donnell, esq., of Glenariff.

— At East Barnet, aged 56, Maria, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edw. Barnes, G.C.B.

— At Peshawur, aged 52, Lieut. Edward Whelan, 4th Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of Sir Thomas Whelan, of Elnville, co. Dublin.

15. Killed by a cannon shot, at the taking of Bomarsund, aged 19, the Hon. Cameron Wrottesley, Lieut. R.E., youngest son of Lord Wrottesley.

16. At Holford House, near Bridgwater, aged 83, George Haynan, esq.

— At Bognor, Mary, wife of the Venerable John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

— At Norwich, Lieut.-Col. Partlett Starling, late of the 32d Bengal N. Inf. He was at the taking of Bhurtpore, and wounded in the leg by a stray shot, after the battle was supposed to be concluded.

— At his residence, in Bruton-street, aged 49, the Right Hon. Miles Thomas Stapleton, Baron Beaumont (1309), a deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire, and colonel-commandant of the 4th West York Militia. Lord Beaumont was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, on the 4th June, 1805, the eldest son of Thomas Stapleton, esq., of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire. In early life, Mr. or Dr. Stapleton was somewhat distinguished in the political affairs of Yorkshire; and in 1834 contested the borough of Richmond unsuccessfully. On the 16th Oct., 1840, he was summoned to Parliament by writ, as one of the coheirs of the barony of Beaumont, first created in the reign of Edward the Second, by the summons issued to Sir Henry Beaumont, in the year 1309. Mr. Stapleton was proved to be the sole heir of Joan Lovell, Lady Stapleton, eldest daughter of Joan, sister of William, second viscount, and seventh Baron Beaumont; in whom the barony was vested by descent from her father, John Baron Beaumont, who sat in Parliament in the reign of Henry VI. Lord Beaumont was one of the most active members of the House of Lords: and distinguished by his regard to a true liberal policy and to agricultural prosperity. In religious matters he differed from the violent policy of the Irish Romanists. He was appointed colonel-commandant of the 4th West York Militia in 1853. He married, Sept. 9, 1844, the Hon. Isabella Anne Browne, eldest daughter of the present Lord Kilmaine; and by that lady, who survives him, has issue.

16. At Varna, George Kincaid Pitcairn, M.D., staff-surgeon 1st class, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards (surgeon 1843).

18. At Blackheath, Kent, aged 49, Captain Richard Freeman Rowley, R.N.; fourth son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H.

19. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Farthing Beauchamp, esq., of Walford House, Somersetshire.

— At Skelton, in Cleveland, aged 87, Susan Mary Ann, relict of John Wharton, esq., of Skelton Castle, and formerly M.P. for Beverley.

— At Camberwell, aged 83, Mary Bingham, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Mant, D.D., Rector of All Saints, Southampton.

— Off Varna, Capt. Henry Smith, R.N., commanding H.M. steam troop-ship *Simoom*.

20. At Genoa, of fever, consequent on an attack of cholera, the Baroness Ferrari, sister to Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, Attorney-General, and niece to the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, bart., Dean of York; daughter of the late Alexander Cockburn, esq., envoy to Columbia, by Yolande, daughter to the Visconti de Vignier of St. Domingo; she was married, in 1850, to the Baron Pietro Francisco Ferrari, major in the Sardinian service.

21. At Varna, from an attack of cholera, in nine hours, Col. Walter Trevelyan, of the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

— At the camp, near Varna, of dysentery, Lieut. Francis Joseph Harrisson, 79th Highlanders, second son of E. Harrisson, esq., Tolethorpe House, near Stamford.

21. In Langford-place, Mary Ann, widow of Savile Craven Henry Ogle, esq., M.P. for South Northumberland.

— At Sloley House, Norfolk, Frances Maria, relict of the Rev. B. Cubitt, and sister of the late Henry Kirke White.

— At St. Thomas's Hospital, from injuries received in a collision on the South-Eastern Railway, at Croydon, aged 28, the Rev. William Macbean Willis, M.A., curate of Horsmonden, Kent. He had been only six weeks married.

22. At Prome, Burmah, aged 19, William Henry Bennett, esq., 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, only son of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire.

— At Harrowgate, in his 55th year, Ralph Anthony Thicknesse, esq., of Beechhill, Wigan, M.P. for that borough, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Lancashire. This gentleman was an extensive coal owner in the neighbourhood of Wigan. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Wigan in 1847 and 1852.

— Aged 78, Henry Powell Collins, esq., of Hatch Beauchamp Park, near Taunton, a magistrate and deputy lieut. of Somersetshire, and high sheriff in 1827; formerly M.P. for Taunton.

23. At Long Witton, Edward Spencer Trevelyan, third son of the late Sir John Trevelyan, bart., of Wallington, Northumberland.

— At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Frances Harriet, Countess of Caithness, youngest daughter and co-heir of the Very Rev. William Leigh, dean of Hereford.

24. At Stockwell, Lieut.-Col. Folch, eldest son of the late Field-Marshal Folch, of the Spanish Army, Governor of West Florida.

— At Weston Lodge, Weston-super-Mare, aged 66, Francis Hutchinson Synge, esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Somerset; second son of the late Sir Robert Synge, bart.

— Near Varna, of cholera, aged 28, Captain George Duckworth, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of William Duckworth, esq., of Beechwood, New Forest.

25. In Finsbury-square, aged 89, John Wilks, esq., F.R.S., a magistrate for Middlesex, formerly M.P. for Boston.

— At Hawkhurst, Kent, Lieut.-General Thomas Dalmer, C.B., Colonel of the 47th Regiment. This officer served with the expeditions to Ostend in 1798, to Holland in the following year, and to Ferrol, Vigo Bay, and Cadiz in 1800. He was in Egypt with Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the expedition to Hanover, in 1805, and that to Copenhagen, in 1807. In 1808 he was present at Corunna, and in the Peninsular campaigns of 1811-12-13 he shared in the actions of El Bodon and Aldea de Ponte, and the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, being severely wounded at the former; and finally he was present at Waterloo, where a horse was killed under him. For his distinguished services he received a gold and three silver medals, and was appointed a Companion of the Bath.

25. Aged 77, Mary, relict of Henry Aglionby, esq., of Nunnery, M.P. for the Eastern Division of Cumberland; daughter of John Matthews, esq., of Wigton Hall.

— At East Field, near York, aged 88, Isabella, relict of the Rev. James Britton, D.D., Vicar of Boscall and Acklam, Yorkshire.

26. At Sandown, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Charles Coleby Roberts, Fourth Master of St. Paul's School, London, Curate of St. Olave's, in the Old Jewry, and Evening Lecturer of St. Matthew's, Friday-street.

— In Eaton-square, Ralph Bernal, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law. Mr. Bernal was a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809; and he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 8, 1810. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1818, as one of the members for Lincoln. In 1820 he was elected for Rochester without opposition; and altogether represented that borough in nine Parliaments; but in 1841 he stood for Weymouth, and was seated on petition. At the dissolution in 1852 he retired from Parliament. About 1830 Mr. Bernal was appointed Chairman of Committees of the Whole House (with a salary of 2000*l.*), and for twenty years he discharged the duties of that onerous and delicate office with the respect of all parties. Mr. Bernal was a man of much taste both in literature and the fine arts, and possessed a very fine collection of articles of taste and virtù, of which the arms and china were particularly fine. The collection has been sold by auction, and created an excitement never before equalled upon such a subject. The sale extended over many weeks, and produced upwards of 60,000*l.* Mr. Bernal's son assumed the name of Osborne on his marriage with an Irish heiress of that name. Mr. Bernal was twice married; his first wife died under peculiarly distressing circumstances, from her clothes catching fire in her room when exceedingly weak from a confinement.

26. In his 81st year, Samuel Swinfen, esq., of Swinfen, in the county of Stafford.

27. At Shacklewell, in his 74th year, Lieut.-Colonel George Thomas Landmann, R. Eng. Colonel Landmann was the son of a Professor of Fortifications at Woolwich. He was educated there in the Royal Military Academy, and received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on the 1st May, 1795. Among the important works upon which his abilities were employed, were additions to Plymouth Docks, a fort on Lake Huron, and a canal between the Cascades and the St. Lawrence. In 1805 he embarked at Portsmouth with the troops sent to Gibraltar, and remained there until the summer of 1808, when he offered his services to join the expedition which sailed thence under General Spencer. The troops landed at Mondego Bay, where Capt. Landmann resigned the command of the Engineers to his senior officer Capt. Elphinstone. He was then attached to the light brigade under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. H. Fane, and thus continued during the affairs of the 15th Aug. at Obidos, and the action of Roleia, where he again assumed the command of the Engineers, in consequence of Capt. Elphinstone having been wounded. He still commanded the corps at the battle of Vimiera, for which he received a medal; but on the next day resigned the command to Major Fletcher. In Sept. Capt. Landmann was sent to Peniche to draw up a report on that fortress, and, Major Fletcher having advanced into Spain with the army under Sir John Moore, he again assumed the command of his corps, left in Portugal. In Dec. he was sent to construct a bridge of boats at Abrantes on the Tagus, another at Panhete on the Zezere, and a flying bridge at Villa Velha, which were completed in five days. Having joined the corps of Engineers at Cadiz, under the command of General Mackenzie, he was charged with maintaining order in that city, which he so successfully performed that he received the commission of lieut.-colonel in the Spanish corps of Engineers. When General Mackenzie returned to Lisbon, Lieut.-Col. Landmann was left at Cadiz, with secret injunctions. In July he returned to Gibraltar; whence he sent to the Inspector-general of Fortifications in England a detailed report and plans of the fort and fortifications of Cadiz, and it was generally understood that the Government was guided in resolving to defend Cadiz with vigour, by the information thus furnished. When the French attacked the city in Feb., 1810, Lieut.-Colonel Landmann repaired to Cadiz as commanding engineer of the British forces, but he was superseded in the following month by the arrival of a superior officer from England. On the 25th March he was appointed a colonel of infantry in the Spanish army; and he served at Matagorda, during the siege of that fort on the 21st and 22nd of April. In August he returned to England, on account of his health. In Dec., 1810, he was appointed one of the military agents in the Peninsula, with a special commission from the Secretary of State, and he immediately sailed for Lisbon, being also charged with despatches for the Duke of Wellington. Having delivered his despatches at Cartaxo, he proceeded towards Cadiz, and on his way joined the Spanish corps of Gen. Ballasteros during the action of Castilejos. He returned to England in March, 1812, with the Spanish ambassador. He afterwards commanded the Loughswilly district in Ireland, the Thames division, and the Yorkshire district.

27. In Cadogan-place, of cholera, after an illness of three days, Major-General William Bush, Inspecting Field Officer of the London District. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1803, and served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) in the Walcheren expedition in 1809. He served with the 21st Light Dragoons at the Cape of Good Hope, and was detached with his troop several months on the Caffir frontier. During the predatory war in Caffraria, the life of Captain Bush, and the success of the troop under his command, were frequently in imminent peril, from the treacherous and stealthy incursions of the natives. He afterwards served in India and Ireland. He then took the command of the 1st West India Regiment. While stationed at Demerara a dreadful incident occurred. Above 200 rescued Africans had been permitted to enlist in this corps. With the exception of six officers and five privates, the whole of the regular soldiers had been sent on service to other islands, and in consequence these recruits were the only disposable force to take the requisite guard, and were obliged to be resorted to for that purpose. Nevertheless all seemed to work well, all appeared to be quiet, contented, and happy. Among the recruits was a man of gigantic stature, six feet six inches high, who had been a chief in Africa, and who had great influence over his countrymen. From some cause which has never

been clearly ascertained, this man organised an insurrection, not only among the recruits, but the African settlers in the islands. This revolt had been so secretly and cautiously concocted, that Colonel Bush, although extremely vigilant, from the deep responsibility which rested on him, had no suspicion of it. In the night, however, of June 18, 1837, he was awoke from his bed by the orderly sergeant, and on inquiring what was the matter, he said that "all the recruits had turned out; had taken all the arms and ammunition; were intending to murder all the officers and white people, set fire to the barracks, and then return to Guinea." The Colonel rushed out with his sword drawn, and called the adjutant (who assembled the other young subalterns), then he ran to the spot were all the recruits were assembled *en masse* singing the most wild and savage songs. Colonel Bush called out to the recruits to go to their barracks and put down their arms, running towards them, under the impression that if they once knew his voice all would be well; but when within 25 yards, he was received with four shots fired at him, which induced him to halt. He then found that his adjutant, Lieut. Bentley, was close behind him; and a regular volley of about 40 shots was fired at these two officers. There were several large box trees above their heads, the falling branches from which plainly showed that the recruits had levelled too high, and thus they were preserved almost miraculously from being murdered, and torn limb from limb, by these deluded creatures. Colonel Bush and Lieut. Bentley then retired to the stables, through which (being built of wood) several shots were fired. The latter mounted his horse and galloped through the barrack-yard to St. James's, a distance of nine miles, to procure assistance, the recruits attempting to stop him, and firing several shots without effect. Colonel Bush, aided by the darkness of the morning, crawled through some high guinea grass at the back of the officers' range of barracks, and thus eluded the pursuit of the recruits, and speedily reached the special magistrate's house. He called him up, and accompanied him to the police station, distant about a quarter of a mile. The magistrate furnished Col. Bush with a musket and twenty rounds of ammunition, and he, the police officer, and an old soldier (each having procured a musket), rapidly returned towards the barracks, meeting Lieut. Doran, who also had a gun. The Colonel then arranged his little party (four only with himself), on the rising ground within forty yards of the main body of the recruits, who were singing, yelling, and firing at the hospital, and just about to set it on fire, the patients escaping in all directions. Here he kept up an independent fire on the recruits for some minutes, which was duly returned, until at length three of the revolters were lying dead and several wounded. The mutineers thus frustrated in their design, appalled by the dead and wounded, and, from the darkness of the early hour of the morning, not knowing what numbers were opposed to them, sought refuge in the woods. Three of them were killed on the parade ground, eighteen died in the woods and hospital of their wounds, and six strangled themselves in the woods. Four of the ringleaders were afterwards brought to a court-martial, three of whom were sentenced to death and shot, the other transported for life. The suppression of this fearful mutiny is entirely attributable to the intrepidity of Colonel Bush, and to that presence of mind which, under the most trying emergencies, never forsook him. His firmness and decision henceforth gave him the complete ascendancy over these untutored Africans, and his kindness to them gained their affection. He brought into order and first-rate discipline 1200 of these uncivilised recruits. As a reward for these services, the Duke of Wellington removed him from the West Indies to home service, and appointed him Inspecting Field Officer of the Leeds district. A vacancy afterwards occurring in the London district he was removed to it, and he held this appointment to the time of his death.

27. At his residence, at Castaniotiza, in Negropont, murdered by Greek brigands, aged 30, Henry Leeves, esq., British Consular Agent in that island, and his wife, the daughter of Samuel Fletcher, esq., of Broomfield, Manchester.

— In the Vatican, Rome, aged 43, of cholera, Chevalier Camillo Pistrucci, one of the sculptors of the Vatican Museum, eldest surviving son of Benedetto Pistrucci, esq., her Majesty's Chief Medalist.

— On the march to Varna, of cholera, Brevet-Major William Sinclair Cathcart Mackie, 88th Regt., eldest son of the late Major-General George Mackie, C.B.

— At Varna, of cholera, Fredk. York Shegog, M.D., assistant-surgeon 88th Foot.

28. At Chicacole, Major Edward Thos. Cox, of the Madras Army, eldest son of John Lewis Cox, esq., of Ham Common.

29. At Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, aged

76, Sir Henry Boynton, the ninth baronet of that place (1618), a deputy lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

29. Aged 67, Mr. Samuel Chifney, the celebrated training-groom and jockey, of Newmarket.

— At his residence in Devonshire-street, Queen-sq., Bloomsbury, in his 67th year, Wm. Brockedon, esq., F.R.S., a Member of the Academies of the Fine Arts of Florence and Rome. Mr. Brockedon was a native of Totnes, in Devonshire, but settled in London as an artist, where his works met a considerable degree of attention. Having travelled much in the pursuit of his profession, he published in 1830 his "Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps, by which Italy communicates with France, Switzerland, and Germany," 2 vols. 4to.; this work was extremely popular, and was followed by others of similar description, of which his "Italy, Classical and Picturesque," was of high merit. Mr. Brockedon handled his pen with the same facility as his pencil, and with much the same degree of merit; having a great reputation for writing the descriptive letter-press to books of engravings and illustrations. He was also a very ingenious mechanic, and the author of several ingenious inventions.

— At Hampton Wick, aged 71, Major-Gen. John Edward Jones, Colonel-Commandant of the 13th Battalion of the Royal Artillery.

— At Gosport, aged 88, Rear-Admiral John Gourly. This officer was engaged in Sir Hyde Parker's action off the Dogger Bank. While lieutenant of the *Victory*, in 1794, he was sent to command a floating battery of five guns, stationed in the north-west arm of the harbour of Toulon: from which he opened fire with such effect upon a neighbouring encampment, that three field batteries were brought down to sink his vessel, and they continued to cannonade her until, having received about 40 shots under water, and more than 60 above, she went down with her colours nailed to her tottering mast. After co-operating in the reduction of San Fiorenza and Calvi, Mr. Gourly joined the *Britannia*, 100, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral W. Hotham, by whom, on 8th Nov., 1794, he was placed in command of the *Vanneau* armed brig; in which, after various active service, particularly at the capture of the island of Capraja, he was wrecked near Porto Ferrajo, towards the close of 1796. In 1797 he was appointed to the *Thunder*, bomb, and engaged in the two bombardments of Cadiz. Various services followed; and in 1808 he was appointed to the acting captaincy of the *Atlas*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral J. C. Purvis, whom he assisted in equipping the Spanish men-of-war at Cadiz, and in removing them out of the reach of the invading French army. In March, 1809, he returned to Gibraltar, where he undertook the superintendence of the dockyard, the victualling office, and other naval establishments, and was most busily and usefully employed until obliged to invalid in June, 1810. He was subsequently actively employed. He acquired post rank Jan. 1, 1817; accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846, but was advanced to rear-admiral in 1851.

29. At Dover, aged 71, Charles Vardon, esq., formerly of Battersea-rise, and Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

30. At Dowdeswell, Gloucester, aged 83, the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Ablington House, in that county, and Rector of Dowdeswell. He was the representative of a family seated at Ablington from the reign of Elizabeth.

— At Reading, Major-General Charles Stuart Campbell, C.B. General Campbell served in Egypt in 1801, and in Portugal and Spain in 1808 and 1809, and took part in the battle of Corunna. He was in the expedition to Walcheren and at the siege of Flushing. He returned to the Peninsula in 1811, and in 1812 was attached to the Portuguese service. He commanded the 3rd Portuguese regiment at the battle of Vittoria, and siege and assault of St. Sebastian, where he was severely wounded in the thigh, and the ball was never extracted. He received a silver medal for Corunna, and a medal and clasp for Vittoria and St. Sebastian, and was nominated a C.B. in 1831.

— At Hovingham, Yorkshire, aged 87, Anne, relict of the Rev. George Worsley, M.A., Rector of Stonegrove and Scawtor, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cayley, bart., of Brompton.

31. At Paris, from cholera, aged 62, Philip Barker Webb, esq., of Milforo House, Surrey, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, but resident for many years past at Paris, in the Avenue Marbœuf, Champs Elysées. Mr. Webb was the son of Philip Carteret Webb, esq., of Milford House, near Godalming, who died in 1793; and grandson of Philip Carteret Webb, esq., F.R.S. and S.A., Solicitor to the Treasury, the collector of a very large library, memoirs of whom will be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes."

Mr. Webb became attached in early life to the study of natural history, more especially botany, and was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1818. Early in 1826 he set out on a botanising excursion in Spain, where, during two years, he visited the whole of that fertile region which extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, from the foot of the Pyrenees to the mouth of the Guadalquiver. He then examined the plants throughout the greater part of Portugal, from Braga in the north to the chains of Cintra and Arribida in the south; and, crossing to the coast of Africa, continued his botanical researches from the mountains around Tetuan to the south of Cape Spartel. From thence, accompanied by a Spanish naturalist, Don José Naudo, who had assisted in forming his herbarium, he proceeded to Madeira and the Canary Islands. At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Don Naudo had occasion to return to Europe, and Mr. Webb formed the acquaintance of M. Sabin Berthelot, a French traveller of much scientific intelligence, who had been eight years in the island, and was zealously engaged in studying its physical geography, statistics, and natural history. Occupied with the same views, and guided by the same energy, these gentlemen resolved to join company and examine the entire group of the Canary Islands, and two years were spent by them in forming collections of plants, shells, insects, fishes, and birds, and in investigating geological and physical phenomena. In 1833 or 1834 they returned to Paris, laden heavily with specimens, the fruit of their researches, and on the recommendation of M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, the French Government voted a sum of money for their publication. The work—the several departments of which were edited by the most illustrious *savants* of France—was published in 106 livraisons, with 441 plates, and forms several large quarto volumes. It occupied fifteen years in the publication. Mr. Webb was a gentleman of independent fortune, and wholly occupied himself with his natural-history pursuits. His herbarium is said to rank in Paris next to the renowned one of M. Benjamin Delessert, and is left in his will to his "dear friend the Grand Duke of Tuscany." He visited England about two years since, and was zealously engaged in his botanical studies up to the very moment of his melancholy death. Besides the great work above mentioned, he published numerous essays on scientific subjects. "His published works are remarkable for the knowledge of the literature of botany which they display, the classical elegance of the language, and the minute accuracy of his observations, though the latter too often led him to overlook general truths in specialities, and to multiply species in an excessive degree."

31. At Dover, Alicia Arabella, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Cockburn.

— At Noranside House, Forfarshire, aged 77, Mary, widow of Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch and Invereshie, the first baronet.

— At Clifton, aged 55, Frances Westby, widow of Lord William Somerset.

— At Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka, Capt. Charles Allan Parker, R.M., only son of Charles Parker, esq., of Park Nook, Cumberland. Capt. Parker fell whilst gallantly leading the English Marines, with nineteen of his men.

Lately. At his residence, Lareen, near Ballyshannon, Luke White, esq., lord lieutenant of the county Longford. He was the eldest son of the celebrated Luke White, bookseller and lottery-officer keeper in Dublin, who is said to have realised the largest fortune ever made by trade in Ireland. His brother, Samuel White, esq., was M.P. for the county Leitrim from 1832 to 1847; and his brother Henry for the county Longford in 1841-7. Mr. White contested the county of Longford in 1829 and 1831, but was defeated. In 1832, after passing of the Reform Bill, he succeeded, being placed at the head of the poll; but was unseated on petition. He was again defeated in 1835; successful in 1836, but again unseated on petition; in 1837, succeeded and kept his seat; in 1841, succeeded, but was unseated on petition for the third and last time.

Lately. At an advanced age, William Murray, esq., of Henderland, brother of Lord Murray, and well known for his benevolence.

Lately. In Dublin, Lady Adelaide Charlotte, wife of Charles Tankerville Webber, esq., barrister-at-law, and sister to the Earl of Kingston.

Lately. Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of Eaton-square. She has bequeathed for charitable purposes 60,000*l.*: to the London City Missionary Society, the Consumption Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, the Religious Tract Society, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belfast, and the Blind Asylum, 5000*l.* each; and 30,000*l.* to be invested for deserving poor women of Belfast, who have attained sixty years of age, to receive 7*s* a week each.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Therapia. aged 52, Gilbert Farquhar Mathison, esq., of the Old Palace, Richmond.

— At Weston-on-the-Green, Oxfordshire, aged 72, the Rev. Andrew Hughes Matthews, Vicar of that parish and Rector of Tilbrook, Bedfordshire; a magistrate for the county of Oxford.

— At Guestling Rectory, near Hastings, in his 84th year, the Rev. Sir John Ashburnham, the seventh baronet (1661), B.D., Chancellor and a Prebendary of Chichester, Rector of Guestling, and Vicar of Pevensey.

— On board the *St. Vincent*, 101, on her passage from the Baltic with Russian prisoners of war, George Mansel, esq., Capt. R.N., and K.L.H. Capt. Mansell served in the *Venerable*, 74, the flag-ship of Sir R. Strachan, in the expedition against Walcheren; and in 1811, in the *Surveillante*, 38, Capt. Sir George R. Collier, in co-operation with the patriots on the north coast of Spain. In 1816, he was lieutenant of the *Minden*, 74, Capt. W. Paterson, in which he took part in the bombardment of Algiers. In 1828 he served in the Mediterranean, during the operations of the French against Algiers, and performed such good service as to lead to his being invested (14th November, 1831) with the cross of the Legion of Honour. On the 20th April, 1840, he was appointed to the *Wasp*, 16; and on the 28th September in that year, as a reward for his services at the capture of Sidon, he was advanced to post rank. In the November following he witnessed the fall of St. Jean d'Acre. On the 9th January, 1841, he was appointed to the *Powerful*, 84, on the Mediterranean station, from whence he returned in the following September; on the 14th December, 1844, to the *Actæon*, 26, as senior officer on the coast of Africa, which he paid off on the 11th February, 1848. On the 28th April, 1854, he was again appointed to the *Powerful*, 84, at Portsmouth, and whilst fitting her out for the war service he was transferred to the *St. Vincent*, 101, to go to the Baltic with French troops.

2. At Avening Lodge, Stroud, Gloucestershire, aged 46, James Harrison Cholmeley, esq., formerly Major 8th Hussars, second son of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart., of Easton Hall, Lincolnshire.

3. At Varna, of fever, aged 45, the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, and M.P. for Frome; second surviving son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery. He was for some time state steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was secretary to the Order of St. Patrick from 1837 to 1853. In 1846 he was appointed groom in waiting to her Majesty; and in December, 1853, he became secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance. He was first returned to Parliament for Frome, in 1847. In 1852 he was again returned, but unseated, as holding an office of profit under the Crown created since 1705. On a new writ, he was re-elected, having resigned his post of groom in waiting, to which, after his election, he was reappointed.

3. At Varna Bay, of cholera, Charles Joseph Longmore, esq., senior captain 8th Royal Irish Hussars, eldest son of the late Joseph Longmore, esq., of the Mythe House, Tewkesbury.

— At Varna, of cholera, Lieut. Arthur William Saltmarshe, 11th Hussars, son of the late Christopher Saltmarshe, esq.

4. At Noirmont Manor House, Jersey, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Commissary-Gen. Pipon.

— At Lubeck, of cholera, Frances, wife of Wm. John Pawson, esq., of Shawdon, Northumberland.

— At Mornington-place, after a few hours' illness from cholera, aged 48, Mr. Charles Bentley, whose pictures of marine subjects have been among the most attractive works at the exhibitions of the Old Water Colour Society.

6. In Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 32, Henry Keith Stewart, esq., son of the late Hon. James H. K. Stewart, C.B.

— At Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire, aged 66, the Rev. James Baker, Rector of that parish, Rural Dean of the deanery of Cuddesden, and Chancellor of the diocese of Durham.

7. At Manderston, Berwickshire, Jane, widow of Gen. the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, uncle to the Earl of Lauderdale.

— At Putney, Flora Fanny, eldest daughter of Sir Erskine Perry, M.P.

8. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 76, Peter Bellinger Brodie, esq., brother to Sir Benjamin Brodie, bart.

9. At Albano, in his 73rd year, the Cardinal Angelo Mai, Chief Librarian of the Vatican, Correspondent of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Paris, Member of the Academy of Munich, the

Institute of the Low Countries, the Society of History and Antiquities of Stockholm, &c. Cardinal Mai was born on the 7th May, 1782, in the diocese of Bergamo. Having attained some distinction in the literary world, he was appointed, in 1812, keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan. In 1814 he announced a discovery which made a great sensation among scholars throughout the world, namely, the fact, that vast numbers of modern manuscripts were written on ancient parchments, the first writing on which had been obliterated for the purpose; and that these hidden writings contained portions of classical and other ancient authors of great interest and value. Many missing fragments of great authors were deciphered from these palimpsest MS. by himself and others. The first of these great recoveries were the (imperfect) orations of Cicero for Scaurus, Tullius, and Flaccus, which Mai had discovered in the convent of Bobbio, obscured by the poems of a poet named Sedulius, who wrote in the eighth century; the original MS. of the orations was judged to be of the second or third century. Pursuing these researches, he discovered in the Ambrosian Library, under a fine manuscript of the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon, inedited fragments of three other orations of Cicero, those "in Clodium et Curionem; de ære alieno Milonis; et de Rege Alexandrino," which he edited and published. In 1815 he edited from a similar source the works of M. Cornelius Fronto, accompanied by letters of the Emperors Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, the historian Appian, &c.; in 1815, the orations of Q. Aurelius Symmachus, and fragments of six comedies of Plautus, which he found beneath a Latin translation of the Old Testament, apparently of the seventh century. These were followed by portions of the works of Isæus, Themistius the philosopher, and the Roman Antiquities of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, of which only six books were before known, but the Abbate Mai produced the whole, though somewhat imperfect. In 1816 he edited "Philo Judæus de Virtute et ejus partibus." The Abbate, indefatigable in his labours, produced in the same year "Porphyrii philosophi ad Marcellum;" and in 1817, "Sibyllæ libri XIV.," the "Itinerarium Alexandri," and the Acts of Alexander of Macedon by Julius Valerius. In 1818, "Philo Judæus de Cophini festo et de colendis Parentibus;" and a volume of scholiasts of the fourth century upon Virgil, discovered under the works of Gregory the Great, written in the ninth century. In the same year, in conjunction with Dr. Zohrab, of the Armenian College at Venice, he edited the works of Eusebius. In 1819, Dydimus Alexander, a Greek author on measurement; and an imperfect manuscript of the "Iliad," illustrated with numerous drawings, attributed to the fourth, fifth, or sixth century. In 1822 appeared "M. Tullii Ciceronis de Republicâ quæ supersunt." This was considered the most important discovery that M. Mai had made. It had been regarded as lost ever since the first century, excepting that portion which is called "The Dream of Scipio." In 1823 appeared further discoveries under the title of "Juris Civilis ante-Justinianei reliquiæ ineditæ, Symmachi novem Orationum partes, C. Julii Victoris Ars Rhetorica, L. Cæcilii Minutiani Apulei trium librorum fragmenta de Orthographia." In 1825, "Scriptorum Veterum nova collectio, e Vaticanis codicibus edita," a collection of the early Christian writers. To these he afterwards added other works: and the whole of his labours were reprinted in two collections; one in ten volumes, large octavo, entitled, "Classici Auctores e Vaticanis Codicibus editi;" printed in the years 1828 to 1838: and the other in ten quarto volumes, under the title of "Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio, e Vaticanis Codicibus edita," printed in the years 1825 to 1838. An historical account of these discoveries, written by Mr. Archdeacon Nares, was communicated to the Royal Society of Literature in 1824, and the Society conferred on the learned Abbate one of their gold medals. The Abbate Mai was created a Cardinal in May, 1837. He continued his learned labours after his elevation, and only lately succeeded to the post of chief librarian of the Vatican, on the death of Cardinal Lambruschini.

10. At Eastbourne, George Hall, esq., of Portslade, Sussex, and Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire. He married, in May, 1849, Isabella, Dowager Viscountess Hood, daughter and heiress of the late Richard Tibbetts, esq., of Barton Segrave, mother of the present Viscount Hood.

— At Southampton, aged 76, John Dick, esq., Admiral of the Blue, K.C. Admiral Dick was born at Rochester, the son of James Dick, esq., who passed his life in the civil service of the navy, and cousin to Sir Robert Keith Dick, bart. He entered the navy in 1785, and saw much active service in the junior grades of his profession. During the summer of 1797 he commanded a division of gun-boats for

the suppression of the mutiny at the Nore; after which, in June, 1798, he joined the *Discovery*, bomb, which attended the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, where, having covered the landing of the troops, he served on shore with the army until the final evacuation of Holland. On the 18th August, 1800, he was appointed to the *Cynthia*, 18, in which, as senior officer employed at the blockade of Alexandria, he co-operated with the Turks at the capture of Damietta, and was invested by the Sultan with the insignia of a Knight of the Crescent, October 8, 1801. After some intermediate service, he was engaged in the expedition against Martinique, and having landed with a party of seamen, succeeded in securing Fort Trinité, and other works on the southward side of the island.

11. At Radipole, near Weymouth, aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Adm. Ferris.

— At Putney, of cholera, aged 52, Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Mrs. Fitzwilliam belonged to an old theatrical family. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Copeland, who, at the commencement of the present century, was manager of the Dover and other Kentish theatres; and her brother, Mr. William Copeland, has been long renowned in Liverpool as the proprietor and manager of the Theatre Royal of that city. Mrs. Fitzwilliam's first appearance in public was in 1804, when, as Miss Fanny Copeland, she is said to have been brought on the stage at the age of two years as one of the children in "The Stranger." She presented early indications of musical taste, and was very popular as a child in the burlesque of "Tom Thumb," and at the "Tivoli" concerts of Margate. After one or two years' study, Miss Copeland made her appearance in London at the Haymarket, as Lucy in "The Review," and she enacted the Page in "Follies of a Day." She then performed at the Olympic and Surrey Theatres, and was particularly successful at the latter as Effie Deans in "The Heart of Midlothian," and other characters, while the house was under the management of Mr. Tom Dibdin. Her popularity at these minors induced Elliston to engage her for Drury Lane, but the attempt proved a failure, and she returned to the Surrey with a new welcome. In December, 1822, she married Mr. Fitzwilliam, a popular actor at that time of Irish characters. From the period of her marriage Mrs. Fitzwilliam has been constantly before the public on the boards of different theatres, but chiefly at the Adelphi, where her performances with John Reeve, in the "Wreck Ashore" and other popular pieces, will long be remembered as among the pleasantest entertainments of her time. During this period she twice visited America, and was constantly engaged at the provincial theatres in the London recess. Her style was vivacious, but touching; full of natural humour and yet overflowing with tenderness. She was an admirable mimic, and often undertook different characters in the same piece.

12. At Brompton, James-Burkin, eldest son of Henry Negus Burroughes, esq., M.D., of Burlingham Hall, Norfolk.

— At Richmond, Surrey, aged 59, Francis Watts, esq., F.S.A., of Warwick-square, Pimlico, editor of the *London Gazette*.

— In Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens, at a very advanced age, Isabella, widow of Lancelot Shadwell, esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

— At Guernsey, Col. George Brodie Fraser, Commander of the Royal Artillery, Guernsey District.

14. At Stonehouse, aged 84, Major-Gen. George Lewis, C.B., retired colonel of the Royal Marines. He served in Sir R. Strachan's action, 1805; and in the American war commanded a battalion at Bladensburg, the attack on Baltimore, and various actions in the Chesapeake.

— At Stapleton, Shropshire, in his 55th year, the Hon. and Rev. Everard Robert Bruce Fielding, Rector of that parish, brother to the Earl of Denbigh.

— In Portman-square, Mary, wife of Sir W. P. de Bathe, bart., eldest daughter of Thomas Earle, esq., of Spekelands, Lancashire.

— On board the ship *Andes*, a few hours before the landing of the troops in the Crimea, of cholera, aged 26, Henry Alex. Thistlethwayte, Lieut. 33rd Regt., son of Henry F. Thistlethwayte, esq., of Cadogan-place.

— At Granton, aged 63, the Hon. Frances Elizabeth, widow of William Moray Stirling, esq., of Abercairny and Ardoch, Perthshire, sister to Lord Douglas.

— At Aldborough, aged 81, Rear-Adm. Robert Ramsay, C.B. This officer served in the *Bellerophon*, 74, in Lord Howe's actions of the 28th and 29th May, and 1st June, 1794; in 1799, in the boats of the squadron, he was frequently engaged with the enemy's gun-vessels near Cadiz. In

the course of a very active service he was constantly employed on minor expeditions. He was made commander on the 1st February, 1812. In 1814 he took a part in several incidents of the war with America. On the 22nd August he commanded a division of armed boats at the destruction of Commodore Barney's flotilla up the Patuxent; on the 12th September he commanded a division of seamen at the defeat of the enemy near Baltimore; and in the following spring shared in a variety of expeditions on the coast of Georgia, where he commanded the force employed at the capture of the town of Frederica and the island of St. Simon's. On the 9th April, 1815, he was appointed by Sir Alexander Cochrane to command the late American frigate *President*. He was confirmed in the rank of commander, June 13, 1815; and on the 4th of the same month was nominated a C.B. He accepted the retirement as captain, October 1, 1846; and was promoted to rear-admiral on the 6th November, 1850.

15. At his lodgings in St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, aged 59, the Rev. William Thompson, D.D., Principal of that Hall, and Rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight.

— Aged 80, Col. John Newbery, of Hereford-street; and on the 17th, his brother, Lieut.-Col. George Newbery.

16. At Government House, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 80, Lady Scovell, wife of Sir George Scovell, K.C.B., daughter of Samuel Clowes, esq., of Broughton, Lancashire.

17. At Kilravock Castle, Nairn, N.B., aged 67, Thos. Lewin, esq., eldest son of the late Thomas Lewin, esq., of the Holles, Bexley, Kent.

18. At Shirley Park, Surrey, in his 49th year, the Right Hon. John Scott, second Earl of Eldon, Viscount Encombe of Encombe, co. Dorset (1821), and Baron Eldon of Eldon, co. Durham (1799), D.C.L. The Earl was the grandson of the celebrated Chancellor, being the only child of his son John, by Henrietta Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart.; his father died a fortnight after his birth. His lordship was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford. In 1829 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Truro; and at the general election in 1830 was re-chosen, and again in 1831; but after the enactment of the Reform Bill, he did not again sit in the House of Commons. On the 13th January, 1838, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his illustrious grandfather: and inheriting with the title a strong devotion to Conservative policy, he was in 1842 elected president of the Pitt Club. In January, 1853, his lordship was declared by inquisition to be of unsound mind; and from that period he had remained in a precarious state. He married, in 1831, the Hon. Louisa Duncombe, third daughter of Charles, first Lord Feversham, and by that lady had issue.

18. At the Priory House, Dudley, aged 21, George, eldest son of E. L. Cresswell, esq.

— At Malta, the Hon. Cecilia Priscilla, wife of Capt. George Harrington Hawes, 9th Regt., and daughter of Lord Viscount Avonmore.

— At Elsenham Hall, Essex, George William Rush, esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire.

— At Dover, aged 64, Lady Macdonald, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces, daughter of Charles Graham, esq., of Williamsfield, Jamaica.

— In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Capel Hanbury, esq., of Nice, and late of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

19. In Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, aged 70, the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, knt. and bart., K.C.H., a privy councillor, lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 50th Foot. He was the youngest son of John Arthur, esq., of Plymouth, and entered the army in 1804; He served in Sir James Craig's expedition to Italy, in 1806; in the expedition to Egypt, in 1807; and was engaged in the attack on Rosetta, and wounded in the right arm severely; he also served in Sicily, under Sir James Kempt. In 1809 he was employed in the attack on Flushing, where he was again wounded. He was thanked in general orders, and appointed deputy-assistant-adjutant-general. He subsequently served as military secretary to Gen. Sir George Don, when Governor of Jersey. In 1812 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Honduras, which government he administered for eight years; in 1823, lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, and remained in that colony twelve years. On his return to England he was created a K.C.H.; and in 1837 was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, where he remained until the union of the Canadas in 1841, repelling, during that period, the attacks of the American brigands upon the frontier. He received the honour of knighthood on the 19th July, 1837; and was created a ba-

ronet on his return to England, June 5, 1841. A few months afterwards he was appointed Governor of the presidency of Bombay. Ill health obliged him to resign this appointment in 1846; but during his stay at Bombay he was nominated to succeed Lord Hardinge as Governor-General of India, in the event of that nobleman's death or resignation. In 1847 he was appointed a member of the Privy Council, and in 1848 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. He attained the rank of lieut.-general in 1854, and was appointed colonel of the 50th Regt., February 28, 1853. Sir George Arthur married, in 1814, Eliza Orde Usher, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Frederick Sigismund Smith, K.C.B., and had numerous issue.

19. Mrs. Liston, widow of the celebrated comedian. This lady's maiden name was Tyrer, and she was born in London about the year 1780. She was a pupil of Kelly and of Mrs. Crouch, and first performed in public at the concerts of the Rotunda in Dublin. In 1800, Mr. Colman introduced her to the Haymarket, as Josephine, in "The Children in the Wood," when she was received with applause. Shortly after, she appeared at Covent Garden, as Margery, in "Love in a Village." On the 23rd March, 1807, she was married to Liston. She continued on the stage until 1823, always a favourite with the public, in her dialogue as well as her song, though in stature almost a dwarf.

— At Bath, aged 79, Georgiana Frances, widow of Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, knt., of East Sheen.

— Of cholera, Capt. William Gilfred Baker Cresswell, 11th Hussars, third son of Addison John Baker Cresswell, esq., of Cresswell, Northumberland.

— At Fritwell Manor House, Oxfordshire, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Palmer, late of Finmere, only surviving daughter of the late William Palmer, esq., of Nazing Park, Essex.

— In Osborne-terrace, Clapham-road, aged 74, retired Comm. Robert Baslin, R.N. He was second lieutenant of the *Blanche*, 46, in an action with *La Guerriere*, 50, in July, 1806, when he received a musket ball through the thigh, in consideration of which he received 200*l.* from the Patriotic Fund. Being wrecked off Ushant, in 1807, he was detained prisoner in France until the peace in 1814.

— At the Baths of Lucca, aged 20, Elizabeth Martha, wife of Mark Noble, esq., daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Baynes, R. Art., C.B.

20. At the battle of the Alma:

Aged 19, Lieut. Robert Horsley Cockerell, R.A., third surviving son of C. R. Cockerell, esq., R.A., of Hampstead.

Lieut. and Adj. Ambrose Marshall Cardew, 19th Regt.

Capt. John Charles Conolly, 23rd Fusiliers, third son of the late Capt. James Conolly, 18th Hussars.

Aged 25, Capt. Horace William Cust, Coldstream Guards, aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Bentinck, younger son of Col. the Hon. Peregrine F. Cust.

Aged 18, Henry Anstruther, esq., second Lieutenant 23rd Fusiliers, second son of Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, bart.

Lieut.-Col. Harry George Chester, commanding the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of the late Major-Gen. Harry Chester, Coldstream Guards.

Second Lieut. Joseph Henry Butler, 23rd Fusiliers.

Aged 21, Lieut. Robert Abercromby, 93rd Regt., second surviving son of Sir Robert Abercromby, bart., of Birkenbog and Forglen, co. Banff.

Aged 27, Capt. Armine Dew, R.Artillery, fifth son of the late Tomkyns Dew, esq., of Whitney Court, Herefordshire.

Capt. George James Dowdall, 95th Regt.

Capt. James George Eddington and Lieut. Edward Eddington, both of the 95th, sons of the late Capt. George Eddington, formerly of the Royals.

Aged 24, Lieut. and Adj. James Christopher Grant Kingsley, 95th Foot, son of Capt. Kingsley, of Knigh, co. Tipperary.

Aged 25, Lieut. Frederick Luxmoore, 30th Regt., son of the Rev. C. T. C. Luxmoore, of Guilsfield, co. Montgomery.

Aged 31, Capt. the Hon. William Monck, 7th Regt. (1851), next brother to Lord Viscount Monck.

Aged 20, Francis Du Pré Montagu, Lieutenant 33rd Foot, only son of the late Lord William Montagu.

Lieut. Robert Graham Polhill, 95th Foot, second son of Edward Polhill, esq., of Brighton.

Aged 22, Lieut. Frederick Peter Russell Delmé Radcliffe, 23rd Fusiliers, eldest son of Fred. P. Delmé Radcliffe, esq., of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

Major John Baillie Rose, 55th Foot, of Kilravoch Castle, Nairnshire.

Capt. John George Schaw, 55th Regt., eldest son of the late George Schaw, esq., Glasgow.

Aged 21, Arthur Walsham, first Lieutenant R.Art., third son of Sir John Walsham, bart., of Knill Court, co. Hereford.

Aged 35, Capt. Arthur Watkin Williams Wynn, 23rd Fusiliers, son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry W. W. Wynn, K.C.B., G.C.H., formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

Aged 21, Sir William Norris Young, bart., Lieutenant Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

20. On board H.M.S. *Vulcan*, from wounds received in the battle, while gallantly carrying the colours of the 95th, in which he was serving as a volunteer, Lieut. and Adj. William Leman Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles, second son of Col. Braybrooke, commanding the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

— Of cholera, after the battle, having carried the Queen's colour of the 19th Regt. on that day, Ensign William Frederick Hele Phipps, second son of the late T. H. Hele Phipps, esq., of Leighton House, Wilts.

— Of cholera, immediately after the battle, aged 31, Major Edward Wellesley, 73rd Regt., Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General.

— In camp, at Varna, having been invalided from the effects of the prevailing epidemic, aged 28, Lieut. William Mansel Tayler, 55th Regt.

22. On board the *Andes*, from wounds received in the battle of the Alma, aged 28, Augustus Applewhaite, lieut. (1850) and adj. (1854) of the 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, second son of E. A. Applewhaite, esq., of Pickenham Hall, Norfolk.

— At Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Denman, Baron Denman of Dovedale, county Derby, a Privy Councillor, a Governor of the Charter House, and a Vice-President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. Lord Denman was born in London, on the 23rd of February, 1779, the only son of Thomas Denman, esq., M.D., by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodie, esq., and aunt to Sir Benjamin Brodie, bart. His father, one of the Court physicians in the time of George the Third, was the son of an apothecary at Bakewell in Derbyshire. Dr. Denman had three children, Thomas and two daughters, one of whom was married to Dr. Baillie, and the other to the unhappy Sir Richard Croft, who attended the Princess Charlotte in her confinement, and, being unable to get over the shock of her death, committed suicide. In early childhood he was sent to Palgrave School, near Diss, in Norfolk, then under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld, the latter the celebrated authoress of children's books. He subsequently became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, May 9, 1806. Mr. Denman's position at the bar became early a very honourable one, and his name was connected especially with causes and trials in which the liberty of the press was concerned. He was introduced into Parliament in 1818, by Mr. Calcraft, who had him returned for the borough of Wareham; and at the general election of 1820, he was elected for Nottingham, after a contest of great severity. In the House of Commons he immediately distinguished himself by his earnest advocacy of popular freedom—side by side with Brougham and Lambton—on all the many occasions furnished by the troubled years of 1819 and 1820. In those times of a Manchester massacre, a Cato-street conspiracy, Burdett letters, and prosecution of authors and printers, Mr. Denman was always found vigilant and eloquent in opposing Seizure of Arms Bills, Seditious Meetings Bills, and Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Bills, and all the machinery of repression devised by the Governments of those days. In 1820, Lord Denman was appointed Solicitor-General to Queen Caroline; and nothing could be finer, or more consistent with his subsequent career, than the fearless way in which he braved the anger of the Court and the heads of his own profession, and ably discharged his duty in the memorable trial of that Princess in the House of Peers. This steady course, and the immense popularity which attached to all who were engaged on behalf of that lady, brought Mr. Denman into public notice. In 1821 the freedom of the city of London was presented to Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, and Dr. Lushington, for their conduct on the Queen's trial; and on the 26th of April in the following year, the City elected Mr. Denman to the office of their Common Serjeant, evidently as a mark of their sympathy for the legal defenders of the Queen, in whose affairs Alderman Wood had taken

so active a part. The Court party, on the other hand, treated him with disfavour, and it was not until 1828 that he received from Lord Lyndhurst the patent of precedence to which he was entitled. He did not sit in the Parliament of 1826–30; but at the general election of 1830 he again proposed himself to the electors of Nottingham, and was returned at the head of the poll. In 1830, on the formation of Earl Grey's administration, Mr. Denman was appointed Attorney-General to King William IV., Lord Brougham at the same time becoming Lord Chancellor, and he received the honour of knighthood. He represented Nottingham during the stormy debates on the Reform Bill; but on the 8th of November, 1832, on the death of Lord Tenterden, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and sworn a Privy Councillor; and in 1834 was raised to the peerage. It will not be forgotten that when seated on the bench Lord Denman braved the House of Commons as boldly as he previously withstood the Court, and in the memorable case of "Stockdale *v.* Hansard" he maintained the supremacy of law over the pretensions of either branch of the legislature, in a manner that won the admiration even of those who thought the House of Commons right in the course which they pursued. After having presided in the Court of Queen's Bench for more than 17 years (during which he was, in 1841, Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Cardigan), Lord Denman retired, on the ground of ill health, on the 1st of March, 1850. His closing years, though afflicted by severe illness, were serenely devoted to that contemplation which is the worthiest termination of human life—to those acts of kindness which endear the memory of the departed—and to the exercises of religion which anticipate the final change. In his retirement he did not forget the humane objects of his earlier labours. He interested himself much in the Slave Trade question, in favour of the maintenance of our squadron of cruisers off the African coast, in which service his second son, Capt. Denman, distinguished himself. As long as he could attend Parliament Lord Denman spoke annually on the subject; and then he wrote upon it. To the last also he took a deep interest in the promotion of science and literature, particularly in the establishment of institutions, by which those great objects were to be advanced; and was himself the author of numerous works. While at the bar, Mr. Denman had a very respectable business, though not so large as that of Brougham, Scarlett, or one or two of the other eminent men who flourished at the same time; but it was sufficiently large and lucrative, for the last 20 years he practised, to yield him a handsome independence. As a barrister, he was not distinguished for the variety and depth of his legal knowledge; there were many of his contemporary practitioners who could boast of being far superior to him as lawyers, who had not a tenth part of his practice. He owed his success at the bar to other qualities than those of the mere lawyer. In him the man always triumphed over the advocate. He made his client's case his own. He was all sincerity and fervour in every case in which he appeared. His manner was popular, and his fine musical and powerful voice and easy manner of speaking were great recommendations to him. His appearance was strikingly prepossessing; his figure tall, and his head of fine and noble expression, the features massive, yet mild in their aspect, and for the most part wearing an expression of elegant suavity, which made it difficult for a stranger to believe that such a man could be ever borne away into the use of harsh invective or even intemperate language. Lord Denman married, in 1804, Theodosia Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, Rector of Kettering, and grand-daughter of Sir William Anderson, bart., by whom he had numerous issue.

22. In the Crimea, of cholera, Brigadier-General William Burton Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, younger brother of Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell Tylden, knt., of Milsted Manor, Kent. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1806, and attained the rank of colonel in 1850. He was commanding Royal Engineer at the siege and capture of Fort Santa Maria, in the gulf of Spezzia, in 1814; and commanding Royal Engineer and Military Secretary to the commander-in-chief on that station, Lord William Bentinck, at the capture of Genoa, 19th of April, 1814, for which he was made brevet-major. From 1814 to 1818 he was in the Netherlands, and with the army of occupation in France. In the Netherlands he organised and commanded a force of 80 pontoons attached to the army, and was with them at the capture of Paris in 1815. Subsequently he was commanding Engineer at Gibraltar, Bermuda, Malta, and Corfu; from which last garrison he went, in February last, in command of the Royal Engineers attached

to the army employed in the East; with the rank of brigadier-general. On this last service he was unceasingly employed, and was with Lord Raglan through the whole of the battle of the Alma, and was most honourably mentioned by him in his despatches. The day after he was attacked by cholera, and he fell a martyr to that terrible disease on the night of the 22nd of September.

22. On board the *Andes*, of wounds received in the battle of the Alma, the Hon. Charles Luke Hare, Capt. of 7th R. Fusiliers, brother to the Earl of Listowel.

23. At Clapham, after a week's illness, Edwin Turner Crafer, esq., assistant clerk in the Treasury, and private secretary to the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P. Mr. Crafer was the younger son of an old officer of the Treasury, of 50 years' service, and four of whose sons have risen to high stations in that department. The deceased, Mr. Edwin T. Crafer, entered the service as a junior clerk in 1824. His intelligence and assiduity were noticed by Mr. Ellice, who, in his political secretaryship (1831–2) promoted him, though young in years, to an assistant clerkship. He acted as private secretary successively to Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir D. Le Marchant, Sir John Young, the late Mr. Tufnell, Sir T. Fremantle, and Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, under the succeeding Administrations of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Derby; and, lastly, to Mr. Hayter. Such confidences on the part of public men of opposite politics, and such trustworthiness and fidelity on that of a secretary, are alike honourable in both relations, and perhaps could not co-exist in any other country. Mr. Crafer's duties to his many and different political superiors were discharged with rare intelligence. He was true to every master. Like the Duke of Wellington, in his public capacity he knew no other power or influence save that of his Sovereign. When a fresh political party in the State replaced a fallen Administration, the private secretary continued his duties all the same to the successor as to the predecessor. He kept the confidence of all from all. None even ever suspected his faithfulness, and he was unreservedly entrusted with all the secrets of his office and of his employer. In common sense and quick perception of right and wrong he had no equal in his vocation. Duty was the compass of all his official conduct, and he was also deeply respected in all the private relations of life. Mr. Edwin Crafer, in full health and middle time of life, was unhappily seized with symptoms of Asiatic cholera on Saturday, the 16th of September, and died of exhaustion on the following Saturday.

23. In the Crimea, aged 21, Ensign William Young Johnston, 30th Foot, youngest son of Mr. Henry G. Johnston, Fort Johnston, county Monaghan. He carried the colours of his regiment in the battle of the Alma, and, though the colours were riddled, he did not receive even a scratch; but, on the evening of the 23rd, after a severe day's march, he was attacked by cholera at six o'clock, and was buried at six o'clock next morning.

— At Brompton, aged 70, Miss Susanna de Mounteney, grand-daughter of the late Sir William Barclay, bart., of Pierstoun, Ayrshire.

— On board the *Andes*, of wounds received in the battle of the Alma, aged 23, Lieut. Ramsay Wardlaw, 19th Regiment, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wardlaw.

24. At Teignmouth, aged 65, Col. Rich. Zachary Mudge, R.E., of Beechwood, Devon. He entered the service in 1807, served in the Peninsula, and received the medal for Talavera.

25. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Warner, a tragedian of considerable power.

— At Loftus Hall, county Wexford, aged 46, the Most Noble John Butler, second Marquess of Ormond (1825), 20th Earl of Carrik (1315), 20th Earl of Ormonde and Baron Arklow (1328), 12th Earl of Ossory (1527), 9th Viscount Thurles (1537), all dignities in the peerage of Ireland; second Baron Ormonde of Llanthony Abbey, county Monmouth (1821), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, a Knight of St. Patrick, a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia; Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society, Patron of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, President of the Kilkenny Literary and Scientific Institution, &c., &c. His lordship was born in Dublin, on the 24th of August, 1808, the eldest child of James, the first Marquess of Ormonde of the creation of 1825, and K.P. He was educated at Harrow School. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, May 22, 1838. In September, 1841, he was appointed a Lord in Waiting to her Majesty; and, after having held that office to February, 1852, he was reappointed in January, 1853. He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1845. Although this eminent nobleman took no prominent part in public life, his exertion in his own

country fully entitled him to the praise of an able and patriotic Irishman. Residing on princely estates, derived from a line of illustrious predecessors, he fulfilled the duties of his position with wisdom and earnestness. His strenuous personal exertions to raise the condition, temporal and intellectual, of his tenants and neighbours, were unceasing, and dictated by enlarged views, and under his auspices the district and city of Kilkenny were rising fast into prosperity and contentment. In the difficult position of an Irish magistrate and poor-law guardian, as a promoter of numerous works of civilisation and progress, he enjoyed the respect and reverence of all classes. His lordship was distinguished by more than ordinary talents, both in literature and science. His "Autumn in Sicily" is a book which displays much literary taste, and much discernment of men and things, and considerable powers of reflection. It was said of him in the funeral sermon, by the Bishop of Ossory (Dr. O'Brien), that, "The representative and head of an illustrious house, he was fitted to grace any lineage, however exalted. His mental endowments had been carefully cultivated, and, combined as they were with no common measure of sensibility and taste, they qualified him to appreciate and to enjoy everything that was beautiful in nature, or art, or literature. And the means of all such refined enjoyments were to a large extent within his reach. But his moral qualities were a source of higher happiness to himself and to others than any that the gifts either of intellect or fortune could yield. He was not merely most honourable and upright and conscientious in every relation of life, both public and private, but he exhibited in all a nature so kindly, that I believe it is no exaggeration to say, that having passed 46 years in this world, and mingled with all ranks of society in it, he has not only not left an enemy behind him, but not even an individual who cherished an unkindly feeling towards him." The death of the Marquess occurred under melancholy circumstances. The Marquess and his family had left Kilkenny Castle for the benefit of sea-bathing on the coast of Wexford. On the morning of his death he appeared in his usual health and spirits. At about 11 o'clock Lady Ormonde and her children went down to the sea-shore, in order that the latter should bathe. His lordship followed soon after, attired in his bathing clothes, and went into the water with his children, whom he dipped and sported with, and occupied some time in teaching Lord Ossory to swim. He had been at one time out so far as to be up to his neck in the sea, but he then returned towards the beach, and had got so close to it as that the water was not more than 18 inches deep; when, whilst approaching towards the Marchioness, who remained all the time on the strand, he suddenly fell upon his face. The first impression of the Marchioness was, that he was diving; but becoming alarmed, her ladyship rushed into the water, and with the aid of the children drew the body out. His lordship exhibited some signs of life; but, in truth, he had been struck with apoplexy. The Marquess married, on the 19th of September, 1843, Frances Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., and niece to the late Marquess of Anglesey; and has left issue. The body of the deceased Marquess was interred with much solemnity in the cathedral church of Kilkenny, and was attended by all the nobility and gentry of the county, by the officers of the military and constabulary, by the magistracy of the county and city, and by an immense following of tenantry and people.

25. On board the French steamer *Egyptus*, on its passage from the East, between Malta and Marseilles, in his 45th year, Mr. William Henry Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett was articled as pupil to Mr. John Britton, the architectural antiquary, then busily engaged in the production of his important publications, and under whose tuition he attained great skill. He was then employed in making drawings for Mr. Britton's "Cathedral Antiquities" from the churches of Bristol, Gloucester, and Hereford; and his skill in landscape, and scenic effects, induced Mr. Britton to undertake his "Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities." In 1829 he took drawings of the abbeys of Fountains, Roche, and Rievaulx, and other monastic ruins of Yorkshire. After having visited many parts of the British Islands, Mr. Bartlett travelled to France, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium; America, the United States, and Canada; Turkey, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria, Italy, Greece, and the Grecian Archipelago; Piedmont and Dauphiny; Palestine, Egypt, Sinai, Arabia Petrea, and the Arabian deserts. He explored the East at five distinct times, in the years 1834 and 1835, again in 1842 and in 1845, and a fifth time in 1853. He made four voyages to America, in the years 1836, 7, and 8, in 1841, and in 1852. No less than 19 large volumes in quarto are devoted to those countries and districts,

nearly the whole of which contain copious and interesting letter-press from the pen of Dr. Beattie. The number of plates they contain, engraved from his drawings, is not far short of one thousand. Most of these publications have had a considerable sale. Of that on Switzerland 20,000 copies have been sold; and in the two quarto volumes on Scotland £40,000 were expended, giving employment to above 1000 persons. For some years past Mr. Bartlett has also produced other embellished volumes, generally of a religious character, of which he was the author as well as artist. The interesting character of the first of these, his "Walks about Jerusalem," published in 1844, probably led to the success of its followers. The next was "The Topography of Jerusalem," 1845; followed by "Forty Days in the Desert," 1848; "The Nile Boat," 1849; "The Overland Route," 1850; "Footsteps of our Lord," 1851; "Pictures from Sicily," 1852; and "The Pilgrim Fathers," 1853. Mr. Bartlett had again undertaken a journey to the East, in order to visit some ancient remains of Biblical interest, to furnish the materials for a new book, which has been published since his decease, under the title of "Jerusalem Revisited." On his passage from Greece he was suddenly taken ill, and died on the following day.

25. On board the *Orinoco*, off the river Katcha, of cholera and dysentery, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Sidney Beckwith, 1st batt. Rifle Brigade.

— At her brother's, Rear-Adm. Hamilton, Wimpole-street, aged 73, Miss Margaret Hamilton.

— Lieut. Henry Duncan Blanckley, R.N., eldest son of the late Capt. Edward Blanckley, R.N., by Harriet, third daughter of George Matcham, esq., and niece to Admiral the first Lord Nelson.

26. At Rothiemay House, Banffshire, aged 89, Alexander Francis Tayler, formerly major of the 26th Regt.

— In Newington-place, Kennington, aged 80, Mr. Edward Cross, late of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and formerly owner of the menagerie at Exeter Change.

— Before Balaklava, near Sebastopol, of cholera, Capt. Edward Lowther Crofton, 77th Regt. (1845), only son of the late Capt. E. L. Crofton, R.N., C.B.

27. At Balaklava, of cholera, whilst in command of a siege train, on board the *Sydney* transport, Capt. Herbert Patton, R.Art. (1848), second son of Thomas Patton, esq., of Bishop's Hull, Somersetshire.

— At Balaklava, having gallantly led his company in the battle of the Alma, Lieut.-Col. Augustus Cox, Gren. Guards, fourth son of R. H. Cox, esq., of Hillingdon House, Middlesex.

27. Lost in the wreck of the *Arctic*, on his passage to New York, Nockalls Johnson, elder son of the late Lewis Nockalls Cottingham, esq., F.S.A., architect.

— At Ospringe House, Faversham, aged 52, Col. Montresor, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K.C.H.

28. In the Black Sea, of cholera, aged 20, the Hon. Robert John Annesley, Lieut. 11th Hussars, brother to the Earl of Annesley.

— At Southfleet, Kent, aged 36, the Rev. George Edward Murray, rector of that place; eldest son of the Right Rev. George Murray, Lord Bishop of Rochester, by Lady Sarah Maria Hay Drummond, second daughter of Robert, 9th Earl of Kinnoull.

29. In Welbeck-street, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, aged 57, George Leith Roupell, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians of London and of the Royal Society, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Consulting Physician to the *Dreadnought* Hospital Ship, &c., &c.

— At sea, off the Crimea, aged 53, the Marshal de St. Arnaud, commanding-in-chief the French expedition to the Black Sea, and grand ecuyer to the Emperor. The Marshal was born in Paris, of humble parentage, on the 20th of Aug., 1801. At the age of fifteen he entered the Gardes du Corps, and was soon a sub-lieutenant in the infantry of the line; but he quitted the army, and for some time was a performer at the little theatre of the Batignolles. He did not return to the army until 1831, when he entered the 64th regiment of the line as sub-lieutenant, and a month afterwards was raised to the grade of lieutenant. He took an active part in the war of La Vendée, and, on the pacification of that province, was attached as orderly officer to Marshal Bugeaud. In 1836, M. de St. Arnaud went to Algiers, and was there rapidly promoted to the rank of captain. At the siege of Constantine he distinguished himself greatly, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1840, after having displayed great courage in a series of battles, he was raised to the rank of commandant of the 18th regiment of infantry, which he quitted for the Zouaves. In 1842 he attained the grade of lieut.-colonel, and as such joined the 15th regiment of infantry. His services obtained for him the warm approbation of Marshal Bugeaud, and in 1844 he was made colonel of the 32nd regiment.

When the country had become more tranquil, Col. de St. Arnaud devoted himself to the task of colonisation. In 1847 he was raised to the rank of major-general, having previously been promoted successively to the rank of officer and commander in the Legion of Honour. The country becoming again the theatre of war, M. de St. Arnaud acquired a high reputation by his bravery and talent. In 1850 he was appointed to the command of the province of Constantina, and rapidly overran that immense territory, which had been disorganised by the revolt of the numerous tribes inhabiting it, re-established peace, and gained the goodwill and attachment of many chiefs whom no one had previously been able to subdue. The expedition which M. de St. Arnaud undertook in 1851 against the Kabyles was one of the most glorious campaigns ever gained by the French army in Algeria. At the head of an army of little more than 6,000 men, he overran the whole of that savage mountainous region, in spite of the resistance made by its warlike tribes. In 1851 he returned to France, and, as general of division, was appointed by the President of the Republic, being admitted into the closest confidence of that extraordinary man, to the command of the 2nd division of the army of Paris, and soon afterwards was appointed minister of war. In 1852 he was made a marshal of France, nominated senator, and grand ecuyer to the Emperor, and received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. The Marshal left the ministry of war to command the army of the East. He was then already suffering from severe illness, said to be a chronic disorder of the mucous membrane of the bowels; nevertheless, he could not make up his mind to repose when the era of combats was recommencing for France. He had claimed as a privilege the command of the first army that should carry the eagles on a European field of battle. Every one said that he would leave his life there; he only knew that he would gain glory, and he was inexorable in his resolution. The passage from Varna to Eupatoria had brought back the malady with which the Marshal was afflicted, and he had been a prey for two days to dreadful suffering when he got on horseback to attack the enemy at the passage of the Alma. For twelve hours he could not be persuaded to take a moment's rest; he several times rode along the whole line of battle, which was nearly five miles in length, never ceasing to give his orders, and concealing from all, at the price of incredible efforts, his struggle against his malady. At length, when his exhausted strength was on the point of betraying him, he caused himself to be held up on horseback by two horsemen. For two days after the battle he still exercised his functions, and every time he left his tent, walking only by a miracle of determination, ardent and unanimous acclamations greeted him everywhere on his passage. His latest despatches were remarkable for the vigour and enthusiasm with which he described the battle, and for the generous appreciation of the conduct of the army which he led for the last time. The English will not forget the handsome tribute he paid to their own soldiers, and to the courage, "rivalling that of the ancients," exhibited by their able commander. On the 27th he embarked on board the *Berthollet*, and he died on the 29th, on the voyage to Constantinople. His body was brought to France, landed at Marseilles on the 10th of October, and on the 19th deposited in the vaults of the Invalides, with every mark of public respect short of the presence of the Emperor. A deputation of English superior and general officers was present at the ceremony. Marshal de St. Arnaud was tall, but a little bent by fatigue. His look was piercing, and his features conveyed with marvellous rapidity the various changes of his thoughts. He was witty and prompt at repartee, and looked at matters rather on the surface, though without losing a detail, than at any depth. He spoke rapidly, and used much gesture.

30. At Stoke, Devonport, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Adm. Curry, C.B., daughter of the late Daniel Blachford, esq., of Lower Tooting.

— At Trelissick, Cornwall, aged one month, John Davies Gilbert, posthumous son of the late John Davies Gilbert, esq.

— On board H.M.S. *Apollo*, on his passage from Belbek to Balaklava, of cholera, brought on by his arduous duties after the battle of Alma, Francis Cornelius Huthwaite, esq., surgeon of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards.

— At Southsea, Col. Charles Johnson, eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Johnson, bart., and Seigneur of Argenteuil, Canada West, and late Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Kilkenny.

Lately. At Slough, near Windsor, aged 82, General Boyle Travers.

Lately. At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 28, John Ellerton Stocks, M.D., F.L.S., a member of the Bombay medical staff; of great acquirements as a botanist and natu-

ralist. His professional appointments having led to service in Scinde, he had gathered valuable information on the geography and natural history of that province.

Lately. At Messina, aged 76, of cholera, William Barker, esq., British Consul at that place.

Lately. At Paddington, William Griffith, esq., barrister-at-law, proprietor of Windsor and Frenches estates, Barbados, son of the late Thomas Howard Griffith, esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly of that island.

OCTOBER.

1. At Brighton, aged 68, John Hamlin Borrer, esq., banker.

— At Edinburgh, aged 51, the Right Hon. Louisa, Countess of Hopetoun, relict of John, Earl of Hopetoun.

— At Worthing, aged 62, Mary Hay, widow of Vice-Adm. the Hon. Philip Wodehouse, daughter of Charles Cameron, esq., by Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol.

2. At Godalming, aged 82, Major James Lane, formerly Captain 84th Regiment.

— In the Crimea, aged 34, the Rev. George Mockler, M.A., chaplain attached to the 3rd Division of the British army; fifth son of the late Lieut.-Col. Mockler, and grandson of Archdeacon Mockler.

3. At Aylesbury, aged 26, Anne, the wife of Captain G. de la Poer Beresford, 16th Regiment; daughter of Major-Gen. C. E. Conyers.

— At Cheltenham, aged 42, Courtland S. Shaw, esq., M.D., magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county Pembroke.

— At St. Anne's, Lewes, aged 86, Miss Cordelia Shelley, first-cousin of the late Sir John Shelley.

— At the residence of her son the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D.D., Leamington, aged 80, Mary, relict of Captain Thomas Winslow, 47th Regiment, and only daughter of the late Robert Forbes, esq., of Bermuda.

— At East Tytherley House, Hampshire, aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan Yates; son of William Yates, esq., of Bury in Lancashire, the brother-in-law and partner in business of the first Sir Robert Peel. He entered the army in 1799, and served under Colonel Walker, who acted as military commissioner to the Austrian troops stationed in Jersey and Guernsey; and afterwards in Egypt, where he was present at all the actions in which his corps was engaged. In 1803 he embarked for the West Indies, where he served in Barbados, Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam. On his passage to England in 1807 he was taken prisoner and carried into Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe; but was soon exchanged.

4. At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 73, George Baring, esq., uncle to Lord Ashburton.

— On the heights before Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 28, Captain Hylton Jolliffe, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Sir Wm. G. Hylton Jolliffe, bart., M.P.

— At Brighton, after a long and severe illness, aged 56, Richard Rowland, M.D., of Woburn-place, Russell-square, a fellow of the London College of Physicians, and assistant physician and lecturer on the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital.

5. In Balaklava Bay, on board the *Hydaspes*, of fever, aged 19, Henry Charles Dawson, esq., Lieut. 6th Dragoons, eldest surviving son of the late Henry Dawson, esq., of Launde Abbey.

— At Balaklava, of cholera, aged 24, Dr. Alexander Rothney Reid, assistant staff surgeon to the Forces.

— Aged 65, William Wood, esq., of Brixworth Hall, Northamptonshire. He was stabbed by Major Isham, a near connection, in a fit of insanity. The unfortunate maniac died a few days after.

— At Balaklava, of cholera, Dr. Thompson, of the 44th. After the battle of the Alma and the march of the allies to Balaklava, this officer, with one attendant only, was left in charge of the Russian wounded on the field. This dangerous duty he undertook with exemplary devotion; exhausted his days and nights in dressing the wounded and burying the dead. In these unexampled circumstances, surrounded by maddened foes and exposed to the fury of roving Cossacks, he spent some days before the approach of a Russian force relieved him; their commander treated him honourably, and sent him to rejoin his countrymen. But the heroic surgeon had overwrought nature, and he died in forty-eight hours after he had returned to the camp.

6. At Sutherland-square, Walworth, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. David Davies. He served at the battles of Corunna, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive; and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

— Of fever, off Sebastopol, on board H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, aged 22, Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, Rifle Brigade, second son of the Duke of Sutherland. His lordship was present at the victory on the

heights of the Alma, where he served with the Rifle Brigade.

6. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, William Musgrave, esq., first puisne judge of the Supreme Court.

7. At Weybread, Suffolk, aged 104, Mrs. Susan Ablett. She was baptized on the 13th of October, 1754, and her burial took place on the 13th of October, 1854.

— At Scutari, from wounds received at the battle of Alma, the Right Hon. William Frederick Lord Viscount Chewton, lieutenant and captain Fusilier Guards (1847); eldest son of the Earl of Waldegrave. He married, in 1850, Fanny, only daughter of the late Captain John Bastard, R.N., and has left issue two sons and one daughter.

— At Albury Park aged 71, Lady Harriet, wife of Henry Drummond, esq., F.R.S., M.P. for West Surrey, sister to the Earl of Kinnoull.

— Before Sebastopol, of cholera, Adam Maitland, esq., captain 79th Highlanders, son of the late Hon. Thomas Maitland, of Dundrennan, one of the senators of the College of Justice, Scotland.

— Aged 18, Ensign Cambridge Hastings Paynter, 26th Cameronians, son of T. Paynter, esq., Boskenna, Cornwall. He was killed in the discharge of his duty at the calamitous fire at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

— At Scutari, Lieutenant Thomas William Wollocombe, 47th Regt. (1849), of wounds received at the battle of the Alma.

— Before Sebastopol, from wounds received in the battle of Inkermann, Lieutenant John Dillon Ross-Lewin, 30th Regt. He had much distinguished himself in the repulse of the Russian attack on the 26th October. At Inkermann he commanded a company, and was mortally wounded after seven hours' hard fighting. He was the youngest son of the late Major Ross-Lewin, of Ross Hill, county Clare.

8. At his residence, Warwick, aged 80, Kelynge Greenway, esq., a magistrate for the county and borough of Warwick; high sheriff of Warwickshire in 1841, and mayor of Warwick for two years under the old corporation.

— At his house at West Harding, Norfolk, the Rev. Charles John Ridley, M.A., rector of that parish, and senior fellow of University College, Oxford.

10. In Eastbourne-terrace, aged 88, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Baillie, of the Madras establishment.

— At Grayswood, near Haslemere, Surrey, aged 82, John Cuming, esq., magistrate for the county.

10. At Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, aged 69, Anthony Frederick Fearon, esq., late of the Stamp and Tax Office.

— At his house in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, aged 82, General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., colonel of 8th, King's Regiment, and senior general in the army; fourth son of Colin Drummond, esq. He entered the army in 1789, and served in Holland in 1794 and 1795; and was present at Nimeguen during the siege, and at the sortie. Beside the ordinary calls of the service, this eminent officer served in 1800 in the expedition to Egypt, and was engaged in the battles of the 13th and 21st of March; also in the battle of Rhamanieh, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. In 1804 he was appointed brigadier-general on the staff in England. From 1805 to 1807 he served under Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote in Jamaica. In December, 1808, he was appointed to the staff in Canada, where he continued for some years. Having arrived at the rank of lieutenant-general in 1811, he commanded in the action near the falls of Niagara in July, 1814 (where he was wounded), and his "promptitude and skill" displayed on that occasion were acknowledged in general orders. He received the colonelcy of the 97th Foot in 1814, of the 88th in 1819, and of the 8th in 1846. He attained the full rank of general May 27, 1825. Sir Gordon Drummond married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Russell, esq., of Brancepeth Castle, county Durham; and had issue.

— At Therapia, Colonel Lloyd, late British consul-general in Bolivia.

11. At Cheltenham, William Henry, second son of the late John Atkinson, esq., of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire.

— At Brighton, aged 31, Caroline Nesbitt Grey, widow of Capt. Charles Conrad Grey, R.N.

— At his residence in Worcester, in the 71st year of his age, William Dent, esq., of Sudeley Castle, in Gloucestershire, and a magistrate of that county, of which he served as sheriff of 1851. Mr. Dent was the second son of the late John Dent, esq., of Worcester. At an early age this gentleman and his elder brother succeeded their father as partners in a manufactory of gloves at Worcester, which by their unremitting exertions and enterprising zeal attained colossal dimensions. Having realised by such means a substantial fortune, the Messrs. Dent purchased from the

Duke of Buckingham the ruined site of Sudeley castle and chapel. This spacious quadrangular structure was erected in the reign of Henry VII., when, the wars of the Roses having been happily terminated, wealth and taste could be devoted to the construction of mansions of a residential description. Sudeley, situated on a picturesque and secluded bosom of the Cotswold range, was a finished specimen of baronial splendour in the commencement of the 16th century. The widow of Henry VIII. here resided in her second nuptials; in these walls she became a mother, and in the vault of the adjoining chapel her remains were deposited. It was in this residence that the Lord Chandos entertained his Sovereign during the calamitous Civil War; here Charles I. signed his well-known letter of thanks to his faithful subjects in Cornwall; and from these portals did the owner sally forth with the imposing retinue that procured for him the denomination of "King of the Cotswolds." This noble mansion was afterwards reduced to a ruin; but the wealth, taste, and exertions of its new owners have been devoted to repair the ravages of time, to compensate the neglect of its previous possessors, and to afford the present age an opportunity of appreciating a residential mansion of the 16th century, united with the comforts of the 19th. The renovated mansion has been furnished magnificently in an appropriate style, and contains a rich collection of articles illustrative of the times of its early possessors, and portraits, jewellery, and letters connected with the Parrs and the Greys have been purchased at large cost. Mr. W. Dent was interred within the dilapidated chapel of Sudeley, which is about to experience thorough repair, and, after an interval of two centuries, this interesting building is, by the pious munificence of the survivor of the brothers, to be restored to its former decorous state, when Lady Jane Grey sat therein, an attentive listener to the exhortations of Parkhurst, and Coverdale preached at the funeral of Queen Katherine Parr.

11. At Dennington, Suffolk, aged 80, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Canon of Rochester, Rector of Dennington, and of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk; uncle to Lord Hotham.

12. At Bath, in his 61st year, Hugo Malvesyn Chadwick, esq., of New Hall, co. Warwick, and Malvesyn Ridware, co. Stafford.

— At his seat, Huntley Hall, near Cheadle, aged 80, Rear-Adm. Clement Sneyd. In 1796 he was lieutenant of the *Russell*, 74, in which he bore part in the action of Camperdown; and served in the *Cerberus*, 32, at the bombardment of Granville in 1803. Subsequently he saw much active service.

12. At Surbiton, Lady Ellis, wife of Sir Henry Ellis, principal librarian of the British Museum.

13. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, John, eldest son of Sir John Power, bart., of Kilfane, co. Kilkenny.

14. At Caserta, Prince Vincent Count de Milazzo, son of the King of Naples. He was born on the 26th of April, 1851.

— In London, Mary Nettleton, eldest daughter of James Leakey, esq., of Southernhay, Exeter.

— At Brighton, very suddenly, from the rupture of a vessel on the lungs, aged 39, Samuel Phillips, esq., LL.D. Mr. Phillips was the son of a Jewish dealer in curiosities in Regent-street; but having attracted the notice of the Duke of Sussex, he was sent to study at Göttingen, and afterwards, having adopted Christianity, he removed to Cambridge with a view of studying for orders. His father suddenly dying, he attempted to carry on his business. But failing in this, he sought the means of livelihood from his pen, and for many years was one of our best professional authors. In 1841 he appeared a candidate for literary fame in the pages of "Blackwood," in an excellent novel entitled "Caleb Stukeley," which attracted much attention. In 1845 he was appointed to write the leading articles that appeared in the *Morning Herald* in support of protection. About this same time he obtained an appointment upon the staff of the *Times* to write reviews upon literary subjects, and he continued for the two or three subsequent years his literary contributions to both journals. In the same year he filled the office of secretary to the Richmond Association—an association formed under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond and other of the Protectionist Lords, for the support of decayed farmers. In the following year he purchased the *John Bull* newspaper (assisted, it is believed, by Mr. Alderman Salomons, whom he had aided in getting up the details bearing on the Jewish question); but of this he was editor and proprietor for little more than a year. The speculation not being so successful as he had expected, and entailing upon him more laborious occupation than his delicate health could sustain, he had the good sense

to abandon it; and from that time to his death, his connection with the public press consisted in his position of literary reviewer for the *Times*, and in being the writer of occasional reviews in the *Literary Gazette*. A selection of his literary essays in the *Times* has been published by Mr. Murray in his "Readings for the Rail." The Crystal Palace Company appointed him their literary director: he wrote their General Handbook, and the Biographical Handbook to their statuary, &c. He also superintended the series contributed by other writers. The interest which he took in the success of the undertaking was very great, and to that success, so far as it is at present ensured, he contributed in no small degree. Mr. Phillips appears to have enjoyed the respect of his literary and other friends in no ordinary degree. His zeal, energy, and spirits were accompanied by great integrity and kindness of heart. His literary labours were for many years carried on with unflagging zeal, although the author was slowly decaying of a hopeless malady.

14. At Nottingham, Capt. George Bohun Martin, C.B., K.S.L., K.S.A., and K.R.G., Superintendent of the Victualling and Dockyards at Deptford. He was the third son of the late Henry Martin, esq., of Colston Basset, Notts, M.P. for Kinsale, and one of the Masters in Chancery, and was nephew of the late Sir George Martin, Admiral of the Fleet. Entering the navy just as the war had concluded, he saw none of the great actions of those times; but after a long period of active service, he received the command of the *Musquito*, 10, in which he shared in the battle of Navarino. His conduct on that occasion procured him the honorary distinctions of a Companion of the Bath, the Cross of St. Louis, the 2nd class of St. Anne of Russia, and the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and was the cause of his being advanced, as soon as he had served the necessary time, to post rank, 19th of April, 1828. He afterwards was actively employed afloat; and was appointed Captain Superintendent of Deptford Dockyard. His great anxiety in despatching the supplies for the army in the East produced a malady, which proved suddenly fatal.

15. At his house in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, Charles Powlett Rushworth, esq., M.A., Senior Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

16. Aged 33, William Wilberforce Bird, esq., eldest son of William Wilberforce Bird, esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, on the Bengal Establishment.

16. At Sebastopol, Capt. Albert Evelyn Rowley, Grenadier Guards, second son of Sir Charles Rowley, of Hill House, Berkshire.

— At Wytham Abbey, Berkshire, aged 70, the Right Hon. Montague Bertie, fifth Earl of Abingdon (1682), Baron Norreys, of Rycote, co. Oxford (by writ 1572), lord lieutenant of Berkshire, high steward of Abingdon, and D.C.L. His lordship was born on the 30th of April, 1784, being the son of Willoughby, the fourth Earl, by Charlotte, daughter and coheir of Adm. Sir Peter Warren, K.B.; he succeeded to the peerage Sept. 26, 1799. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Berkshire in 1828, and in 1810 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. The Earl took no prominent part in public affairs, but was an active magistrate, and took a great interest in the business of his county. His lordship was twice married: first, in 1807, to Emily, fifth daughter of the Hon. Thomas Gage; and secondly, in 1841, to Lady Frederica Augusta Kerr, seventh daughter of the late Lord Mark Kerr and Charlotte, Countess of Antrim. By the former lady he had issue.

17. On board the *Sanspareil*, Charles Madan, midshipman, fourth son of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, vicar of Batheaston, co. Somerset. This gallant youth was killed in the attack of the English fleet upon the forts of Sebastopol.

— On the heights of Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 30, Henry Beckwith, assistant-surgeon 49th Regt.

— At Bath, aged 80, the Rev. Henry Anson, Rector of Skeyton with Oxnead, Norfolk, last surviving brother to the Dean of Chester, and great-uncle to the present Earl of Lichfield.

18. On board H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, from wounds received in the discharge of his duty, aged 15, John Maitland Forster, midshipman, second son of Lieut.-Col. Bowes Forster, Military Auditor-Gen. at Madras, and grandson of the late Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B.

— At Clifton, aged 47, Ellen, fourth daughter of the late John Marshall, esq., of Hallsteads, Cumberland, and sister to Lady Monteagle.

— At Windermere, after an attack of cholera, aged 34, Charles William O'Reilly, esq., of the Admiralty, Whitehall, nephew of the late Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart. His body was interred at Bowness.

18. At Hereford, aged 73, Rear-Adm. Nicholas Lechmere Pateshall, son of Edmund Pateshall, esq., of Allensmore House, co. Hereford. He entered the navy in 1795, and was present in the *Indefatigable*, 46, Capt. Sir E. Pellew, at the capture of a fleet of French merchantmen in 1796, the destruction of *la Volage*, 26, and the further capture of *l'Unité*, 38, and, after a chase of 15 hours, and a close action of an hour and three quarters, of *la Virginie*, 44 guns. He was also present in June, 1797, at the destruction of *Les Droits de l'Homme*, 74. The *Impetueux*, 78, under the same great captain, formed part of the expedition to Quiberon in January, 1800, and of that to Ferrol in the following August. At the former place Mr. Pateshall was wounded in blowing up a battery. During the term of his service in the *Indefatigable* and *Impetueux* he contributed to the capture and destruction, including the vessels already mentioned, of 20 ships of war, carrying in the whole 468 guns, and 3937 men. In 1802 he was appointed to the *Calcutta*, 60, commanded by Capt. Daniel Woodriff, with whom he visited Botany Bay and circumnavigated the globe; and in 1804, to the *Ville de Paris;* in 1806, as senior lieutenant, to the *Kent*, 74, in which he served for three years and nine months, frequently employed in cutting out convoys in the Mediterranean. He was constantly employed up to 1816. He accepted the retired rank of rear-admiral, Oct. 1, 1846.

— Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 45, Col. the Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood, commanding the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards. He was great-grandson of Adm. the first Viscount Hood, and uncle to the present Viscount. His father, the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood, was killed on the heights of Aire, in France, on the 2nd of March, 1814, while acting as assistant adjutant-general to the forces under the command of the Duke of Wellington. He was raised to the rank of a viscount's son, by a royal warrant, in 1836. He entered the army in 1827. After the battle of the Alma, he received the special thanks of the general commanding in chief, and of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who commanded the brigade, for the gallant and heroic manner in which he brought up that regiment into action, thereby mainly contributing (as acknowledged by all present) to the defeat of the enemy. On the 18th of October he was the officer of the covering party guarding the trenches and guns from any sortie of the enemy, and had mounted that duty at 4 a.m., the usual hour. About 9 o'clock a private was killed close by his side, and another man wounded. Col. Hood was then under a little shelter, but a cry having been raised that the Russians were cheering, he rose on his knees to take an observation, when a round shot struck him in the left side, just below the ribs, and passed through his body. Col. Hood married, on the 8th of September, 1842, his cousin Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of Sir Gordon Eden Hamond, bart., K.C.B., but has left no issue.

19. At Dublin, Mr. Richard Barrett, formerly proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper, and one of the state prisoners who, in 1843, were confined in Richmond Bridewell.

— At Plymouth, Catherine, widow of Adm. Sir Manley Dixon, K.C.B.

— At Brighton, Frederick James Hall, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, one of the magistrates for Sussex.

— At Kilboy, co. Tipperary, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. Henry Prittie, second Baron Dunalley of Kilboy (1800), and one of the representative peers for Ireland. His lordship was born 3rd of March, 1775, eldest surviving son of Henry, the first Lord Dunalley, by his first wife Catharine, daughter and coheir of Francis Sadleir, esq., of Sopwell Hall, co. Tipperary, and succeeded to the peerage on the 3rd of January, 1801; he was elected one of the representative peers of Ireland in 1829, and generally supported the Liberal party. His lordship was remarkable for the manner in which he managed his large estates, and was considered "one of the best landlords in Ireland." Lord Dunalley married, in 1802, Maria, only daughter of Dominick Trant, esq., of Dunkettle, co. Cork; and in 1826, the Hon. Emily Maude, youngest daughter of Cornwallis, first Lord Viscount Hawarden: but has left no issue.

— Before Sebastopol, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Carson Alexander, commanding the Royal Engineers. Col. Alexander entered the army in 1813, and from that time his life was one of active service, in Canada, at the Cape, St. Helena (where he was charged with the duty of superintending the exhuming the body of Napoleon), in the West Indies, and the Channel Islands, where he was on duty when selected for service in the East. On the death of Brigadier-Gen. Tylden he succeeded to the command of the Engineers and the superintendence of the engineering opera-

tions, and devoted himself with such unremitting zeal to his duties that he seriously injured his health. He died of apoplexy in his tent, where he had flung himself on his bed, without undressing, for a short sleep, after his return from the trenches.

20. Aged 71, William Henry Allen, esq., Principal of the Hon. Society of Clifford's Inn, and of Brook House, Lewisham.

— At Clifton, near Manchester, from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from his horse, Ellis Fletcher, esq., of Clifton Hall, aged 21.

— Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, George Herbert Harris Greathed, First Lieut. H.M.S. *Britannia* (1846), third son of the late Edward Greathed, esq., Uddens House, Dorset.

21. In Dublin, aged 65, Colonel Charles Synge, of Mount Callan, county Clare, second son of George Synge, esq., of Rathmore, King's County. He entered the army in 1809, and served in the Peninsula, on the staff of Sir Robert Ferguson. He also served as aide-de-camp to Lord Lynedoch and Sir Denis Pack throughout the war, and was mentioned on several occasions in the *Gazette*, and in general orders, particularly in those which appeared after the battle of Salamanca, where he volunteered to lead the storming party against the heights of Arepeiles, and was severely wounded. He likewise distinguished himself in the actions of Barba de Porcos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, where he acted under the Duke's immediate orders. He received a medal with nine clasps for the battles of Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nive, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; and was in several minor actions. He also received two Portuguese orders.

— At the Bridge of Allan, near Stirling, N.B., Lieut.-Col. Augustus Losack, K.S.F., only son of the late Admiral Losack.

— In Lower Belgrave-street, aged 95, the dowager Lady Thomas.

— Aged 89, Mary, Duchess of Wurtemberg. Her Highness was sister to Prince Adam Czartoryski, and shared her brother's exile. She married, in 1784, Duke Ferdinand Louis of Wurtemberg.

— At his seat, Tinnehinch, county Wicklow, aged 70, the Right Hon. James Grattan, a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He was born in 1783, and was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. He was formerly in the 9th Light Dragoons, and served at Walcheren and in the Peninsula. For twenty years, from 1821 to 1841, he represented the county of Wicklow in Parliament; but in the latter year was defeated by the Conservative candidates, and his Whig friends consoled his disappointment by the rank of Privy Councillor. Mr. Grattan married, in 1847 Lady Laura Maria Tollemache, the youngest sister of the present Earl of Dysart, but has left no issue.

21. At the residence of his son, Rear-Adm. W. F. Martin, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, in his 82nd year, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. Sir T. B. Martin was born at Ashstead House, Surrey, in 1773, the third son of Sir Henry Martin, bart., Comptroller of the Navy, and M.P. for Southampton. His name had been borne on the books of the *Foudroyant* in 1782; but he first embarked in March, 1786, as captain's servant with H.R.H. Prince William Henry in the *Pegasus*, 28. He continued to serve with his Royal Highness in that vessel, and in the *Andromeda* frigate, on the North American and West India stations, until July, 1789. Having seen much active service, and attained the rank of lieutenant in May, 1793, he was promoted to the command of the *Tisiphone*, 12, in which he witnessed the occupation of Toulon, and on the 5th Nov. following was made post into the *Modeste* frigate. His next appointment was to the *Artois*, in which he co-operated in the reduction of Bastia. Having been removed to the *Santa Margaritta*, of 40 guns, he captured *Le Jean Bart*, corvette of 18 guns, the privateers *Bonaparte*, 16, and *Vengeur*, 18; and on the 8th June, 1796, captured, after a close and gallant action of twenty minutes, the *Tamise*, which carried the same number of guns and seventy more men than his own ship. In December following he removed to the *Tamar*, 38, and sailed to the West Indies, where he was present in April, 1797, in the unsuccessful attack on Puerto Rico. His enterprise was rewarded by the capture of numerous privateers. After commanding the *Dictator*, 64, for a short period, he was appointed to the *Fisgard*, 46; in which, on the 20th Oct. 1798, he captured off Brest, after a long and obstinate conflict, the *Immortalité*, of 42 guns, and 580 men, including troops. On the night of the 23rd of June, 1800, he took the personal command of the boats of a squadron, and

entering the Quimper River, effected the destruction of three batteries, mounting seven 24-pounders. Before leaving the *Fisgard*, he made further captures of *La Venus*, 32, and numerous national vessels and privateers. From 1803 to 1805 he commanded several ships; and was then appointed to the *Implacable*, 74, in which he chased, and brought to close action, the Russian 74-gun ship *Sewolod*, whose fire he silenced in about twenty minutes, and though she escaped, from the approach of the Russian fleet, she shortly after grounded off the port of Rogerswick, where she was destroyed by the *Centaur*. Upon this occasion the King of Sweden conferred on Captain Martin the Order of the Sword. On the 2nd of Sept., 1808, he was appointed to the *Victory*, 100, as captain of the fleet under Sir James Saumarez, Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic; and a short time after, again to the *Implacable*. On the 6th July, 1809, in company with the *Melpomene*, he entered the gulf of Narva, and there captured nine merchant-vessels. About Aug., 1810, he was appointed to the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, and on the 1st of Aug., 1811, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. In April, 1812, he hoisted his flag on board the *Aboukir*, 74, and returned to the Baltic, where he took an energetic part in the defence of Riga, and co-operated with the Russian army under Prince Bagration against the French troops under Davoust. In the course of the same year he was appointed second in command at Plymouth; at which port he continued (with the exception of a short time passed in the *Creole*, 36, and *Akbar*, 50, on the coast of Spain and off the Scheldt) until 1815, his flag flying successively in the *Prince Frederick*, 74, *Impregnable*, 48, and *Ganges*, 74. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1815; promoted to vice-admiral Aug. 12, 1819; a G.C.B. in 1830; to the full rank of admiral on the 22nd of July following; and to the rank of vice-admiral of the United Kingdom in 1847. In Jan., 1815, he was appointed Deputy-Comptroller of the Navy, and in the following year he succeeded Sir T. B. Thompson as Comptroller of the Navy. From 1818 to 1831 he sat in Parliament as member for Plymouth. He was also for some time a Director of Greenwich Hospital, and a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude. At the funerals of George IV. and William IV. he acted as an assistant supporter of the canopy over the Royal body. He married Catherine, daughter of Captain Robert Fanshawe, R.N., Resident Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard, and has left issue.

21. At his residence, Broad-street-buildings, City, Montague Gosset, esq., F.R.C.S., an eminent surgeon. Montague Gosset was the second son of Daniel Gosset, esq., of Langhedge Hall, Edmonton, a magistrate of the county of Middlesex. His father destined him for the naval service of his country, and in 1806 he was entered on board his Majesty's ship *Curlew*, from which he was transferred to the *Guerrier*, and subsequently to the *Snake* sloop of war. He never went to sea without encountering tremendous storms. In the *Snake* he narrowly escaped shipwreck, the captain being obliged to throw all his guns overboard before the vessel righted. After serving some few years, he was invalided from the West Indies, where his ship was stationed, having met with an accident by which he broke his leg, besides being very much shattered in health. He, in consequence, left the navy, and devoted himself to the science of medicine. Mr. Gosset was apprenticed to Mr. Stocker, of Guy's Hospital, in 1809; he was also a favourite pupil of Sir Astley Cooper. Although he highly distinguished himself as a student, it was not until 1819 that he commenced practice, in Great George-street, Westminster, from whence he removed to the City; wherein he practised for thirty-four years, first in George-street, and lastly in Broad-street-buildings, where he closed his career. The branch of the profession which he pursued was that of a consulting surgeon. To use his own words, "he wished to see disease on a large scale, and therefore devoted his attention to the poor, and soon succeeded in obtaining a larger field of practical observation than any other individual ever commanded who had not the interest to procure a hospital appointment." He thus obtained the means of performing all the capital operations in surgery, such as lithotomy (in which he was singularly successful, never having lost a case, although his cases must have been numerous, judging from the fact of his statement in 1844, in his address to the profession, that one of the then Council of the College had seen him operate for stone three times in one week), aneurism, the removal of large tumours, diseased breasts, &c., &c. Many new forms of disease were ascertained by his acute observation, for which his science found or suggested remedies. In his kindness and attention to his poorer patients, Mr. Gosset was almost unequalled—they received not only his professional skill, but

his sympathy and good-will; he frequently wrote from 70 to 100 prescriptions in a morning. In 1843, Mr. Gosset was made an Honorary Fellow of the College of Surgeons. After the Council had determined upon in some measure popularising their body by admission thereto through the joint suffrages of the Fellows, he put forward, in a brief address, his claims upon the profession for the distinction of the membership of the Council. Although warmly supported by many independent Fellows, and most heartily so by the medical press, he was unable to break down the barrier of exclusiveness which the Council had raised against all who were not attached to the staff of some public hospital. In 1851 his friends and family were seriously alarmed by a sudden attack of erysipelas, which supervened upon a wound which he had inflicted on himself in a post mortem examination. He recovered from the first attack; but his constitution was affected, and he died after a very short illness.

22. At Brighton, the Right Hon. the Countess of Stamford and Warrington. Her ladyship was of humble parentage, her father being a shoemaker at Cambridge. Her personal attractions captivated the Earl when pursuing his studies at Trinity College; and on the 23rd December, 1848, they were married at the old church at Brighton.

— At Scutari, from dysentery, after being severely wounded in the battle of the Alma, 2nd Lieut. Harry George Teesdale, R. Eng. (1848), eldest son of Lieut.-Col. H. G. Teesdale, R. H. Art.

— Of cholera, before Sebastopol, aged 19, Sir George John Young, bart., Lieut. Royal Artillery, brother of Sir William Norris Young, bart., 23rd Fusileers, killed at the battle of the Alma.

— At Balaklava, after twelve hours' illness, Major Augustus Saltren Willett, 17th Lancers.

— Aged 78, the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, Rector of Limpsfield, Surrey (1846); son of the late Duncan Stewart, esq., of Ardsheal, county Argyll.

— At Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 33, Sergeant-Major Northcott Chuck, 13th Light Dragoons.

— In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Anne, wife of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bart., G.C.B.

— At Maidenhead, aged 79, Miss Payn, daughter of the late James Payn, esq.

— On board H.M.S. *Diamond*, Balaklava, of wounds received in the trenches at Sebastopol, the Hon. Cavendish Bradstreet Hore Ruthven, Lieut. H.M.S. *London*, youngest son of the Baroness Ruthven.

23. At Maidstone, aged 67, Major-Gen. Charles Middleton, formerly Commandant of the Cavalry Depôt at that place. He entered the army in 1804, and served in Java during 1811, 1812, and 1813, and was present at the affairs of the 10th and 21st, and at the cavalry charge which finally secured the conquest of that valuable island, on 26th Aug., 1811, after the fortress and lines of Cornelis had been forced. He was also employed at the taking of Djocjocarta, and all the subsequent operations which took place on that island under the gallant Gillespie. In 1815 and 1816 he was in the field with the 22nd Light Dragoons, and during the whole of the Mahratta war of 1817, 1818, and 1819, and was present with the division of the late Sir Thomas Munro at the capture of the forts of Daumul, Dorwar, Bedamme, Belgaum, and Shallapore, at which place he was severely wounded. He attained the rank of major-general in 1851, and was appointed assistant commandant of the Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone, on the 23rd Sept., 1829, and commandant on the 1st Jan., 1842. On his promotion to the rank of major-general, and consequent retirement from the depôt, a reward of 100*l.* per annum for distinguished services, in addition to his pay, was conferred on him. He had also for many years received a pension of 100*l.* a year in consideration of the wounds he had received in various engagements.

— At St. John's-wood, Middlesex, in his 69th year, Lieut.-Gen. John Frederick Ewart, C.B., of Beech Grove, Sunninghill, Berkshire, Colonel of the 67th Regiment. Lieut.-Gen. Ewart was born at Berlin, July 28, 1786, the eldest son of Joseph Ewart, esq., Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia. He entered the army as an ensign in 1803, and served in the expedition to Copenhagen, and was present in the action near Keoge. He served in the Peninsula in 1808 and 1809, and was wounded at Vimiera. He accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt, and served with the Light Division in the Peninsula in 1811 and 1812, including the battle of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, the sieges of Cuidad Rodrigo and Badajoz, at the latter of which he was severely wounded, and the actions of Sabugal and San Munoz. He served in the West Indies with the Royal York Rangers and

the York Chasseurs, from 1813 to 1816 inclusive; and was present at the capture of Guadaloupe. He served afterwards for four years in the East Indies, in command of the 67th Regiment; and commanded a brigade of infantry at the siege and capture of the fortress of Asseerghur in 1819, and was for some time senior officer in charge of the field forces at Sholapore. He attained the rank of major-general in 1846, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 67th Regiment, Oct. 30, 1852. He received the war medal with five clasps for Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca. Lieut.-General Ewart married, in 1816, Lavinia Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B., Governor of the island of St. Vincent, by whom he has left issue.

23. Before Sebastopol, in his 26th year, Capt. Spencer Philip John Childers, R.A. He was the eldest son of Capt. William Childers, formerly of 42nd Highlanders, and a nephew of Walbanke Childers, esq., M.P., of Cantley, county Cork.

— At Menabilly, the residence of her father, Wm. Rashleigh, esq., M.P., aged 30, Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Harward Archer, Vicar of Lewanick, Cornwall.

24. At Stamford, aged 62, Commander Henry Gladwell Etough, R.N. This officer was at the surrender of Madeira in 1807, and was acting master of the *Shannon*, 50, and was particularly recommended for his conduct at the memorable capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake*, and was in consequence promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

25. In the cavalry charge at Balaklava, Capt. Lewis Edward Nolan, acting on the staff of Brigadier Airey, Quartermaster-general; son of the late Major Nolan, formerly of the 70th regt., and some time Vice-Consul at Milan. He entered the military profession in the service of the Emperor of Austria, under the auspices of one of the Imperial Grand Dukes, who was a friend of his father. After a short service in Hungary, and on the Polish frontier, he obtained a commission at home, in the 4th Foot, in 1839, and in the following month was transferred to the 15th Hussars, then stationed in Madras. His talents soon attracted the notice of Sir Henry Pottinger, the Governor of that Presidency, and he was appointed an extra aide-de-camp on his Excellency's staff. In addition to the knowledge which he already possessed of the French, German, Italian, and Hungarian languages, Lieut. Nolan, during his residence in India, became master of several of the native dialects, and entered actively into all the details of the military system in the East. The 15th Hussars being ordered home, Capt. Nolan returned to Europe before the regiment on leave, and proceeded on a tour in Russia; and having visited some of the most important military posts in that empire, as well as in other parts of Northern Europe, he published at the close of last year a work on the "Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps," which had added very materially to his military reputation. Long before the British expeditionary force to the East left our shores, the authorities at the Horse Guards selected this officer to proceed to Turkey to make arrangements for the reception of our cavalry, and for the purchase of horses. At the close of the battle of Balaklava, when the Russians were retiring, Captain Nolan carried a written order from Lord Raglan to the commander of the cavalry brigade, directing him to follow up the enemy, under certain circumstances. This order was understood to be absolute, and the Light Brigade made their glorious but fatal charge. Captain Nolan charged with them; and was almost immediately struck in the heart by the fragment of a shell.

25. At the battle of Balaklava:

Captain John Pratt Winter, 17th Lancers.

Cornet Hugh Montgomery, 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of Hugh Montgomery, esq., of Ballydrain, county Antrim.

Aged 27, Capt. Thomas Howard Goad, 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late B. Goad, esq.

Aged 22, Lieut. John Henry Thomson, 17th Lancers (1851), youngest son of the late Robt. Thomson, esq., of Camphill, county Refrew.

Lieut. Henry Astley Sparke, 4th Light Dragoons (1850), son of the Rev. J. H. Sparke, Canon of Ely, and grandson of the late Bishop Sparke.

Capt. John Augustine Oldham, 13th Light Dragoons (1849).

Major John Thomas Douglas Halkett, 4th Light Dragoons (1850), eldest son of the late John Halkett, esq., of Richmond Hill.

Aged 25, the Hon. Walter Charteris, Captain of the 92nd Highlanders (1854), aide-de-camp to his maternal uncle the Earl of Lucan, fourth son of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

Aged 25, the Right Hon. John

Charles Henry, Viscount FitzGibbon, Lieut. 8th Hussars (1851), only son of the Earl of Clare, and only heir to that peerage.

25. At Breamore House, near Salisbury, aged 83, Sir Charles Hulse, the fourth baronet (1738-9), a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Hampshire.

26. At Upham, Hants, aged 86, the Rev. John Haygarth, rector of that place; only son of John Haygarth, M.D., F.R.S.

— At Plymouth, aged 76, Vice-Adm. Richard Arthur, C.B. This officer was brother of the late Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, bart. He entered the navy in 1788, and served at the reduction of Trincomalee and Columbo in 1795-6. Having borne a distinguished part in several actions with gun-boats off Cadiz, he was, on the 1st Nov. 1805, promoted to commander for his gallant conduct in cutting-out, in command of the boats of the *Hercule*, 74, a Spanish schooner from under the batteries of Santa Martha, and capturing four others in the Gulf of Maracaibo. In Sept., 1806, he was appointed to the *Vesuvius*, bomb, in which he served with the in-shore squadron in the expedition to Copenhagen, and in 1807 was employed in superintending the discharge of the Danish line-of-battle ships at Portsmouth. In 1808 he commanded the *Cherokee*, 10, during the Scheldt expedition in 1809; and in Jan., 1810, he distinguished himself by running in under the batteries of Dieppe, and attacking seven lugger privateers, anchored within 200 yards of the pier-head, one of which, *l'Aimable Nelly*, of 16 guns, he succeeded in bringing out. For this dashing exploit he was promoted to post rank, by commission dated on the day of its achievement. He afterwards, from Oct., 1812, to Dec., 1815, commanded the *Andromeda*, 24, off Lisbon, and in the Mediterranean. He was not again employed until 1844, when he was appointed captain of the *Victory*, 104, and Superintendent of the Ordinary at Portsmouth; which situation he resigned in September of the same year, to become Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, with the command of the *Ocean*, 80. In that appointment he was superseded on his advancement to flag-rank, Nov. 9, 1846; by which he also lost a captain's good-service pension. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, July 28, 1838; and attained the rank of vice-admiral in 1853.

— At Munich, of cholera, aged 56, her Majesty Theresa, Queen Dowager of Bavaria. She was the daughter of the late Frederick, Duke of Saxe Altenburg; was married in 1810 to the late King Louis, who abdicated in 1848; and was mother of the present king.

26. At Shoborough Twyning, Worcester, aged 84, Elizabeth Martin, relict of Lieut.-Col. Charles Martin, of Severnstoke, Worcestershire.

— At Kempston, near Bedford, aged 50, Henry Stuart, esq., M.P. for Bedford; younger son of the Most Rev. William Stuart, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and grandson of John, third Earl of Bute, K.G. He was returned for the borough of Bedford in 1837, but was unseated on petition; but in 1841 he was again returned, and was re-elected in 1847 and 1852.

— At Ashesteil, county Selkirk, in the house of his sister Lady Russell, aged 57, James Hall, esq., advocate, F.G.S.; third son of the late Sir James Hall, bart., of Dunglas Castle, county Haddington, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and M.P. for St. Michael's, of Dunbar, fourth Earl of Selkirk; he was brother to the present Sir John Hall and the late Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. Mr. Hall was a gentleman of great scientific acquirements; and as a painter was not excelled by many professional artists. He was a very liberal patron of the fine arts.

27. Aged 66, Frances, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, youngest daughter and coheir of Capt. Locke.

— In camp before Sebastopol, Lieut. Arthur Wm. Godfrey, 1st batt. Rifle Brigade.

— Aged 70, Mrs. Yelloly, widow of J. Yelloly, esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Cavendish Hall, Suffolk.

28. Before Sebastopol, Wm. Dalgairns Guille, Capt. R. Art., youngest son of John Guille, esq., late bailiff of Guernsey.

— In the trenches before Sebastopol, Major Charles Thomas Powell, 49th Regt. He entered the service in 1835; and served in the 22nd throughout the operations in Scinde under Sir Charles Napier, including the destruction of the fort of Imaumghur, and the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, for which he received a medal.

— At Ness House, Inverness, aged 67, John Mackenzie, esq., youngest son of the late Alex. Mackenzie, esq., of Portmore, N.B.

— At Dunkeld, aged 73, Gen. Charles Edward Stuart, Count Roehenstart.

29. Archibald M'Lellan, esq., of Mugdoch Castle, Stirlingshire. He has be-

queathed his library and pictures to the city of Glasgow, for the foundation of a free library and gallery of the fine arts. The library is said to be worth 3000*l.*, and his pictures, chiefly by the old masters, together with statues in bronze and marble, worth 50,000*l.*

30. At Poorundhur, near Poonah, after an illness of two days, aged 55, Lieut.-General Lord Frederick FitzClarence, G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, Colonel of the 36th Regiment, and Grand-Master of the Freemasons of Scotland. Lord Frederick FitzClarence was born on the 9th Dec., 1799, the third son of H.R.H. William Henry, Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William the Fourth), by Mrs. Jordan. He entered the army in 1814. In 1820 he was the lieutenant of the detachment sent to capture Thistlewood and his fellow conspirators in Cato-street. He attained the rank of colonel in 1831; and that of lieut.-general in 1851; and was appointed to the command of the 36th Foot in that year. Together with two of his brothers and three of his sisters, he was raised to the rank and precedence of the child of a Marquess by royal warrant, dated 24th May, 1831. In the same year he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1840 he was appointed Military Governor of Portsmouth. In 1852 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, where he assumed the command on the 22nd Nov. in that year. Sir William Gomm, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, in announcing his lordship's death, remarks that "The zealous and unremitting exertions of the lamented deceased for the introduction of improvement into every branch of the military service are well known to the army at large—to none more intimately than to the Commander-in-Chief himself—and Sir William Gomm feels confident that the premature loss of this distinguished general officer and soldier's friend will be generally felt by every portion of both services in India, as it will assuredly be by the chief of the army and the whole service at home." Lord Fredk. FitzClarence married, on the 19th May, 1821, Lady Augusta Boyle, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Glasgow; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue an only daughter, Augusta Georgiana Frederica, born in 1824. The remains of his lordship were brought to England, and interred at Etal, in Northumberland.

31. At Lowlands, Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 60, Benjamin Rotch, esq., justice of the peace for Middlesex.

31. At Stoke, aged 75, retired Commander Daniel Little Couch, R.N. In the *Fisgard*, 46, he was wounded at the capture of *l'Immortalité*, 42. Whilst serving in the *Hero* in 1805 he witnessed the capture of the *Marengo*, 80, and *Belle Poule*, 40, of the former of which he was made prize-master.

NOVEMBER.

1. Aged 69, Jedediah Strutt, esq., of Belper, Derbyshire, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county. Mr. Strutt was grandson of Jedediah Strutt, of Derby, who joined Sir Richard Arkwright in the great invention that raised both to wealth, and proved a main source of national power. The manufactory and cotton mills of the Messrs. Strutt at Belper are remarkable for their pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the great benefit they have conferred on the locality.

— In Belgrave-square, the Right Hon. Harriet, Viscountess Boyne, only daughter of Benjamin Baugh, esq., of Burwarton House, Salop.

— At Boldon House, very suddenly, Mary, wife of John Twizell Wawn, esq., and eldest daughter of the late William Matterson, esq., of York.

— Aged 46, Charles Geach, esq., M.P. for Coventry. Mr. Geach was a native of St. Austell, in Cornwall, and began life as a clerk in the Bank of England, and afterwards was sent to Birmingham as junior clerk in the branch bank there. Seeing but small chances of promotion, in 1836 he transferred his services to the Birmingham and Midland Joint Stock Bank, of which he became the manager; and under his auspices this bank attained a great amount of prosperity. At the incorporation of Birmingham, in 1838, Mr. Geach became a town councillor, subsequently an alderman, and in 1848 he filled the office of mayor, when he preserved the peace of the town during a period of much political disquietude. During his intercourse with the mercantile classes in Birmingham, Mr. Geach unavoidably acquired considerable acquaintance with the iron trade, and his enterprise naturally led him to take part in some speculations connected with it. He was a partner in the patent for the railway axletree, a lucrative monopoly, which, though the patent has expired, has continued a large source of wealth to the

two proprietors; he was also the principal and active partner in one of the most extensive manufactories of machinery in Staffordshire. His habits of business and personal industry were extraordinary, and his extensive commercial operations were all conducted with singular regularity and prudence. Mr. Geach was a director of the Crystal Palace Company, of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railways, and he was a large contractor for working power. He was returned to Parliament for Coventry in April, 1851, and again in 1852.

2. The Right Hon. Catherine Countess of Kenmare, daughter and co-heir of Edmund O'Callaghan, esq., of Kilegory, co. Clare.

3. Of dysentery, the Rev. John Wheble, Catholic Chaplain to the British forces in the East.

— At Florence, aged 28, the Right Hon. Charlotte Maria, Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorn, eldest daughter of Viscount Barrington.

— At Surbiton, Surrey, aged 75, George Towneley, esq., F.R.S., of the Albany.

— Aged 67, Mr. John Esdaile Widdicomb, late riding-master for 34 years at Astley's Amphitheatre.

— At Stone, Wimborne, Dorset, aged 73, Rear-Adm. Joseph Gulston Garland.

4. At Scutari, second staff surgeon David Anderson, M.D., Edinburgh, son of M. A. Anderson, esq., of Whiteside, Dumfriesshire.

— At Southsea, Hants, in his 83rd year, the Rev. Robert Austen, LL.D. (Dublin), of Hadwell Lodge, in Aghada, co. Cork, formerly prebendary of Cloyne and rector of Middleton in that county. This living, however, to which he had been presented by his wife's cousin, Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, he resigned many years ago, from conscientious motives, although the annual value was above 3800*l*. Dr. Austen was the only son of the Ven. Robert Austen, Archdeacon of Cork, and was grandson of the Ven. — Austen, also Archdeacon of Cork. He married, in 1805, Matilda Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Cockayne, of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton, and niece and co-heiress of Borlase, sixth and last Lord Viscount Cullen. By her, who obtained a patent of precedence as a viscount's daughter, in September, 1836, he had issue two sons, both of whom predeceased him unmarried, and five daughters.

5. Killed at the battle of Inkermann, aged 64, Brigadier-Gen. Thomas Fox Strangways, commanding the Royal Artillery of the British army. Gen. Strangways was the second son of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Redlynch Fox Strangways, uncle to the present Earl of Ilchester. He entered the Artillery in 1806, and served the campaigns of 1813–14 in Germany, including the battle of Goerde, 16th September, and those of Leipsic, 16th, 18th, and 19th October, 1813, when he commanded the rocket troop after the death of Major Bogue, killed in action, for which the Swedish Order of the Sword was conferred upon him. He served also during the campaign of 1815, at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at the latter of which he was slightly wounded. In reporting his decease to the Secretary-of-War, Lord Raglan has remarked: "Brigadier-Gen. Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life; and in mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same character."

— At the battle of Inkermann, Brigadier-Gen. Thomas Leigh Goldie, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 57th Foot, second son of the late Gen. Alexander John Goldie, of the Nunnery, in the Isle of Man.

— At the battle of Inkermann, aged 60, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., commanding the 4th division of the British army, son of the first, and brother of the second, Earl Cathcart. Sir George entered the army in 1810, and in 1812 accompanied his father as aide-de-camp, when that distinguished general and diplomatist, who had been commander-in-chief of the forces in the expedition to Copenhagen, in 1807, and ambassador to Sweden, was sent as plenipotentiary to Russia, to conclude a treaty with the Emperor Alexander. He arrived at St. Petersburg, when, after the battle of Borodino, on the 7th September, 1812, the French were in occupation of Moscow. In January, 1813, the Emperor Alexander took the field in person. On the 2nd of March—the day after the signing of the treaty of Kalisch, which united the King of Prussia with the Allies—Lord Cathcart joined him; and his son, then a lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons, and in his 19th year, joined the Imperial head-quarters, and throughout the whole of the eventful campaigns of 1813 in Germany, and 1814 in France, was with the grand army, and was thus present at the battles of Lützen on the 2nd, Bautzen on the 20th and 21st of May, Dresden and Culm on the 27th

and 29th of August; the battles round Leipsic on the 16th and 18th of October; and subsequently the battles of Brienne, Bar-sur-Aube, Arcis-sur-Aube, as well as numerous minor affairs, and finally at the taking of Paris. Gen. Cathcart published in 1850 a volume of Commentaries on these campaigns, which proves that, though then so young an officer, he was an earnest observer of the lessons in the art of war furnished in these hard-fought campaigns under the greatest masters of the art of war. Sir George had gathered the materials for this valuable work while in service on the spot; but was induced to draw up and publish these Commentaries from the singular circumstance that this German campaign, the true field of Napoleon's fall, had been previously well-nigh hidden from historic sight between the terrible disasters to the French of the winter of Russia and the glories to the Allies of the hundred days. After the peace of 1814 Sir George accompanied his father (who was one of the three plenipotentiaries charged with the interests of the British Empire) to the Congress at Vienna; and, being in that city when Napoleon escaped from Elba, he was appointed aide-de-camp by the Duke of Wellington, and in that capacity, accompanying the Field-marshal to Brussels, was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He continued on the staff of the Duke to the end of the service of the Army of Occupation, and was reappointed when his Grace accepted the office of master-general of the Ordnance. In that capacity he accompanied his Grace to the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, in 1818; to Verona, in 1822; and to Prussia in 1826. After a regimental service in Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Jamaica, he retired on half-pay; but in 1837, in consequence of the outbreak in Canada, he was again called into active service, and on that occasion he left England on a three days' notice. In 1838, two cavalry regiments, the King's Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars, were sent out: Col. Cathcart was appointed to the command of the former regiment, and subsequently, as senior officer, was placed in command of all the troops, regular as well as irregular, south of the river St. Lawrence, amounting to about 5000 men. Here he was called upon for incessant activity, in protecting the whole line of frontier of Lower Canada, towards the States of Vermont and New York, from the perpetual inroads of the refugees and sympathisers. Nor was it only as commander, but also as magistrate, that he was instrumental in carrying out the views of Lord Seaton, then Governor of Canada, by which the disturbed districts were tranquillised and rendered secure. Having thus commanded the King's Guards for upwards of six years, and brought the regiment back to England, Col. Cathcart, in 1844, again retired on half-pay. His services in Canada probably procured him the unsolicited and unexpected offer of the governorship and command at the Cape, which he accepted in 1852, and where he brought the protracted Kafir war to an honourable conclusion. In December last he was appointed adjutant-general of the army; and when war with Russia was declared, and an expedition to the East resolved upon, he was appointed to the command of the fourth division. On his return to England from the Cape, he went straight to the Black Sea. At the battle of the Alma, the 4th Division was held in reserve, with the cavalry; but at Inkermann, on the 5th of November, it bore a distinguished part. In the most furious part of the combat, its gallant commander, thinking he perceived a favourable opportunity of taking the enemy in flank, descended into the valley with a small part of his force. He here became entangled with an overwhelming force of Russians, and, before he could extricate his men, received a mortal wound. His corpse was shamefully maltreated by the enemy. Major-Gen. Cathcart married, May 12, 1824, Lady Georgiana Greville, daughter of the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville and Louisa, Countess of Mansfield; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue five daughters, his only son and two other daughters having died before him.

5. Lieut.-Col. Charles Francis Seymour, Assistant Adjutant-General, eldest son of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H., lately military secretary to Sir George Cathcart, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He was but slightly wounded, and watching the dead body of Sir George, when he was murdered by a Russian soldier.

— At the battle of Inkermann, aged 37, James Hunter Blair, esq., Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards, M.P. for the county of Ayr, and a deputy-lieutenant of the same, eldest son of Sir David Hunter Blair, bart., of Blairquhar, co. Ayr. He was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Ayrshire in 1845; and was returned to Parliament for that county at the last general election in July, 1852.

5. At the battle of Inkermann:—

Lieut. Arthur Savory Armstrong, 49th Foot (1851), third son of the late James Armstrong, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Capt. William Kent Allix, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, late lieutenant and adjutant in the 1st Royals, third son of Charles Allix, esq., of Willoughby Hall, co. Lincoln.

Lieut. Frederick Grote Barker, Lieutenant 68th Regt. (1854), second son of George Barker, esq., of Stanlake, Berkshire.

Aged 42, Capt. Henry Thomas Butler, deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain 55th Foot, eldest son of Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, heir presumptive to the earldom of Carrick, and elder brother of Capt. James Butler, killed in defending Silistria.

Aged 24, Capt. Henry Montolieu Bouverie, Coldstream Guards, only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry F. Bouverie, G.C.B.

Lieut.-Col. George Carpenter, 41st Regt. (1850).

Capt. Aubrey Agar Cartwright, of the 6th Rifle Brigade. He served in the action of Boem Plaats, in the Kafir war, August 29, 1848.

Cornet Archibald Cleveland, 17th Lancers, of Tapley House, near Barnstaple. He was one of the few who escaped uninjured from the disastrous charge of the 25th.

Ensign James Hulton Clutterbuck, 63rd Regt. (1853), eldest son of Robert Clutterbuck, esq., of Watford, and grandson of the historian of Herts.

Aged 26, Capt. Arthur Wellesley Conolly, 30th Regt. (1852), next brother to Thomas Conolly, esq., of Castletown House, co. Kildare, M.P. for co. Donegal.

Lieut.-Col. James Charles Murray Cowell, Coldstream Guards.

Lieut. George Charles Widdrington Curtois, senior lieutenant 63rd Regt.

Major Thomas Norcliffe Dalton, 49th Regt. (1851). He entered the service in 1837, and served with the 61st Regt. in the Punjaub campaign of 1848–9, for which he received a medal and two clasps.

Lieut. Walpole George Dashwood, 50th Regt. (1852).

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Thomas Vesey Dawson, Coldstream Guards, only brother to Lord Cremorne (1851).

Lieut. Edward Amelius Disbrowe, Coldstream Guards (1853).

Lieut. William Henry Dowling, senior lieutenant 20th Regt. (1846), third son of the late Capt. Joseph Dowling, barrack-master, St. James's.

5. At the battle of Inkermann:—

Aged 26, Captain the Hon. Granville Charles Cornwallis Eliot, Coldstream Guards (1851), second son of the Earl of St. German's, aide-de-camp to his father as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lieut. Alured Gibson, 30th Regt. (1852).

Lieut. Cavendish Hubert Greville, Coldstream Guards (1853).

Aged 20, Lieut. Henry Francis Eden Hurt, 21st Foot (1854), second son of the late Francis Edward Hurt, esq., of Alderwasley, co. Derby.

Capt. James Ker, senior Captain 19th Regt. (1846). He entered the service, 1838.

Lieut. Leonard Neill Malcolm, Rifle Brigade (1852).

Capt. Lionel Daniel Mackinnon, Coldstream Guards (1848), youngest son of Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, esq., of Mackinnon, M.P.

Aged 30, Capt. the Hon. Henry Aldworth Neville, Grenadier Guards (1846), third son of Lord Braybrooke.

Aged 32, Sir Robert Lydston Newman, bart., Captain Grenadier Guards (1852). He was the son and heir of Sir Robert Wm. Newman, and the first baronet of Mamhead, co. Devon.

Capt. John Nicholson, 77th Regt. (1854), son of the late John Nicholson, esq., of Brigg, co. Lincoln.

Aged 35, Lieut.-Col. Edward William Pakenham, Grenadier Guards (1854), eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, K.C.B., and M.P. for the co. Antrim.

Capt. Frederick Henry Ramsden, Coldstream Guards.

Capt. Edwin Richards, 41st Regt. (1854).

Capt. Edward Stanley, senior Captain 57th Regt.

Lieut. John Stirling, 41st Regt. (1854), youngest son of the late John Stirling, esq., of St. Andrew's.

Lieut. John William Swaby, 41st Regt. (1853).

Lieut.-Col. Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny, 63rd Regt. (1853).

Lieut. Alfred Taylor, 41st Regt.

Aged 19, Lieut. Henry Thorold, 33rd Regt., eldest son of Henry Thorold, esq., of Cuxwold, co. Lincoln.

Major Sam. Philip Townsend, R. Art.

Major Heneage Griffith Wynne, 68th Regt.

5. Having nearly completed his 79th year, Mr. Charles Kemble, comedian, the last surviving brother of his distinguished family. Charles Kemble was born on the 25th November, 1775, at Brecknock, in South Wales, where his father, Roger

Kemble, was then manager of the theatre. He was 20 years younger than his sister, Mrs. Siddons, and 18 years younger than John Philip Kemble. Charles was educated (as John had been) at the Roman Catholic College of Douay, from whence he returned to England in 1792. By the influence of his brother John, he soon after obtained a situation in the Post-office, but the salary was not large enough to repress his ambition for the stage. He accordingly threw up his employment; and, after two or three exhibitions at private theatres, made his appearance on the boards of the Sheffield Theatre, as Orlando, in "As You Like It." He subsequently played at Newcastle, but was decidedly unsuccessful; he was, however, engaged to perform at Drury Lane in the season of 1794, and in 1797 he appeared at the Haymarket, by which time there was some improvement from his original awkwardness. He was not one of those actors who reach at once the heights of their profession; he climbed slowly but surely. No actor ever served a more thorough apprenticeship to his art. He owed nothing to managerial favour; little to the caprice of the public or the press. The latter he never courted; the former compared him from the first with his brother—the incepting with the matured performer; and both were slow in recognising the first phase of the younger Kemble's excellence—his impersonation of the subsidiary characters of the drama. When his great brother and sister were playing the greatest characters of the British drama, their greatest efforts were sustained by the admirable manner in which Charles played up to them. His Macduff or Aufidius were scarcely less effectual to the greatness of the scene than the Lady Macbeth or Coriolanus of Mrs. Siddons or her brother. Then how full of winning grace was his Bassanio! how humorous his drunken scene in Cassio! how fraught with noble shame after Cassio's disgrace! how fiery his Laertes! how full of fresh and boyish ardour his Guiderius! how frank and buoyant his Charles Oakley! But he achieved higher triumphs than these, and won and wore them in the presence of the generation now in middle life. We need mention the names only of Falconbridge and Mark Antony, to recall his impersonation of the mediæval knight and the Roman general. His Falconbridge bore us back to Runnymede, and Cressy, and Agincourt—his Antony to the Forum and the Capitol, and Plutarch's heroes. Charles Kemble played successfully the widest range of characters on record—with the single exception of Garrick. If he had no equal in Benedick, neither had he in Jaffier; if his Leon and Don Felix were unsurpassed, so was his Edgar; and so, after the retirement of his brother, was his Hamlet. He was the most joyous of Archers, Doricourts, Charles Surfaces, and Rangers; the most gay and royal of Prince Hals. In *comedie larmoyante* he was the heir of Jack Bannister. He restored Petruchio and Mercutio from the region of bullies and fops to that of high comedy. In Colonel Feignwell he displayed the genius of a low comedian, in the assumed disguises of the Antiquary, the Stockbroker, and the Quaker. In Young Mirabel he combined in one part his best comedy and his best tragedy acting. His scene with the bravoes and the Red Burgundy, for its intensity of passion, was equalled alone by Kean's agony and death in Overreach. Nature had been bountiful to Charles Kemble to its gifts of a noble form, an expressive and classical countenance, and a sweet, yet full-toned voice; hence his power in the historical drama. So looked Alcibiades in his prime of manhood, and Henry V. at Agincourt, and Antony beside Cæsar, and Orestes by the altar of the Taurian Artemis. And these gifts were sedulously improved by the study of men, and nature, and art. To his profession, indeed, all his opportunities ministered. He had travelled extensively, and mingled much in the society of artists and scholars; and his appreciation of their respective works was deep and genial. Naturally, Charles Kemble turned his accomplishments to dramatic writing; but while his adaptations from the foreign stage were elegant and successful, his original pieces were failures. Charles Kemble was for a short time the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, but he was very unsuccessful, and his losses might have proved disastrous, but for the talents and devotion of his daughter Fanny, now Mrs. Butler. Mr. Charles Kemble's career as an actor finally closed on the 10th April, 1840, shortly after he had accepted the office of Examiner of Plays; he subsequently appeared in public occasionally, as a reader of Shakspeare. In private life Charles was one of the most accomplished men of his day. The dignity of his manner was tempered by a courteous and serene urbanity. Holding at all times a high social position, his conversation reflected the influences under which he lived. He was an excellent modern linguist; and, had his avocations permitted, he would

have been an excellent classical scholar. During the last three years of his life, he revived his acquaintance with the Greek language; and he followed this new pursuit with the diligence of an aspirant for university distinctions. Mr. Kemble married, in 1806, Miss Decamp, a native of Vienna, and a lady of dramatic talents and accomplishments correspondent to his own. She died in 1838, having retired from the stage in 1818. They had issue one son, Mr. John Mitchell Kemble, M.A., the author of "The Saxons in England;" and two daughters, of whom Miss Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Butler) is the elder; and the younger, Adelaide (Mrs. Sartoris), has attained her share of fame as a vocalist.

5. At Southampton, aged 86, Oliver Hering, esq., of Heybridge Hall, Essex, and Paul Island Estate, Jamaica.

— At Sydney, Australia, in his 27th year, Lord Frederick Montague, youngest son of the Duke of Manchester. His lordship died after an illness of many months, occasioned by a fall from his horse.

6. At Beckingham Hall, aged 51, Chas. Gery Milnes, esq.

— At Scutari, two days after the amputation of his leg, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Balaklava, aged 22, Augustus Frederick Cavendish Webb, captain 17th Lancers.

7. At his residence, Royal Mews, Pimlico, aged 56, George Lewis, esq.

8. At Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, aged 73, the Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., Head Master of Market Bosworth School; second son of the Rev. Lewis Evans, afterwards vicar of Froxfield, co. Wilts, professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1805, Dr. Evans obtained the professorship of Classics and History in the Royal Military College then lately established at Great Marlow, Bucks, and removed with the college to Sandhurst. In 1829 he was appointed to the head-mastership of the Free Grammar School at Market Bosworth.

— At Shooter's Hill, Kent, aged 61, Louisa Matilda, second daughter of the late Sir Henry Crewe, bart., of Calke Abbey.

— At Scutari, of wounds received in the charge of the Scots Greys, at Balaklava, Francis Beaufort, third son of Capt. Maconochie, R.N.

9. At Balaklava, of wounds received at the battle of Inkermann, aged 19, Heneage Thomas Twysden, Lieut. 63rd Foot, son of Captain H. D. Twysden, R.N.

— At Woodhill, Cork, Stephen Fagan, esq., M.D., of Albion-street, Hyde Park-square, chief in Ireland of the ancient family of the Fagan Feltrim.

10. On board H.M.S. *Simoom*, off Sebastopol, of a wound received in the trenches, on the 19th October, aged 19, Lieut. Francis Byam Davies, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Major-Gen. Davies, of Danehurst, Sussex.

— Killed in the batteries before Sebastopol, aged 19, Thomas Heberden Karslake, R.N., acting mate H.M.S. *Rodney*.

— At Clifton, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Whish, colonel of the Bombay Artillery.

— At Ham, Surrey, Caroline, widow of Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B.; younger daughter of Sir Fred. Morton Eden, bart., of Truir.

— On board the steamer *Golden Fleece*, on his passage to Malta, of wounds received at the battle of Inkermann, Major Edward Rooper, of the Rifle Brigade.

11. In Devonshire-place, aged 77, the Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D., rector of St. Marylebone, Middlesex, and a prebendary of Canterbury. He was a son of the Rev. Benjamin Spry, vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and a prebendary of Salisbury; and was educated at Winchester and at Oriel College, Oxford. He was presented to the rectory of Marylebone by Lord Liverpool, then prime minister, in 1825; and to his canonry at Canterbury by the Duke of Wellington in 1828.

— At Islington, aged 49, Robert Pitt Edkins, esq., M.A., professor of Geometry in Gresham College, and for eighteen years second master of the City of London School.

— At the bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Lieut.-Gen. George Hunter, C.B., Bengal Army.

— At Scutari, from wounds received at the battle of Balaklava, aged 24, Cornet the Hon. Grey Neville, 5th Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Lord Braybrooke.

— At Constantinople, of fatigue, Lieut. Arthur Henry Thistlethwayte, Scots Fusilier Guards. He had highly distinguished himself by his bravery at the battles of Alma and Inkermann.

— At his seat, Henbury Hall, Cheshire, in his 78th year, Thomas Marsland, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Derby, and major of a local Cheshire Regiment; high sheriff for Cheshire in 1851, and M.P. for Salford in the parliaments of 1832, 1835, and 1837.

— In the Rivoli Bay district, South Australia, aged 36, the Rev. Wm. Vansittart, eldest son of the Rev. D. Vansittart, late prebendary of Carlisle. He was killed by

being thrown from his horse, when his head was fractured against the stump of a tree.

12. At Paris, in his 77th year, Comte de Sainte Aulaire, a member of the Institute, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour, formerly ambassador at Rome, Vienna, and London; and before 1848 a peer of France.

— On board the *Andes*, from wounds received in the battle of Inkermann, Lieut. George Udny Hague, 57th Regiment, youngest son of Barnard Hague, esq., of York.

13. At Cragan House, Westmeath, Henry Norwood Trye, esq., late of Leckhampton Court, Gloucester, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the county Gloucester, and Westmeath and King's Counties.

14. In the transport, *Rip Van Winkle*, wrecked off Balaklava, aged 27, Henry Croft, late captain in the Royal Dragoons, eldest son of the late Colonel Croft of Stillington Hall, Yorkshire.

— On board the *Andes*, of a wound received at the head of his regiment, the 21st Fusiliers, in action at the battle of Inkermann, aged 45, Lieut.-Col. Frederic George Ainslie, younger son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Robert Ainslie.

— At Wilcot Manor, aged 68, Georgiana, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B. and G.C.H.; eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Montagu, G.C.B.

— At Kensington, John James Chalon, esq., R.A. "Few painters," says the *Art Journal*, "had so great a range of subject. In his figures, his animals, his landscapes, and his marine pictures, we recognise the hand of a master, and a mind that fully comprehended what it placed before us. His theme is sometimes from history or poetry, more often of the *genre* class, but, as is generally the case with original men, he is best when his subject is immediately from nature. In his execution he did not aim at elaborate and minute finish, though some of his small landscapes, immediately from nature, prove that this was quite within the power of his hand; but, whether he is minute or slight, his touch is always that of a painter who thoroughly understands what he is doing. In his figures and animals, large or small, we see that their structure is well understood, and his boats and shipping also show that he had made himself acquainted with the originals, which we do not find to be the case with all marine painters. He was fond of the scenery of Switzerland, the land of his father and mother, and some of his finest landscapes are faithful transcripts of its mountains and lakes. Amongst these, a very noble work is his "Castle of Chillon," its lonely white walls strongly contrasting with the dark mountains that rise behind them, and glittering in the ripple of the clear blue lake. For more than forty years he was a constant attendant at the meetings of a sketching society of which he was an original member; and the designs he made on these occasions can scarcely be fewer than a thousand, comprising every class of subject, dashed off without previous preparation, for the theme was never announced until the evening of meeting. Though it could not be expected that, taken up in this way, every subject should be treated with equal success, still his sketches display a wonderful fertility and readiness of mind; and, as compositions of forms, and light and shadow, they are always broad and masterly. Before the society was dissolved, which was not till declining health prevented his attendance at its meetings, colours were occasionally used, and this enabled him greatly to increase the value of his contributions by the brilliance and harmony of tint he added to them. Those of his brother artists who were either members of the society, or visitors at its meetings, will not forget him on such occasions. They will not forget, while his pencil was engaged on the subject of the night, how delightful a companion he ever was. They will not forget that constant flow of humour, often indeed rising to wit, and to

'Wit that loved to play, not to wound,'

for he never ceased to be a gentleman. John Chalon was, in truth, a thoroughly amiable and kind-hearted man; and, in his domestic relations, such a one as the writer of this brief notice, who had the happiness of knowing him intimately for five-and-thirty years, feels it beyond his power to describe."

14. Aged 33, Augustus Charles Stapleton Somerset, esq., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset.

— On board the *Resolute*, her commander, Richard Onslow Lewis, son of the late Lieut. Robert Lewis, R.N., of Brighton, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, bart., G.C.B.; and, in the same vessel, aged 40, Lieut. John Stephens, R.N., son of the late Rev. Darell Stephens, of Trewornan, Cornwall. Also, Lieut. Henry Sainsbury, R.N., late of H.M.S. *Investigator*.

— Lost in the *Prince*, off Balaklava, aged 65, Benjamin Baynton, esq., Comm.

R.N., employed by the Admiralty as agent of transports, the son of the late Major Benjamin Baynton, of Duncannon Fort. He entered the navy in 1801, and went to the Mediterranean in the *Victory*, flag of Lord Nelson, and was at the capture of the French frigate *Ambuscade*, 32 guns. He served in the *Amphion*, in 1803, as midshipman, when three Spanish frigates, laden with treasure, were captured, on the 5th of October, 1804, off Cape St. Mary, and the fourth destroyed. Next, in the *Halcyon* sloop, he was on four occasions engaged with divisions of Spanish gunboats, and in the capture of the Spanish corvette *Neptune*, of 14 guns, and the defeat of her consorts, of 14 and 12 guns, off Cape San Martin, in 1806; also at Copenhagen in 1807. He assisted at an encounter with vessels off Malaga, in taking the enemy's launch, in 1805; was instrumental in effecting the capture (after a gallant action with three privateers) of the *Neptuno Dios de los Mares*, of 14 guns and 72 men, Dec. 13, 1806; and commanded a mortar boat in an attack on the French batteries off Scylla, in February, 1808. He was subsequently employed in a tender against the enemy in the Faro of Messina and on the coast of Calabria; contributed on the 8th of September in the same year, to the reduction of the town of Diamanta, and the seizure of a flotilla of vessels anchored under its protection; and was also present at the ensuing defence of the island of Capri. After further active service, he received his lieutenancy in 1810; and in the same year served in the *Cambrian*, 40, in the reduction of a French battery at Bagur, on the coast of Catalonia, and obtained the thanks of Gen. O'Donnell for his conduct at the storming of a fort near Palamos, on which occasion the boat he commanded was struck by a shot, and sunk. In the following December, Lieut. Baynton took charge of the *Cambrian's* boats in an attack made in conjunction with those of the *Kent*, *Ajax*, *Sparrowhawk*, and *Minstrel*, on an enemy's convoy in the Mole of Palamos, and during the disastrous retreat of the British from that place, when the boat in which he was serving grounded under a murderous fire from the shore, he sustained, without any means of resistance, a loss of 30 men killed and wounded, and the boat was only eventually saved by himself and two other survivors swimming and towing her off, when he received a musket-ball in his thigh, which was never extracted. For his services on the coast of Catalonia, where he was further present at the defence of Tarragona, Lieut. Baynton again received the public thanks of Gen. O'Donnell; also a gold medal, struck for the affair of Bagur and Palamos; and a sword was presented him by the Patriotic Fund. From 1812 to 1818 he served in the Channel and West India stations; he was then on half-pay until 1827, when, as agent of transports afloat, he served in the expedition to Portugal. In December, 1839, he was appointed to superintend the semaphore station at Chobham, Surrey, which he retained until his promotion to the rank of commander, Nov. 23, 1841. Comm. Baynton, in 1844, was admitted a student at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. In 1848 he was appointed to the command of the *Birkenhead*, during the disturbances in Ireland. In 1853 he was appointed to the command of the *Hercules*, in the conveyance of emigrants from the Isle of Skye and the Highlands of Scotland, which arduous service he performed under the most trying and difficult circumstances; and, after landing the emigrants at Melbourne and Sidney, he proceeded to Hongkong, where he delivered up the ship for a military hospital. He returned overland to England, and was immediately on his arrival, in March last, appointed to the command of a division of transports, and went with the expedition to the Black Sea. In September he brought to England a division of transports with stores. He then was especially selected by the Lords of the Admiralty and appointed as agent in her Majesty's transport *Prince;* and, having conveyed safely the whole of the 46th Regt. to Balaklava, in that ill-fated vessel, he perished in the dreadful hurricane on the 14th of November.

14. In the hurricane off Balaklava, on board the *Prince*, Dr. Spence, inspector of Naval Hospitals.

— In the storm off Balaklava, aged 21, Francis Campion Wilkinson, third officer of the *Prince*, second son of Henry Wilkinson, esq., of Brompton-square.

— In Balaklava Bay, in the wreck of the *Prince*, aged 22, John Morgan Salter, B.A., surgeon to the ship, youngest son of Thomas Salter, esq., of Poole.

— In the wreck of the *Prince* transport, off Balaklava, aged 32, Captain William Mason Inglis, R. Eng., second son of the late James Inglis, esq., of Norwood, Surrey.

— At Scutari, of wounds received on the 26th of October, before Sebastopol, aged 23, Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur

Dillon Maule, 88th Connaught Rangers, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Maule.

16. In Ampthill-square, aged 67, Col. George Hutchinson, of the Madras army.

— At Pudsey, aged 56, Lady Emily, wife of Philip Pusey, esq., and aunt to the Earl of Carnarvon; second daughter of Henry George, second Earl.

17. At Stockholm, in his 52nd year, Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, and a deputy-lieutenant of Buteshire; great-uncle to the Marquess of Bute; eighth son of John first Marquess of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts the banker. In his early years he passed a considerable time in the south of Europe, where, in 1824, he married Christina Alexandrina Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. That lady died on the 14th of May, 1847, leaving an only son, Paul Amadeus Francis Coutts. Lord Dudley Stuart seems to have been impressed in his earliest years with the principles of liberalism, and with an earnest sympathy for the sufferings of the European races held in subjection by the great monarchies. This strong feeling was strengthened and directed by his near connection with Sir Francis Burdett, and by the instructions of a beloved mother. These principles he sought to advocate in the House of Commons, and accordingly he stood for Arundel in 1830, and was returned without a contest. His first speech in Parliament was made in favour of the Reform Bill. Shortly after this period, Prince Adam Czartoryski visited England, and the member for Arundel was greatly interested by the account which that distinguished statesman gave of the oppression exercised by the Emperor Nicholas in Poland, which had driven the Poles to revolt. Soon, too, the wreck of the Polish army, refused a shelter by the German Powers, then, as now, under the domination of Russia, was driven to seek a shelter in France, England, or America. Lord Dudley was deeply interested by the fate of these brave men, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining from the Parliament a vote of 10,000*l.* for their relief. He now attentively studied the Polish question, and formed the deliberate conviction that the aggressive spirit of Russia could be effectually quelled by the restoration of Poland only. Thus his patriotism, as well as his innate hatred of oppression, and sympathy for misfortune, led him to embrace the Polish cause. And it was characteristic of him that, though cautious and deliberate in decision, he never, when a course of action had been once adopted, relaxed for an instant in its pursuit while a chance of success remained. He sat for Arundel till 1837, when he was defeated by the local influence of the Howards in favour of Lord FitzAlan, and for ten years he had no seat in Parliament; but in 1847 he became one of the candidates for the metropolitan borough of Marylebone, and was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being: —

Lord Dudley C. Stuart . .	5367
Sir Benjamin Hall	5343
Sir James John Hamilton . .	3677
Mr. Serjeant Shee	662
Robert Owen (Chartist) . .	1

and was re-elected in 1852 without opposition. From the earliest moment to the last his name was associated with the cause of the Polish people, and with sympathy for the oppressed in all parts of the world. His exertions for these national causes were combined with the most extensive charity towards exiled individuals, who were succoured by his unceasing efforts, and by his own purse. The labour attending these benevolent exertions was incredible; yet it was undertaken in addition to a sedulous attendance in Parliament, a conscientious discharge of the onerous duties attending the representation of the largest borough in England, and incessant employment of the pen in support of the Polish cause. Overtures of office he had more than once rejected, declaring that the only appointment he should accept would be that of ambassador at the Court of Warsaw. Passionately fond of field sports and every manly exercise, and caressed by society, he had more than the usual number of reasons for leading a life of idleness; but he valued the advantages he enjoyed merely as instruments to be employed in furthering the great and good objects which he had at heart. The views he held respecting the danger of Russian aggression were laughed at as idle dreams, and his ideas respecting the re-establishment of Poland were pronounced Quixotic. He lived, however, to see his favourite opinions embraced by those who for many years were their most bitter and formidable opponents. Lord Dudley Stuart left England in the early part of last September with the hope of recruiting his strength. After visiting Denmark, he proceeded by way of Gothenburgh to Stockholm, where he arrived on the 1st of October; and was immediately afterwards attacked by cholerine, succeeded by a typhoid fever. His lordship could

not be withheld from continuing his exertions in behalf of the oppressed among the courts and statesmen of the north, and these unadvised efforts continued the disease, and he died of mere exhaustion. His remains were brought to England and buried at Hertford; his funeral being attended by a large number of the most illustrious exiles living in England and France, and of those who had partaken his exertions in that cause.

17. At Lisbon, Brodie Cruikshank, esq., late of Cape Coast, Africa, author of "Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast."

— At Landguard, near Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 66, Colonel William Jolliffe, of the Royal Marines. Colonel Jolliffe received his commission in 1807; and served in the *Theseus*, in the squadron under Lord Gambier in the Basque Roads, and also when she accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. After a long period of inaction he again went into active service in 1826. He served with the Marines during the whole of their arduous services in the Syrian campaign, in conjunction with Omer Pasha, who commanded the Turks. Captain Jolliffe was present, in the *Edinburgh*, at the bombardment and surrender of St. Jean d'Acre. In 1851, being then lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed to the Woolwich division.

18. At his residence at Forest Hill, aged 40, Frederick Knight Hunt, esq., editor of the *Daily News*. Mr. Hunt began life in a subordinate situation in the printing-office of the *Morning Herald;* and, although his nights were occupied with a fatiguing duty, he filled up his days in the capacity of clerk to a barrister in the Temple. There was little business in these chambers, and Mr. Hunt so diligently employed his leisure in study, that he felt justified in seeking a livelihood in science and literature. While writing for the press, he studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital. He established the *Medical Times*, but falling into pecuniary difficulties, took the situation of an union surgeon in Norfolk. After a year, he returned to London, eking out a practice which he tried to establish by literature. He became sub-editor of the *Illustrated London News*, and afterwards editor of the *Pictorial Times*. When the *Daily News* was started in 1846, Mr. Hunt was selected by Mr. Charles Dickens as one of the assistant editors; and besides his pictorial editorship and attendance upon some resident patients at his house in Greenwich, he found time to write the volumes by which his name is best known, "The Fourth Estate: a History of the English Newspaper Press." In 1851 he became editor-in-chief of the *Daily News*.

18. At his residence, Pedestal House, Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, in his 90th year, Captain George William Manby, F.R.S., well known as the inventor of several kinds of apparatus for saving lives in cases of shipwreck. Captain Manby was son of Matthew Pepper Manby, esq., of Hilgay, near Downham Market, in Norfolk, a captain in the Welsh Fusiliers, and brother of Thomas Manby, esq., rear-admiral of the white. He studied for the military profession; but failing to obtain a commission in the army, he accepted one in the militia, in which he served seven years. During this period he wrote several small works relating to the history of South Wales, Bristol, &c., which he illustrated by drawings. In 1803, through the interest of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, then secretary of war, he was appointed barrack-master at Yarmouth, a post producing 450*l.* per annum. In this situation he was accustomed to hear of shipwrecks; and, like other persons, he regarded them at first as irremediable calamities. In February, 1807, he witnessed the loss of the *Snipe* gun-brig, and saw 67 persons perish within 60 yards of the beach; and this distressing scene, and the other disasters produced by the gale which raged on the occasion,—after which 147 dead bodies were picked up on a line of coast of not more than 30 miles,—made such a strong impression upon him, that he was induced to set his inventive faculties to work, in order to devise some means of affording relief on the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. At first he thought of throwing a line to a stranded vessel from a balista, but he found that such a machine would be unwieldy, and unfitted for the purpose. It then occurred to him that a piece of ordnance might be employed with advantage; and a successful experiment which he had made in 1783, when he threw a line from a small mortar over Downham Church, convinced him that the idea was practicable. Having succeeded in obtaining from the Board of Ordnance the use of a small mortar, he began a series of trials, but at first he encountered considerable difficulties. The great problem to be solved was, how to connect the shot with the rope in a secure manner. Chains of every kind broke on the discharge, but at length stout strips of raw hide, plaited closely, were found to answer the purpose.

Repeated trials, during every kind of weather, increased Captain Manby's confidence in the excellence of his plan; and, on the 12th of February, 1808, an opportunity occurred for proving its utility. The brig *Elizabeth*, of Plymouth, appeared in a position of imminent danger, about 150 yards from the beach. The crew had lashed themselves to the rigging, and the waves, fiercely agitated by a heavy gale from the N.E., broke rudely over them, and threatened every minute to hurry them into eternity. In this apparently hopeless state of affairs, Captain Manby brought his apparatus to work; a line was thrown over the ship; a boat was hauled off by it; and the crew, consisting of seven men, were brought safely to land. In the course of the following winter, which was one of some severity, Captain Manby rescued the crews of several vessels; and in 1810, Mr. Curwen, M.P., brought his services before the notice of the House of Commons. A select committee was appointed to consider the subject. The committee reported so favourably of Captain Manby and his exertions, that a grant of 2000*l.* was made to him out of the national exchequer, and he was employed to report upon the dangerous parts of the eastern coast from Yarmouth to the Frith of Forth. Having concluded his task, he recommended that mortars constructed on his principle should be stationed along the coast; and in 1814 the House of Commons petitioned the Prince Regent, that the suggestion might be carried into effect. It was so far attended to, that in the course of two years the apparatus was ordered for 59 stations, and associations for the preservation of life from shipwreck were established throughout the kingdom. In 1823 a second committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the subject; and a fresh grant to Captain Manby marked their appreciation of his various exertions. The gallant captain was not indeed of one idea; he did not rest contented with one triumph; but was continually pressing forward to the attainment of a new success. To obtain a momentary view of a vessel on a dark night, he devised an apparatus for throwing up balls filled with stars to explode at a certain height from the ground; and he also suggested the use of shells filled with a burning composition, to enable a crew to discern the flight of a rope projected to them. He was also the projector and introducer of many improvements in ropes, life-boats, &c. Even when he became considerably advanced in years, the ardour of his youth remained unimpaired; and having invented a new kind of harpoon, he actually made a journey to the northern seas in order to test its efficiency. For these and other worthy services he received at various times 7000*l.* out of the national exchequer; and as the benefits of his inventions were not limited to any nation, but were of universal application, medals, compliments, and thanks were transmitted to him from all parts of Europe; and it must have been a consoling thought to the gallant old philanthropist, that his various inventions had been the means of saving upwards of 1000 lives, and that they are still in useful operation.

18. At his residence, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Sir Gilbert Affleck, the fifth baronet (1782), of Dalham Hall, Suffolk, and of Fingrinhoe, Essex.

— At Brighton, aged 82, Henry Burnaby, esq., uncle of Sir William Edw. Burnaby, bart., and son of Admiral Sir Wm. Burnaby, of Broughton Hall, Oxfordshire.

— Aged 95, Mr. John Hincliff, late of Notting-hill-terrace. He has left by will the following bequests: to the Indigent Blind Asylum, Journeyman Tailors' Institution, Magdalen Hospital, Lock Hospital, London Truss Society, Middlesex Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Westminster Hospital, London Fever Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, Asylum for Idiots, and Cancer Hospital, 1000*l.* each; to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to that of the Houseless Poor in Broadstreet, 500*l.* each.

— In his 39th year, Edward Forbes, esq., regius professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, fellow of the Royal Linnæan and Geological Societies, &c. Professor Forbes was born in the year 1815 at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, where his father was a banker. From his earliest days he exhibited a great love for natural history, and while yet a boy had mastered some of the most abstruse works on that science, and had even compiled a Manual of British Natural History in all its departments. His first destination was art, and he studied drawing with that view, and in after life, in his travels and natural history studies, he felt the advantage of this short training: his love, however, of natural history led him to the medical profession, as affording him a wider field for his favourite pursuit. He accordingly repaired to Edinburgh, where he commenced his career as a medi-

cal student in 1830. Although he pursued his medical studies with great zeal and success, he never presented himself for his degree at the University; he had, in fact, contracted so strong an attachment for the sciences of zoology and botany, that he determined to devote himself to a scientific career. Whilst a student, plants and animals seemed equally to attract his attention. It was, however, in a knowledge of the lower forms of the latter, —the Mollusca and Radiata,—that he was most distinguished. Whilst still a student at Edinburgh, he had an opportunity of making a voyage in the Mediterranean, and visiting the coast of Algiers, and one of his earliest published papers was "On the Land and Fresh-water Mollusca of Algiers and Bougia." About this time also he visited the continent of Europe, resided for some time in Paris, and made a tour in Norway, the results of which he published in some learned treatises. While resident at Edinburgh he employed the fishermen of the Frith to bring him specimens from their nets; and this slight circumstance led him to the invention of the dredge as a great instrument in the pursuit of natural science; and by its means not only have we become acquainted with myriads of the creation of which we had no previous knowledge, but by it Professor Forbes was afterwards enabled to announce the discovery of the great law that as there are zones of animal and vegetable life in altitude on the sides of the mountains that cover the earth, so there are zones of animal and vegetable life in depth on the sides of the valleys of the ocean. The results of these investigations were published in his "History of British Star-fishes and the Class Echinodermata," "Report on the Mollusca and Radiata of the Ægean Sea," and other works. In 1841 Mr. Forbes was appointed naturalist to H.M. surveying ship *Beacon*, which was commissioned to bring from Lycia the marbles brought to light by Sir Charles Fellowes. In the spring of 1842 he was occupied with the Rev. Mr. Daniell and Lieut. Spratt in examining the coast and country of Lycia. An account of their joint labours, which resulted in the discovery of the sites of eighteen ancient cities, was afterwards published by Messrs. Spratt and Forbes in their "Travels in Lycia." During his absence on this voyage the chair of Botany at King's College, London, became vacant by the death of the late Mr. David Don. Mr. Forbes was the successful candidate for this chair, which he filled with great success till his recent appointment to the chair of Natural History at Edinburgh. Mr. Forbes also obtained the appointment of librarian and curator to the Geological Society, and occupied this position until his appointment to the Palæontological department of the Museum of Economic Geology in 1846. The application of Mr. Forbes's knowledge of botany and zoology to geology produced valuable results. Soon after he became connected with the Geological Society he published a memoir "On the Connection between the Distribution of the existing Fauna and Flora of the British Isles, and the Geological Changes which have affected their Area." In this work the happy combination of great botanical and zoological knowledge is made to bear on some of the most intricate inquiries with regard to the age and relationship of the rocks of Great Britain. From this time the Transactions of the Geological Society, and the Journal of the Geological Society, were enriched with his papers, all displaying accurate and extensive observation, combined with profound and original thought. Many valuable papers on kindred subjects in the *Athenæum*, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Westminster*, and the journals of the scientific societies, also came from his pen. Mr. Forbes was elected a fellow of the Linnæan Society in February, 1843, and of the Royal Society in February, 1845, and soon after a member of its council. In 1852 he was elected president of the Geological Society, and sat in the chair which had been filled by Prof. Sedgwick, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and Sir Charles Lyell, who bore willing testimony to the genius of their youthful successor. In 1854 he was appointed president of the Geological Section of the British Association. When the illness of Prof. Jameson rendered it necessary that a successor should be appointed, all interested in the prosperity of the University of Edinburgh looked to Prof. Forbes as his successor. He obtained this appointment in 1853, and was enthusiastically welcomed by professors and students to his Alma Mater; unfortunately, he lived to complete but one course of his lectures, dying of an organic disease, acting on a constitution weakened by a fever, which he had caught on the unhealthy plains of Lycia.

19. Aged 88, William Davis, esq., of Leytonstone, Essex, and Wellclose, Gloucestershire, a magistrate for the former county; a gentleman whose zeal in the cause of education had a large share in the

formation of the National Society, by which the blessings of instruction on the religious principles of the Church of England have been so widely spread throughout the land.

19. In St. John's Wood-road, in his 68th year, Abraham John Valpy, esq., M.A., M.R.S.L., a commissioner of lieutenancy for London. This gentleman was the second son of the Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D., Master of Reading Grammar School, and was educated at that school and at Pembroke College, Oxford. Mr. Valpy was educated with the express idea of becoming a learned printer; and he accordingly commenced business in Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in 1807, with a high reputation for learning and ability. His first great speculation was a new edition of the "Greek Thesaurus of Henry Stephens the younger," which occupied several years in its completion; but the fame and profit that had been anticipated was destroyed by one of the cleverest and severest articles that ever appeared in a periodical—the critique by Bishop Blomfield, in the *Quarterly Review*. In 1818 Mr. Valpy commenced a new and corrected edition of the classics, being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. This work was published by subscription, and was highly successful. It consisted of 143 volumes, the last of which appeared in 1830. After all, however, the series was not complete, for, to use the words of a learned contemporary and friend, "The unhappy subscriber finds he has got only two-thirds of Cicero,—the very author on whose fame rests the literary character of the Augustan age." In 1810 Mr. Valpy started the *Classical Journal*, which was published quarterly. It ran a successful course, but was brought to a conclusion in 80 numbers, or 40 volumes. It supplied, at the time, a valuable vehicle for critical observations on the classics; reviews of works relating to Greek, Latin, and Oriental, literature; Biblical criticisms, &c. Mr. Valpy commenced, in 1813, "The Pamphleteer, a collection of the best Pamphlets of the Day," which was continued in 58 parts, to December, 1828. The pamphlets are theological, political, and critical, some original, others republished, with additions by the authors. Among the writers were—Bishop Marsh, Lord Bexley, Lord Erskine, Canning, Wilberforce, Huskisson, Sir Stamford Raffles, Bishop Milner, the Bishop of Exeter, G. Chalmers, Jeremy Bentham, Charles Butler, the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, &c. About 1815 he printed and published "Plautus," with English notes and a glossary; "Eutropius," edited by C. Bradley; "Æsop's Fables," with English notes, for schools; "Elements of Hebrew Grammar," by J. F. Gyles; and "A French Dictionary," by Wm. Smith, M.A. In 1817 was published a second edition, "*in ædibus Valpianis*," of Virgil, with English notes, for the benefit of young students, borrowed from the Delphin, Professor Martyn, Heyne, and J. H. Voss. In 1816 the Greek Septuagint, in one vol. 8vo.: the text from the Oxford edition of Bos, without contractions. In 1817 he announced editions of "Sallust" and "Terence," edited by himself. In 1819 "Homer's Iliad," from the text of Heyne; with English notes by himself; and subsequently he produced several books edited by his brother, the Rev. F. E. J. Valpy, M.A., the successor to his father at Reading School, as well as various school books by other editors. From January, 1822, to December, 1825, Mr. Valpy was at once the patron, the printer, and publisher of the "Museum," a weekly publication of some celebrity, in the form of the *Literary Gazette*. The first editor was Mr. Peter Bailey. On the death of Mr. Bailey, the editorship was offered to Dr. Dibdin (who was a considerable contributor), but declined, and was then given to Mr. George Soane. The property was ultimately disposed of to some bookseller, who engaged as editor a Mr. Graham, who shortly afterwards went to America, where he was shot in a duel. In 1831 Mr. Valpy commenced an "Epitome of English Literature; or, a Concentration of the matter of standard English Authors." As portions of the philosophical series, Paley's "Moral Philosophy," and Locke "On the Human Understanding," appeared; but the publication had no continued existence. A numerous series of publications, classical and modern, continued to issue from his press—mostly his own speculations, and frequently edited by himself. These it is needless to recapitulate. Some of them, however, attained considerable repute: thus in 1833 he produced an edition of Shakspeare, in fifteen *5s.* volumes, embellished with copies of the 90 prints of Boydell, reduced, in outline, by Sterling. He next projected a series of Translations from the Classics, availing himself of all the standard translations of reputation. These formed "The Family Classical Library," in 52 volumes. Then a new edition of the works of Pope, edited by

the Rev. G. Croly, LL.D., in 4 vols., 1836; and a 12mo edition of Hume and Smollett's History of England, with a continuation by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D. Mr. Hughes was also his editor for a series of "Sermons by Divines of the Church of England," in which are comprised the works of Sherlock in five volumes, Barrow in seven, Jeremy Taylor in five, Bishop Hall in three, and some others. It is to be presumed that Mr. Valpy's activity in business was rewarded by a sufficient fortune; as about the year 1837 or 1838, he sold the materials of his printing office, made arrangements for parting with his large stock of books and copyrights, and retired into private life, while yet in the full vigour of his mental and bodily powers. He was actively engaged in his latter years in the affairs of some public companies, being a director of the University Life Assurance, and of some other companies. Mr. Valpy was married, February 23, 1813, to Harriet, the third daughter of the Rev. S. T. Wylde, of Burrington, Somerset; but had no issue.

19. At Exeter, aged 80, Caroline Stabback; also, on the 20th, aged 82, Juliana, her sister, daughters of the Rev. John Stabback, Vicar of St. Edmond's and St. Mary Steps, Exeter.

20. On a special service, in which he highly distinguished himself, near Sebastopol, Lieut. Henry Tryon, Rifle Brigade, second son of Thomas Tryon, esq., of Bulwick Park, county Northampton.

— At Colebrooke, county Fermanagh, Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, the second baronet of that place (1822), M.P. for the county of Fermanagh, which he had represented since 1840.

— At Rockingham Boyle, county Roscommon, in his 82nd year, the Right Hon. Robert Edward King, Viscount Lorton, of Boyle, county Roscommon, and Lord Erris, Baron Erris, in the same county; a representative peer of Ireland, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Roscommon, a general in the army, and colonel of the Roscommon Militia. Lord Lorton was born on the 12th of August, 1773, the second son of Robert, second Earl of Kingston, by Caroline, only child and heir of Richard FitzGerald, esq., of Mount Ophaly, county Kildare, and Margaret, sole daughter and heir of James King, fourth Lord Kingston, and last of the elder line of the same family. He entered the army in 1792, and served at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. He was again serving in the latter island at the time of its recapture by Victor Hugues; and during that severe campaign he was engaged in several actions, and on the morning of the unfortunate attack upon Point-a-Pitre was struck by a spent ball. In 1799, on the death of his father, he succeeded to considerable estates in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo; and in the year 1800 was created a peer of the kingdom of Ireland by the title of Baron Erris of Boyle in the county of Roscommon; and on the 30th of May, 1806, he was advanced to the dignity of a viscount. He was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1820; and appointed lord lieutenant of the county Roscommon during the administration of Earl Grey. Lord Lorton married in 1799 his cousin, Lady Frances Parsons, only daughter and heir of Laurence, first Earl of Rosse, by Lady Jane King, eldest daughter of Edward, first Earl of Kingston, by whom he has left issue.

20. In Brompton-crescent, Captain John Terry Liston, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

— At Olveston, Gloucestershire, in his 63rd year, the Rev. Henry Harvey, M.A., canon of Bristol, and vicar of Olveston. Mr. Harvey was the second son of George Harvey, esq., of Hendon, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Donne, esq., a descendant of Walton's Dr. John Donne, and a connection of the poet Cowper. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He took orders in 1818. In 1823 he obtained the curacy of Ealing in Middlesex, where his conduct and talents attracted the notice of the late Archbishop Howley, then Bishop of London, who recommended him to the office of tutor to Prince George of Cambridge. This occurred in 1825; and Mr. Harvey discharged most efficiently the responsible duties which thus devolved upon him until the year 1831, residing first with his royal pupil at Hanover, and latterly at the English Court. Circumstances compelled him to resign the appointment, and he then fixed his residence at Hadley, near Barnet, in Middlesex, and was about the same time appointed to a prebendal stall in Bristol Cathedral, rendered vacant by the resignation of the late Rev. Sydney Smith. In the year 1833 he accepted the vicarage of Bradford, in Wiltshire, a large and extensive parish, embracing six hamlets besides the town, and requiring the ministrations of no less than seven curates. He subsequently became vicar of Olveston, and in both of these arduous cures was eminent in the

performance of his pastoral duties. He married, in 1823, Johanna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. John Auber, rector of Blaisdon, in Gloucestershire, who survives him, and by whom he had issue fourteen children, of whom four sons and six daughters are living.

21. Aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Egerton, C.B., Colonel of the 46th Foot, uncle of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, bart., and younger brother to Gen. Sir Charles Bulkeley Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.H., being the ninth and youngest son of Philip Egerton, esq., of Oulton, co. Chester, by Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Haskin Eyles Styles, bart. He entered the army in 1798, and after serving in South America, in 1809 he accompanied the 34th Regt. to the Peninsula. In the following year he was appointed to the staff as deputy assistant adjutant-general, and attached to the second division, in which capacity he served at the battle of Busaco, and during the occupation of the lines before Lisbon. He was then removed, as senior of the adjutant-general's department, to the fourth division; and was present at the siege and capture of Olivença, the first siege of Badajoz, the battle of Albuera, where he was wounded, and the action of Aldea de Ponte. In the winter of 1811 he relinquished his staff appointment, and rejoined his regiment, with which he continued to serve until appointed, in 1812, aide-de-camp to Sir Rowland Hill, on whose personal staff he remained until the termination of the war, and was present in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees (for which he obtained the brevet rank of major), Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. On Lord Hill's appointment to a command in the army in Flanders, in the spring of 1815, he selected Col. Egerton as his first aide-de-camp, who served as such at the battle of Waterloo, where he obtained the brevet of lieut.-colonel, and continued in the same capacity until the return of the army of occupation from France, in 1818. When Lord Hill assumed the command of the army in chief in 1828, he named Col. Egerton for the confidential appointment of first aide-de-camp and private secretary, which he held during the whole of his lordship's continuance at the head of the army. He attained the rank of lieut.-general in 1854. He was appointed to the command of the 46th Regt., Jan. 24, 1853. He wore the war medal with eight clasps. Gen. Egerton married, Dec. 1, 1814, Arabella, youngest daughter of Henry Tomkinson, esq., of Dorfold, co. Chester.

21. In Upper Wimpole-street, of paralysis, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of Royal Engineers. This gallant officer served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, the campaigns of 1809, 1810, 1813, and 1814, including the capture of Oporto, the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and received the gold cross for Vittoria, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; and the silver war medal, with three clasps, for Talavera, Busaco, and the Pyrenees. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Commander in 1852.

— At Bishop's Hatfield, Herts, aged 68, the Rev. Francis Joseph Faithfull, rector of that parish, Canon of Lincoln, and Dean Rural.

— In the camp before Sebastopol, aged 22, Lieut. Arthur Francis Maine, 77th Regt., second son of the Rev. J. T. Maine, of Bighton Wood, Hampshire.

22. At Scutari, from wounds received at Inkermann, Lieut.-Col. Harry Smyth, 68th Light Inf.

23. At Altyre, county Elgin, aged 67, Sir William Gordon Cumming-Gordon, the second baronet, of Altyre and Gordonstown; third but eldest surviving son of Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming, the first baronet who assumed the name of Gordon as heir of entail to Sir William Gordon, bart. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy, on the 10th Feb. 1806. In 1831 was returned, without opposition, for the borough of Elgin, Banff, &c., but did not take a seat in Parliament after the Reform Bill had been passed. He married, first, in 1815, Eliza Maria, daughter of John Campbell, esq., of Islay, who died in 1842; and secondly, in 1846, Jane Eliza, second daughter of William Mackintosh, esq., of Geddes and Hilton, N.B., and has left issue by both.

— Before Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 21, Richard Morris, of H.M. ship *Wasp*, youngest son of the late Richard Morris, esq., of Ballycaman, county Waterford, and grandson of the Very Rev. Ussher Lee, Dean of Waterford.

— At Constantinople, where he had been conveyed from Balaklava, aged 31, Capt. Samuel Toosey Williams, of the Scots Greys.

24. At Alphington, Devon, aged 67, Charles Lewis, esq., for forty-five years the Secretary of the West of England Insurance Company.

25. At Abbotsford, in his 60th year, John Gibson Lockhart, esq., D.C.L., Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Lockhart was the second surviving son of a Scotch clergyman, of ancient family, in the county of Lanark. His devotion to study was conspicuous in his earliest years, and was rewarded by his gaining an exhibition to Balliol College, Oxford, where he was entered, 1809, at the early age of 15. In Easter Term, 1813, he took honours as a first-class man *in literis humanioribus*. He graduated B.C.L. 1817, and was created D.C.L. in 1834. After a sojourn in Germany sufficiently long to enable him to acquire its language and a taste for its literature, he was called to the Scottish bar in 1816. He obtained no practice at the bar—if he sought it; but his wit, his learning, and extensive reading found a ready outlet through his pen. In May, 1818, he first met Sir Walter Scott, who was pleased with his conversation, and shortly after recommended him to the Ballantynes, as likely to afford useful aid in their literary undertakings. They employed him to write the historical part of the "Edinburgh Annual Register," which Scott had previously compiled, but for which other more profitable avocations left him no leisure. Mr. Lockhart soon became a constant visitor at Abbotsford, was loved and consulted by the great novelist; and in 1820 married his daughter Sophia. For a few years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart lived, under the shelter of the wing of the Great Unknown at Chiefswood, a cottage within easy reach of Abbotsford. All who know the story of Scott as told in his life by his son-in-law, will remember with pleasure what Lockhart has related, of his home at Chiefswood, in which the laird of Abbotsford took so deep an interest. Mr. Lockhart was an early friend of the eccentric and gifted Professor Wilson, whose management of *Blackwood* had raised that periodical to the height of fame and influence; Mr. Lockhart naturally became a frequent contributor. Among his earliest contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine* were his Spanish Ballads, which were afterwards collected, and have almost become classical among the lovers of ballad poetry. In 1818 he published "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," a work which gave great amusement, and caused no small offence among his countrymen. In 1820 he published without his name, his first novel, "Valerius, a Roman Story;" which is one of the best fictions founded upon classical manners. This was followed by "Reginald Dalton," in which there are some bright pictures of university life: and by "Adam Blair," which was no less remarkable, as a domestic story of intense passion. Early in 1825 appeared his "Life of Burns," in Constable's newly-commenced Miscellany of cheap and popular literature. He also wrote a "Life of Napoleon" for the same collection. In 1826 Mr. Lockhart removed to London, having succeeded Mr. Gifford as editor of the *Quarterly Review*. The prosperity of the work under his guidance is a sufficient attestation to the intellectual vigour and activity which he brought into play. Apart from the influence derived from its political articles, Lockhart took care to maintain the excellence of the Review in all departments of literature, and some of the ablest efforts of modern English scholarship are found in the papers on classical subjects in the volumes of the *Quarterly* during the twenty-eight years that it continued under Lockhart's editorship. In 1853 his failing health compelled him to resign his task. On the death of Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart was at once designated his biographer. The admirable life which his affectionate son-in-law wove from the letters and documents of the great deceased is a masterpiece of biography. His vigorous intellect, his unbounded fertility, his rich imagination and untiring industry, are told by the clear current of his daily letters and occupations. His influence over his friends and dependants, his frank generosity, his public spirit, are made no less conspicuous by the same simple means. Nor has the truthful biographer in any way shrunk from the stern task of exposing the frailties of his much-loved friend. His rash engagements in the printing and publishing firms of the Ballantynes, his attachment to hereditary greatness, and his desire to be himself a chieftain, have not escaped severe exposure and censure; neither again has Lockhart failed to hold up to admiration his unshaken fortitude in adversity, and the stern resolution with which, in order to pay to the uttermost, he "worked himself to death." In 1843 Mr. Lockhart was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the office of Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, to which a salary of 400*l.* per annum is annexed; and he is understood to have inherited family property on the death of a relative some years ago. His life, therefore, in point of fortune, was clear of those anxieties and vicissitudes which have warped the efforts and embit-

tered the spirits of other men of letters. It was darkened, however, by a singular course of family bereavements. The whole family history of Scott and Lockhart affords a striking instance of the "vanity of human wishes." Scott's chief ambition was to be a country laird, and the founder of the family of the Scotts of Abbotsford. His inward thought was, that his house should continue for ever, and the land be called after his own name. Of Scott's four children, the elder son died childless in India, and the other, unmarried, in Persia. The younger daughter died not long after her father, and Mrs. Lockhart four years later. Her elder boy, the Hugh Little-John, for whom Scott had written his "Tales of a Grandfather," had died some years before; another son, who attained maturity, is lately dead; and of Sir Walter Scott's lineal descendants there exist only Lockhart's daughter, married in 1847 to James Robt. Hope, esq., barrister-at-law, a younger son of the late General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, and her only child, a female. With broken health and spirits Mr. Lockhart betook himself to Rome, with slight hope on his own part of benefit. Having little taste for foreign travel, he returned home in the spring of the present year. He made a partial rally on his arrival in Scotland; but a very severe attack of diarrhœa in the month of October shattered his already enfeebled frame; he was removed from Milton Lockhart, the house of his eldest brother, M.P. for Lanark, to Abbotsford, where he breathed his last. Much as he had suffered both in mind and body, and precarious as had been his state, there had been no decline of that which constituted Lockhart—the acuteness, the vigour, the marvellous memory, the flashing wit, swift to sever truth from falsehood—the stores of knowledge, ever ready and bright, never displayed. Although his reputation has been confined to literature, and although, by early-amassed knowledge and long-sharpened thought, he had reared himself into a pillar of literary strength, yet the leading qualities of his mind would have fitted him for any part where far-sighted sagacity, iron self-control, and rapid instinctive judgment mark the born leader of others. Nor did he care for literary triumphs, or trials of strength, but rather avoided them with shrinking reserve. Far from seeking, he could never even be induced to take the place which his reputation and his talents assigned him; he entered society rather to unbend his powers than to exert them. Playful raillery, inimitable in ease and brilliancy, with old friend, simple child, or with the gentlest or humblest present, was the relaxation he most cared to indulge in; and if that were denied him, and especially if expected to stand forward and shine, he would shut himself up altogether. "Reserve, indeed, —too often misunderstood in its origin, ascribed to coldness and pride, when its only source was the rarest modesty and hatred of exhibition—with shyness both personal and national, was his strong external characteristic. Those whose acquaintance he was expressly invited to make would find no access allowed them to his mind, and go disappointed away, knowing only that they had seen one of the most interesting, most mysterious, but most chilling of men; for their very deference had made him retire further from them. Most happy was Lockhart when he could literally take the lowest place, and there complacently listen to the strife of conversers, till some dilemma in the chain of recollection or argument arose, and then the ready memory drew forth the missing link, and the keen sagacity fitted it home to its place, and what all wanted and no one else could supply was murmured out in choice, precise, but most unstudied words. And there were occasions also when the expression of the listener was not so complacent—when the point at issue was not one of memory or of fact, but of the subtler shades of right and wrong; and then the scorn on the lip and the cloud on the brow were but the prelude to some strong, wiry sentence, withering in its sarcasm and unanswerable in its sense, which scattered all sophistry to the winds before it. Far remote was he from the usual conditions of genius; its simplicity, its foibles, and its follies. Lockhart had fought the whole battle of life, both within and without, and borne more than its share of sorrow. So acute, satirical, and unsparing was his intellect that, had Lockhart been endowed with that alone, he would have been the most brilliant, but the most dangerous of men; but so upright and true were his moral qualities also, that, had he been a dunce in attainments, or a fool in wit, he must still have been recognised as an extraordinary man. We will not call it unfortunate, for it was the necessary consequence of the very conditions of his life and nature that, while his intellect was known to all, his heart could be known comparatively to few. All knew how unsparing he was to morbid and sickly sentiment, but few could tell

how tender he was to genuine feeling. All could see how he despised every species of vanity, pretension, and cant; but few had the opportunity of witnessing his unfailing homage to the humblest or even stupidest worth. Many will believe what caustic he was to a false grief: few could credit what balm to a real one. His indomitable reserve never prevented his intellect from having fair play, but it greatly impeded the justice due to his nobler part. It was characteristic of Lockhart's peculiar individuality that, wherever he was at all known, whether by man or woman, by poet, man of business, or man of the world, he touched the hidden chord of romance in all. No man less affected the poetical, the mysterious, or the sentimental; no man less affected anything; yet, as he stole stiffly away from the knot which, if he had not enlivened, he had hushed, there was not one who did not confess that a being had passed before them who stirred all the pulses of the imagination, and realised what is generally only ideal in the portrait of a man. To this impression there is no doubt that his personal appearance greatly contributed, though too entirely the exponent of his mind to be considered as a separate cause. Endowed with the very highest order of manly beauty, both of feature and expression, he retained the brilliancy of youth and a stately strength of person comparatively unimpaired in ripened life; and then, though sorrow and sickness suddenly brought on a premature old age, which none could witness unmoved, yet the beauty of the head and of the bearing so far gained in melancholy loftiness of expression what they lost in animation, that the last phase, whether to the eye of painter or of anxious friend, seemed always the finest."—(*Lord Robertson.*)

25. At Cannstatt, near Stuttgard, in his 50th year, the Rev. John Kitto, D.D., the author of many valuable works connected with Biblical literature. This remarkable Biblical scholar was born at Plymouth, and was the son of a jobbing mason. His school education was very slight; but between his eighth and eleventh years he was placed for short and interrupted periods at four different schools, where he was taught nothing more than reading, writing, and the imperfect use of figures. As early as his twelfth year, he began to attend upon his father at his work, and whilst thus occupied, in Feb. 1817, he fell from the roof of a house in Batter-street, Plymouth, and received considerable bodily injury, and was quite deprived of the sense of hearing. The love of reading, which he had already acquired, now became the solace of his loneliness and the foundation of his attainments. A highly interesting account of his early studies is given in his book entitled "The Lost Senses," one of Mr. C. Knight's Weekly Volumes. In 1819 his parents, being unable to maintain or to find suitable employment for him, placed him in the workhouse; whence he was removed, in 1821, to become an apprentice to a shoemaker. His master was a coarse tyrant. The poor boy appealed to the magistrates. His written statement was marked by a striking propriety of sentiment and diction. The indentures were cancelled, and he returned to the workhouse—to him a welcome refuge. He was not idle there. In 1823, his talents and capabilities being better understood, he was enabled, by the kindness of two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to publish a small volume of Essays and Letters, and was placed in a position less unfavourable to self-improvement. The next ten years of Dr. Kitto's life appear to have been spent abroad. In attendance on Sir John M'Neil he journeyed over a large part of Europe and Asia, and acquired that familiarity with the scenery and customs of the East which was afterwards of such signal service in the department of literature to which he became devoted. Returning to England in 1833, he gained attention by a series of papers in "The Penny Magazine," under the title of "The Deaf Traveller;" and, having married, commenced a course of literary activity which was continued without interruption till within a few months of his decease. His labours were chiefly devoted to illustrating the Bible, to which his local knowledge and acquired learning gave him great facilities; and this knowledge was made the more appreciable by a profuse use of the art of wood engraving. His best known works are the "Pictorial Bible," "The Bible History of the Holy Land," "Physical Geography and Natural History," "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," "Ancient Jerusalem," "Modern Jerusalem," "Physical Geography of the Holy Land," "The Court of Persia, viewed in Connexion with Scriptural Usages," "Daily Bible Illustrations," "Scripture Lands, 1850." In 1848 he commenced a periodical work, entitled "The Journal of Sacred Literature;" and in 1853, another called "Sunday Reading for Christian Families." For some years

Dr. Kitto had received a pension of 100*l.* a year from the Civil List.

27. In London, in his 40th year, Wyndham Goold, esq., M.P. for the county of Limerick. Mr. Goold was the youngest son of the late Thomas Goold, esq., Master in Chancery in Ireland, and brother to the present Countess of Dunraven. He was educated at Westminster School, and at the University of Dublin, where he obtained honours in classics. He was called to the Irish bar in 1837. He was returned to Parliament for the county of Limerick in Dec. 1850. The death of Mr. Goold has been very quickly succeeded by those of his uncle, Michael Goold, esq., his sister's sister-in-law, Lady Anna Maria Monsell, and his sister, Lady Gore Booth.

— Aged 74, Caroline, wife of General Cosmo Gordon.

— Before Sebastopol, Arthur William Godfrey, Lieut. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, second son of John Godfrey, esq., of Brooke House, Ash, near Sandwich.

28. Before Sebastopol, aged 19, Lieut. Donald G. C. Maclachlan, R. Art., eldest son of Dr. Maclachlan, physician, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

— At his seat, Dee Side House, Chester, aged 72, the Rev. Henry Raikes, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester, Honorary Canon of the Cathedral, and a Rural Dean. Mr. Raikes was the second son of Thomas Raikes, esq., of Broad-street, London, Governor of the Bank of England; and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took high honours. A great part of his youth was spent upon the Continent; in the course of his travels he visited Greece and Albania, then utterly unknown to civilised nations; and even Algiers and Northern Africa. In 1808 he resolved to devote himself to the Church, and was ordained deacon, in the curacy of Betchworth. Mr. Raikes being a man of considerable private fortune sought no high preferment in the Church; but he nevertheless addressed himself with the utmost zeal to the duties of his holy calling. The instruction and guidance of his flock were duties which such a man could not neglect; but he applied himself to purposes of larger and more general benevolence, and was the earnest advocate of many plans of social amelioration. But his chief exertion, and that to which society will be most permanently indebted to him, was directed to the improvement of the education and moral position of those who proposed to take holy orders, or "go into the Church." He succeeded in calling the attention of the Universities and the Prelates to this important subject, and a marked improvement in theological education has resulted. In 1829 Mr. Raikes was offered the Bishopric of Calcutta, an office which his position at home induced him to decline. In 1828 his early friend Dr. Sumner was appointed Bishop of Chester, and Mr. Raikes became his examining chaplain; and, on the chancellorship of the diocese becoming vacant in 1830, he was nominated to that honourable post; and a more extended and scarcely to be appreciated sphere of usefulness was also confided to his charge as examining chaplain for the great and important diocese of Chester for eighteen years. This responsible duty he so discharged, that Mr. Simeon, of Cambridge, truly said that the great diocese of Chester enjoyed at that time a sort of "double episcopacy," in the cordial coadjutorship of the Chancellor with the Bishop of the see. In addition to his Oriental learning and extensive theological reading, the Chancellor was well studied in antiquities and local history. His exertions have done much to preserve many of the remains of olden times in that ancient city; and much in restoring and preserving the cathedral and ancient churches of the diocese. The Chancellor, besides his invaluable works connected with theology, was the author of a "Life of Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton;" and was the president of some local societies for the advancement of local history and inquiry. The remains of the Chancellor were deposited in the public cemetery of Chester, and the funeral was attended by a large number of the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy of the district. Mr. Raikes married, in 1809, Augusta, daughter of J. Whittington, esq., of Theberton, who died in 1820, and by whom he had issue, three sons and one daughter.

28. In Trinity-place, Charing Cross, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Peter Sutherland, retired full pay, 72nd Regt.

— At Scutari, Staff Surgeon George Hume Reade, in charge of the medical stores at that station. He served in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812–14, and in the American war, including the affair of Plattsburg. He also served in Canada during the insurrection. He received the war-medal with four clasps for San Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes.

— At Scutari, aged 31, Wm. Browne, esq., surgeon 55th Regt. He accompanied the staff through the battle of the Alma and the other engagements.

29. At Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, of gastric fever, aged 45, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the eighth baronet (1619), M.P. for the Eastern Division of Gloucestershire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and Lieut.-Col. of the North Gloucester Militia. Sir Michael succeeded to the baronetcy on the 23rd Oct. 1834, on the death of his great-uncle Sir William Hicks, the seventh baronet, and was returned to Parliament for East Gloucestershire in January last. He married in 1832, Harriet Victoria, second daughter of John Stratton, esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire, and has left issue.

— In the Crescent, Bath, aged 75, Ambrose Goddard, esq., of the Lawn, Swindon.

— On the eve of his 72nd birthday, Sir Alexander Cray Grant, the sixth baronet of Dalvey, N.B. (1688), one of her Majesty's Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts; eldest son of Sir Alexander, the 5th baronet. He was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father on the 25th of July, 1825; and was many years an active member of the House of Commons, to which he was first returned for the Cornish borough of Tregony at the general election of 1812. In 1818 and 1820 he was elected for Lostwithiel; in 1826 for Aldborough in Yorkshire, and in 1830 for Westbury. The operation of the Reform Act threw him for some years out of Parliament: but in 1840 he was returned for the town of Cambridge, and again in 1841. From 1826 to 1832, Sir Alexander Cray Grant was chairman of committees of the whole House. In 1834 he became one of the members of the Board of Control for India under Sir Robert Peel's administration, and retained office until the dissolution of the ministry in 1835. In March, 1843, he accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and was then appointed one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts, with a salary of 1200*l.*, which he retained until his death. Sir Alexander was unmarried.

30. In the hospital at Scutari, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. John George Champion, of the 95th Regiment. Col. Champion was born in Edinburgh, in 1815, and obtained his commission at Sandhurst in 1831, when he was appointed ensign in the 95th Foot. From that period he had served uninterruptedly with his regiment, at home, in the Mediterranean, Ceylon, and China, in which countries he added to his military duties an ardent and scientific pursuit of botany and natural history. In April last he embarked with the 95th Regiment as its senior Major, and joined the Second Division of the army in the Crimea. When Lieut.-Col. Webber Smith was wounded in the battle of the Alma, the command of the 95th devolved on Major Champion, and he conducted it during all the subsequent operations until the battle of Inkermann. When the Russians attacked the Second Division on the 26th of October, they were met by a gallant and prolonged resistance from the pickets commanded by Majors Champion and Eman, so skilfully conducted as to lead to the complete defeat of the Russians, and to elicit the warmest praise from their general, Sir De Lacy Evans, in his despatch published by Lord Raglan. On the morning of the battle of Inkermann (Nov. 5), Major Champion entered the field in support of the 41st Regiment, with a wing of the 95th. They soon met and repulsed the enemy. They were then desired to hurry to the assistance of the Grenadier Guards, at a battery where the enemy pressed them hard. Conjointly those brave men (Guards, 41st, and 95th), drove the enemy down the hill, after a long and deadly struggle, hand to hand, their ammunition being all expended. It was towards the end of this struggle, that Major Champion proposed to some of the band of heroes to mount and charge over the battery, which they performed successfully; but he received his death-wound from a musket-ball through the breast and lungs. Having been removed to Scutari, he died twenty-five days after the battle.

Lately. At Edinburgh, John Cuninghame, esq., late one of the Lords of the Court of Session. He was born at Port Glasgow in 1782, the eldest son of Mr. John Cuninghame, a merchant there. He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1807. In Dec. 1830, he was appointed deputy to Lord Advocate Jeffrey; in 1831 sheriff of the county of Moray; in 1835 solicitor-general for Scotland; and in 1837 a judge of the supreme court. He resigned his seat on the bench in May, 1853. Lord Cuninghame married, in 1813, Margaret Richard Fisher, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Trotter, of Moreton Hall.

DECEMBER.

2. At Wootton, in the Isle of Wight, aged 71, the Rev. Richard Walton White, rector of that place and of Upcerne, Dorset,

a justice of the peace for Hampshire, and for many years chairman of the petty sessions for the Isle of Wight, and F.S.A.

3. In Cowley-grove, near Uxbridge, Charlotte, wife of Charles Orby Wombwell, esq., and daughter of the late Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.

— At Watford, Herts, aged 79, the Hon. and Rev. William Robert Capel, vicar of that parish (1799), rector of Raine, Essex (1805), uncle to the Earl of Essex, and chaplain to her Majesty.

— At Glenalwen, North Wales, aged 53, the Rev. William Wilson, M.A., canon of Manchester, and incumbent of St. Andrew's Church in that city.

4. At Dublin, Commander Frederick Draffen, R.N. In 1804 was present in the *Santa Margarita*, 36, in Sir R. Strachan's action with the four ships that had escaped from Trafalgar.

— At Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Mary Anne Saunders, widow of Nicholas Lewis Fenwick, esq., and sister of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, bart.

— At Lytham, Maria Earnshaw Marshall, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Marshall, esq., of Ardwick House, near Manchester.

— At Coddington, Cheshire, aged 49, the Rev. Thomas Boydell, rector of that parish (1840), and a magistrate for the county.

5. At Walton-on-Thames, aged 63, William Charles Brummell, esq., late of the Treasury.

— At Islington, aged 68, John Wood Deane, esq., many years cashier of the Bank of England.

6. Near Crieff, N.B., aged 69, Commander Sir John Hilton, R.N. In 1811 he obtained the royal authority to accept the insignia of a Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit, conferred by his Sicilian Majesty in testimony of his great courage and intrepidity, displayed in various actions with the enemy's vessels near Messina.

7. At Abbotsford, aged 84, Peter Mathieson, the old servant of Sir Walter Scott, and for nearly 30 years his coachman.

— At Brighton, aged 85, Major-Gen. Arthur Morris, of Brookham Lodge, Dorking.

— At Closeburn Hall, Dumfriesshire, Douglas Baird, esq., of Closeburn.

— At Leamington, aged 68, the Rev. William Cleaver, eldest son of the Right Rev. William Cleaver, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

8. At Scutari, from the effects of a wound, aged 21, Lieut. Hugh Charles Harriott, 41st Regt.

8. At Brompton, Yorkshire, aged 81, Sarah, wife of Sir George Cayley, bart., daughter of the Rev. George Walker, of Nottingham.

— In Chesterfield-street, May Fair, Lady Montgomery, of Hampton Court Palace, widow of Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, bart.

— In Devonshire-place, aged 86, Arnold Wainwright, esq.

9. General Charles O'Neil Prendergast. He served in the Peninsular war, and was present at the battle of Salamanca, the capture of Madrid, siege of Burgos, affair at Osma, battle of Vittoria, the sieges of Badajos and San Sebastian, attack of St. Jean de Luz, battle of the Nive, passage of the Adour, investment of Bayonne, siege of the citadel, and repulse of the sortie. For these services he received the war medal with four clasps.

— At Peckham, aged 72, the veteran pugilist, Tom Belcher, whose first battle took place as far back as 1804. He was born at Bristol in 1783. He was the hero of twelve prize battles, in eight of which he was the conqueror, in three he was defeated, and the twelfth was a draw. He retired from his profession in 1814, on entering into possession of the Castle Tavern, Holborn, which house he conducted until succeeded by Tom Spring.

10. Before Sebastopol, Capt. Richard Leigh Lye, 20th Foot, only son of Dr. Bleeck Lye, of Hereford.

— At Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire, aged 81, Eleanor, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Bruce Stopford, Rector of Barton Segrave, and Canon of Windsor.

11. At St. Helier, Jersey, aged 30, Charles Grant Anderson, esq., eldest son of Sir James C. Anderson, bart., Buttevant Castle, county Cork.

— At Butterton Hall, Staffordshire, Mary Milburn Swinnerton, widow of Sir William Pilkington, bart., of Chevet Hall, Yorkshire, daughter and coheiress of Thos. Swinnerton, esq., of Butterton Hall, and of Wonastow Court, county Monmouth.

12. At Inverness, Capt. Edward Fyers, half-pay R. Eng., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. William Fyers, R. Eng., and godson of the late Duke of Kent.

— At Stagbury, Surrey, aged 85, Lady Margaret Walpole, eighth and youngest daughter of John Perceval, second Earl of Egmont, and last surviving sister of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. Lady Margaret was married in 1803 to the late

Thomas Walpole, of Stagbury, near Banstead, esq., nephew to the first Earl of Orford, and became a widow in 1840. Exemplary in every relation of life, and possessed of a cheerful spirit and bright intellect, she retained all her faculties unimpaired, and was the object of affectionate admiration to her family and friends.

12. At Bathurst, aged 26, Henry Anson, third son of the late Sir Francis Ford, bart., of Charlton King's.

— At Broomham, near Hastings, Frances, second daughter of the late Rev. William Humphry.

13. At Wardington House, Northamptonshire, aged 59, Byzantia, daughter of the late Rev. Sir W. H. Clerke, bart.

— At Brighton, aged 60, Mary, relict of Sir Francis Simpkinson, Q.C.

— At Lincoln, aged 96, Susanna Maria, relict of the Rev. Francis Swan, Prebendary of Lincoln.

— At Marcham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire, aged 82, the Ven. William Goodenough, Archdeacon of Carlisle, Rector of Marcham-le-Fen, and Vicar of Great Salkeld, Cumberland; son of the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, sometime an usher of Westminster. He for some time assisted his uncle the Rev. Samuel Goodenough, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, whose eldest daughter he married, in the charge of a private school at Ealing, in Middlesex, and afterwards succeeded him in it. He became Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1826.

— At his residence, the Gothic Hall, Stamford-hill, aged 76, Thomas Windus, esq., F.S.A. This gentleman, who was a retired coach-builder, had a natural love for and appreciation of art. His particular taste led him to the study of gem engraving, of which he formed a collection of considerable value, sufficient to occupy a "museum" in his private residence, the Gothic Hall, Stamford-hill. Of this collection, which consisted of intaglie, camei, carvings, ivories, Limoges enamels, bronzes, chasings, crystals, agates, &c., missals, coins, medals, Etruscan pottery, and miscellaneous antiquities, the most remarkable objects were a Greek cameo head of Aspasia, as Minerva, in a helmet ornamented with masks of Pericles, Socrates, Alcibiades, and Mercury, cut on an onyx of four strata; a boar's head carved in boxwood, said to have been found in a mound at Whitechapel formed from the rubbish of the Great Fire. At the back is pricked "W^{m}. Broke, 1566," which had some pretensions to be considered a Shaksperian relic. An ivory diptych, of the 14th century, with six subjects from the life of Christ, of great beauty; an ivory tankard, carved with a combat of marine deities and Neptune in his car—the arms of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, on the bottom; a tankard and cover, of silver gilt, inlaid with slabs of ivory, carved with the history of Galatea, cupids on dolphins, and on the lid the harvest of cupids, one of the finest works of Fiamingo; an oval slab of rock-crystal, engraved with the crucifixion, which has now passed into the possession of the British Museum; a bust of Augustus in opal, attributed to Dioscorides, from the Jennings' collection.

13. At his residence in St. Colme-street, Edinburgh, after an illness of some weeks, in his 63rd year, the Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, and a Privy Councillor. Mr. Rutherfurd was called to the Scottish bar in 1812, and soon obtained there an eminent position; his masterly power of analysis, his vast legal erudition, and his eloquence in forensic debate, rendering him at once distinguished as a lawyer and as a pleader. As a scholar and a critic he also attained considerable celebrity. From an early period Mr. Rutherfurd associated himself with the Whig party; and in 1837 he was chosen Solicitor-General for Scotland under the Melbourne Administration, and in 1839 he was appointed Lord Advocate. On the accession of Sir R. Peel to power in 1841, he necessarily vacated that post; but, on the return of the Whigs to office in 1846, he was reinstated in it, and filled it until 1851, when he was elevated to the bench, under the title of Lord Rutherfurd, and sworn of the Privy Council. From 1839 to 1851 he represented the Leith burghs in Parliament, and to his services there Scotland owes several most valuable measures—the Entail Reform Act in particular. Lord Rutherfurd married Sophia, daughter of the late Sir James Stewart, bart., M.P., and sister to the present Sir James Stewart, bart., of Fort Stewart, county Donegal, who died in 1852.

— At Wimbledon House, Surrey, aged 81, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Marryat, esq., and mother of Joseph Marryat, esq., sometime M.P. for Sandwich, and Frederick, Capt. R.N., C.B., and F.R.S., author of the well-known naval novels.

— At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Stoyte, late Inspecting Field Officer of the York District, and formerly Lieut.-Col. commanding the 24th and 17th Regts.

— At Hatchwood, near Odiham, aged

85, Catherine, widow of John Norris Thompson, esq.

14. At Köpösd, in Hungary, in his 65th year, Lieut.-Col. Lucius Cary, 6th Regt. of Cuirassiers (Walmoden).

— In Craven-hill-gardens, Marian Helen, relict of Capt. Edward Stopford, R.N.

15. At Florence, Maria Margaretta, widow of Gen. Sir George Don, G.C.B., who died January 1, 1832.

— At Marseilles, aged 55, M. Leon Faucher, formerly Home Minister of France, and one of the most eminent politicians and most able publicists. M. Leon Faucher originally adopted the profession of a journalist, and was a distinguished contributor to *Le Temps* and the *Courrier Français*. In this capacity he was necessarily a politician, and distinguished himself as such by his originality and fierce independence. This was remarkably exhibited in his adoption and maintenance of the doctrines of free trade—a heresy which was considered in France to be anti-national. Having embarked in some financial speculations, especially the establishment of the *Société de Crédit Foncier*, M. Faucher realised a moderate fortune; and was then chosen deputy for Rheims during the last ministry of M. Guizot. Strongly opposed to this statesman, M. Faucher was one of those who, with M. Barrot, got up the reform banquets, a movement which, to the surprise and disgust of its authors, not less than of nearly all France, produced the Revolution of 1848, and the dethronement of Louis Philippe. Under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, M. Faucher held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, an office which imposed upon him the duty of combating insurrection and keeping down revolution, and implicated him in several unpopular acts;—but he held himself only the Minister of the President of the Republic. He steadily maintained that Louis Napoleon could and ought to govern constitutionally, true to his oaths, and to the republican form. On this principle Faucher stood, and from it the now Emperor knew that he could not be shaken. It was therefore necessary to eject him from office, before the meditated *coup d'état* could be attempted. The necessity honours his memory. After the success of that *coup d'état*, Faucher, in a public letter, boldly declared his determination never to take office, except under a constituent *régime*; and this honest and uncompromising declaration has, of course, since excluded him from office and from public life.

16. Ann, wife of Charles Hindley, esq., M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.

— At Wimbledon, John Francis Scott, esq., second son of the late John Scott, esq., secretary to Adm. Lord Viscount Nelson.

— In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 64, Col. Samuel Speck, Col. of the 14th Bengal N. Inf. (1848).

— At Burnham Westgate Hall, Norfolk, aged 76, Sir Roger Martin, the fifth baronet (1667), only son of Sir Mordaunt the fourth baronet. He entered the civil service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment in 1791, and was for some years senior judge of the court of appeal at Moorshedabad. He retired on the annuity fund in 1828. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1815. It is now extinct.

— The Ven. Thomas P. Magee, LL.D., Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh, and Prebendary of Wicklow, son of the late Dr. William Magee, Archbishop of Dublin.

17. At Boulogne, Anna, relict of Major-Gen. Bowen, C.B., of the Bengal Army.

18. At Swinnerton Lodge, Dartmouth, Devon, Mary, relict of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, bart.

— At Bombay, Capt. Charles George Butler, of H.M. 86th Regt. commanding the Military Sanitary Station at Poorunder, second son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. E. Butler, and brother of Capt. Butler, who so highly distinguished himself at the siege of Silistria, and of Capt. Butler who fell at Inkermann.

19. At Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 71, Mary, relict of Vincent Henry Eyre, esq.

— At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 22, the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth Trench, eldest daughter of Lord Ashtown.

— At Wistantow, Shropshire, aged 79, the Rev. Christopher Swainson, rector of that place, and a prebendary of Hereford. His widow Elizabeth died two days after him, aged 71.

— At Scutari, in his 50th year, Major-Gen. Henry William Adams, C.B. Major-Gen. Adams was the eldest son of the late Henry Cadwallader Adams, esq., of Anstey Hall, county Warwick, by Emma, eldest daughter of Sir William Curtis, bart., Alderman of London. Gen. Adams entered the service in 1823. He commanded the 18th Royal Irish through the operations in China, including the first capture of Chusan, the storming of the heights above Canton, the capture of Amoy, the second capture of Chusan, the storming of the fortified heights of Chinghae, and the

capture of Ningpo. The 49th Regiment, which was likewise serving in these operations, was shortly afterwards returning to England, and Lieut.-Col. Adams exchanged into it. He had since served with his regiment in this country, Ireland, and the Mediterranean. Major-Gen. Adams had been raised to his rank only on the 12th of December, for the distinguished gallantry which he displayed throughout the operations in the Crimea while in command of a brigade of the 2nd division. He was wounded on the 5th of November in the battle of Inkermann, but his wound was not alone the cause of his death, for he was otherwise suffering from ill health.

20. At Vernon Lodge, Lancashire, Frances Delia, relict of the Rev. J. C. Fanshawe, of Franklyn and Colehouse, Devon.

— At Tours, Major George Drummond Græme, of Inchbrakie. He served in the German Legion in the Peninsula. He then entered the Hanoverian Guards. Major Græme was severely wounded at Waterloo in defending the position of La Haye Sainte. He received the Peninsular and Waterloo medals; and he also received the Guelphic order of Knighthood in the first chapter held at Hanover in 1816.

— In South Audley-street, in his 90th year, General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot, Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, and Wilhelm of the Netherlands. Sir James Kempt was born at Edinburgh, the son of Gavin Kempt, esq., of that city. He entered the army as ensign in 1783; served in Ireland in 1794 and 1796–7 as Inspecting Field Officer of the recruiting service in Scotland; and at the close of that period he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, then commanding the forces in that country. In the same year he accompanied Sir Ralph on the expedition to Holland, where he was present in several actions, and returning with the despatches announcing the victory at the Helder, he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-colonel. In June, 1800, he accompanied Sir Ralph to the Mediterranean, as military secretary as well as aide-de-camp, and he continued with him until his death at Alexandria. He then served in the same situation with his successor Lord Hutchinson, and was present in all the battles in Egypt, and at the capture of Cairo and Alexandria. In April, 1803, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir David Dundas; in 1805 he went as lieutenant-colonel of the 81st Regiment to the Mediterranean under Sir James Craig. In the expedition to Naples he commanded a battalion of light infantry. In 1806 he went to Calabria, and commanded the light brigade at the battle of Maida. In 1807 he was appointed quartermaster-general of the forces in North America. In 1809 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the King, with the rank of colonel. On the 4th of November, 1811, he received the local rank of major-general in Spain and Portugal. At the siege of Badajoz he commanded the attack on Fort Picurina, and the brigade which led the attack and carried the castle of Badajoz by escalade, when he was severely wounded. He commanded a brigade in the light division at Vittoria, the attack on the heights of Vera, at Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and in several other minor engagements. He attained the rank of major-general in the army January 1, 1812. On the 4th of November, 1813, he was appointed colonel commandant in the 60th Foot. He subsequently served on the staff in America, and in Flanders, where he commanded the 8th British brigade in the 5th division, consisting of the 28th, 32nd, 79th, and 95th Regiments. At the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, in January, 1815, he was nominated a knight commander; and after the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded, he was promoted to be a Grand Cross, in the place of Sir Thomas Picton, who was killed on the same glorious field. His services were also acknowledged by the allied sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and the Netherlands, by their respective Orders of Maria Theresa, St. George of the third class, and Wilhelm of the third class. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1816. Sir James Kempt was next appointed Lieut.-Governor of Fort William; from which he was removed to act in the like capacity at Portsmouth on the 12th of August, 1819. On the 12th of July in the same year he was moved to the command of the 81st Foot. In 1820 he succeeded the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor of Nova Scotia; and on the 10th of July, 1828, he followed the same nobleman in the government of Canada, which he held for more than two years. When he arrived at Quebec, he found the country in a state bordering on rebellion, the Legislature and Executive being in direct opposition to each other; but after he had held the government for two months

these feuds subsided, and he left it in perfect tranquillity. On his departure he was presented with complimentary addresses by all the public bodies. Immediately on his return to England from Canada, Sir James Kempt was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, on the 30th of November, 1830, the office of Lieut.-General of the Ordnance being thereupon abolished. On this occasion he was sworn a privy councillor, and he continued Master-General until December, 1834, when he was succeeded by Sir George Murray. Sir James Kempt attained the full rank of general on the 23rd of November, 1841. He was removed to the colonelcy of the 40th Foot in 1829; to that of the 2nd Foot in 1834; and to that of the 1st Royals in 1846.

21. At her residence, Nithbank, Dumfries, aged 88, Miss Kirkpatrick. The deceased was aunt to the Countess de Montejo, and grand-aunt to the Empress of the French and the Duchesse de Berwick and Alba.

— At Vienna, of dropsy, Brigadier-General George Gustavus Charles William du Plat, K.H., her Majesty's military commissioner at the head-quarters of the Austrian army, and colonel in the Royal Engineers; formerly H.M. Consul-General at Warsaw. The funeral of the deceased officer was attended with the military honours usually accorded to officers of the same rank in the Austrian army. Field-Marshal Hess and 40 or 50 general officers were present.

— At Brewood, in his 84th year, the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D., formerly High Master of the Free Grammar School, and rector of St. Anne's, in Manchester.

— At Ballarat, from wounds received in a skirmish with the insurgents at Eureka diggings, aged 25, Capt. Henry Christopher Wise, 40th Regt., eldest son of H. C. Wise, esq., of Woodcote, Warwickshire.

22. At Wilderness Park, Kent, aged 41, the Most Hon. Harriet Marchioness of Camden, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. George Murray, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester, by Lady Sarah Maria Hay Drummond, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoull.

— At Magdalene Lodge, Oxford, in his 100th year, Martin Joseph Routh, D.D., President of Magdalene College. Dr. Routh was born at South Elmham, near Beccles, on the 15th of September, 1755, of which parish his father, the Rev. Peter Routh, was rector. In 1770, Mr. Routh matriculated as a Batler at Queen's College, Oxford. In the July of the following year he was elected a Demy of Magdalene College, and in 1776 he was admitted actual Fellow; in 1781 he was appointed college librarian; in 1784 and 1785 he was elected Junior Dean of Arts; and about the same time was Senior Proctor of the University, and in this capacity officially attended an entertainment given to George III. and Queen Charlotte, who then visited Oxford. On the 11th of April, 1791, he was elected President of Magdalene, on the resignation of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich. Dr. Routh's first literary work was an edition of the "Enthydemus and Gorgias of Plato," 1784, 8vo. "An edition," says Dr. Parr, "which I have read with instruction and delight; which the first scholars on the Continent have praised; which Charles Burney *loves*, and which even Richard Porson *endures*." The publication was not less esteemed by Dindorff and other German scholars. Thirty years later he published the first two volumes of "Reliquiæ Sacræ; sive auctorum jam perditorum secundi tertiique sæculi post Christum natum quæ supersunt," &c. Respecting this laborious compilation Dr. Parr wrote thus to Dr. Maltby:—"Ned, Ned, Ned, I have most carefully perused the two volumes of 'Sacræ Reliquiæ' by Dr. Routh. No such work has appeared in England for a century. I wish Joe Scaliger, Bishop Pearson, Richard Bentley, Bishop Bull, Bishop Stillingfleet, and Doctors Grabe and Whitby were living to read what I have been reading. Ah! Ned, Martin Routh is of the right stamp—orthodox, not intolerant; profound, not obscure; wary, not sceptical; very, very, very learned, not pedantic at all." In 1815 he published the third volume of the "Reliquiæ." In 1823 he edited "Bishop Burnet's History of His Own Life and Times," of which a second and more valuable edition appeared in 1833, and in 1852 he published in a single volume "Burnet's Reign of James II.," with many additional notes. In 1832 he published the first edition of the "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula," and the second in 1840; in 1846, four volumes of a new edition of the Reliquiæ, to which he added a fifth volume in 1848. Dr. Routh almost necessarily enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent scholars of his time: among them may be especially named Parr and Porson; for both of whom he was mainly instrumental in obtaining those provisions which made the age of those learned men comfortable. Of his old friend—who survived him half a century—Parr writes:—"Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, President of Magdalene Col-

lege, Oxford. Let me pause at the mention of this venerable name. Why should I deny myself the satisfaction I must feel in saying of him here what of such a man I should say everywhere with equal justice and with equal triumph? The friendship of this excellent person, believe me, readers, will ever be ranked by me among the sweetest consolations and the proudest ornaments of my life. He, in the language of Milton, is 'the virtuous son of a virtuous father,' whose literary attainments are respected by every scholar to whom he is known, whose exemplary virtues shed a lustre on that Church in which they have not been rewarded, and whose grey hairs will never descend to the grave but amidst the blessings of the devout and the tears of the poor. He fills a station for which other men are sometimes indebted to the cabals of parties or to the caprices of fortune, but in which he was himself most honourably placed from the experience his electors had long had of his integrity, and the confidence they reposed on his discernment, his activity, and his impartiality. The attachment he professes to academical institutions, proceeds not less from a sincere conviction of their utility than from a deep reverence for the wisdom of antiquity in the regulations it has made for preserving the morals of youth, and for promoting the cultivation of learning. His government over the affairs of a great and respectable college is active without officiousness, and firm without severity. His independence of spirit is the effect not of ferocious pride, but of a cool and steady principle, which claims only the respect it is ever ready to pay, and which equally disdains to trample upon subordination and to crouch before the insolence of power. His correct judgment, his profound erudition, and his various knowledge, are such as seldom fall to the lot of man. His liberality is scarcely surpassed even by his orthodoxy, and his orthodoxy is not the timid and fungous excrescence of prejudice, but the sound and mellowed fruit of honest and indefatigable inquiry. In a word, his mind, his whole mind, is decked at once with the purest crystals of simplicity and the brightest jewels of benevolence and piety,—

'His life is gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature may stand up
And say to all the world, This is a man.'"

If this eulogy be due to the partiality of a friend, the lapse of time has shown that it was founded on just grounds. Dr. Routh had the courteous manners of the old school, and their conversational powers. He expressed himself with appropriateness and force, and gave an anecdote all the benefit of good telling. He talked at his own table with great animation even to the very last, especially when he got on his favourite subject—the Stuart times. Nor had he been a careless observer of the political events of his own life, of the policy of Pitt, and the more recent movements and combinations of political parties. He read to the last the newspapers every day, and was "up" in the Russian war. He was kind to all, high and low, to his equals in position and his subordinates alike; and his memory is a treasure, ever reminding those who had personal acquaintance with him of the rare privilege they enjoyed in it, and throwing them back on their admission to it as an era in their lives. The academical reminiscences of a period of more than 80 years must have afforded a remarkable fund of anecdote of the youth of hundreds of our distinguished statesmen, lawyers, and divines; and Dr. Routh's lively narratives have preserved a vast number in the memories of his auditors. The venerable Principal of Magdalene was buried in the College chapel, his funeral being attended by a large number of University dignitaries and private friends. His funeral was solemnised on the 29th of December; when his body was deposited in the vault of the College chapel. The Vice-President and Bishop of London preceded the coffin, and the pall-bearers were the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, the Principal of New Inn Hall, the Master of University College, the Principal of Magdalene Hall, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Master of Balliol College, the Master of Pembroke, the Provost of Oriel, and the Vice-Chancellor. The number of Fellows attending was about forty, and that of Demies thirty. Following the coffin were the relatives of the deceased, and many private friends, among whom were the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Rev. Dr. Bandinell, and many others.

22. In Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, Commander Charles Hawkins, R.N. He entered the service in 1797, and when on board the *Pickle* schooner witnessed the memorable battle of Trafalgar, and brought home the news of the victory.

— At the house of his father-in-law, the Marquess of Bristol, in Berkeley-square, in his 53rd year, William Howe Windham, esq., of Felbrigge Hall, Norfolk, a magis-

trate and deputy lieutenant of that county, and formerly M.P. for its Eastern Division. Mr. Windham was born on the 30th of March, 1802, the eldest son and heir of Vice-Adm. William Lukin, who assumed the name of Windham in 1824, on succeeding (at the death of Mrs. Windham) to the estates of his uncle the Right Hon. William Windham. The Admiral died in January, 1833. In December, 1832, Mr. Windham was elected to the first reformed Parliament for East Norfolk; but was defeated in 1835 and 1837, and did not again sit in Parliament. Mr. Windham served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1842. He married July 18, 1835, Lady Sophia Elizabeth Caroline Hervey, third daughter of the Marquess of Bristol. Her ladyship survives him; and one son, William Frederick, born in 1840, who succeeds to his estates.

22. Before Sebastopol, from a gun-shot wound, while gallantly cheering on his men to repel a sortie of the enemy, Major J. Olaus Moller, of the 50th Regt., third son of C. Champion Moller, esq., late of the 18th Hussars.

23. At Chelsea, aged 80, of the Magazines, Marchwood, near Gosport, Capt. John Tracy, R.N.

— At sea, aged 35, the Right Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal, D.D., the first Bishop of Sierra Leone, and a member of the council of that colony; eldest son of Mr. Emeric Essex Vidal, purser and paymaster R.N., of Ersham Lodge, Hailsham, Essex. The Bishop was born at Easthampstead, in Berkshire, in 1819. He was educated in St. Paul's School, at Southsea, Hampshire, and at St. John's College, Cambridge; obtained a Lady Margaret's scholarship, and graduated B.A in 1842 as 8th Senior Optime, and in the second class of Classics. In December, 1843, he became perpetual curate of the chapel at Dicker Common, Sussex, where he continued until consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone, upon the foundation of that see, in May, 1852. That ceremony took place on Whit Sunday, 1852, in Lambeth Palace, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted on that occasion by the Bishops of London, Chichester, Oxford, and Cape Town, the sermon being preached by the Lord Bishop of London. The diocese of Sierra Leone comprises all British possessions on the west coast of Africa, between the 20th degree of north and the 20th degree of south latitude, and more especially the colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast. The revenue of the see consists of 500*l.* allowed as to a colonial chaplain, and 400*l.* derived from an invested fund. Dr. Vidal had spent little more than a year in his see, when the illness of his wife obliged him to return to England. Anxious to be again at his post, he quitted this country in the autumn for Africa. An equally qualified man for that arduous duty will not easily be found. At the time of his death he was on a voyage back from visiting the churches in the Yoruba district, and at 48 hours' distance from his residence at Fouray Bay, near Free-town, Sierra Leone, where his body was interred on the 27th of December. He married October 27, 1852, Anne Adelaide, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Hoare, Vicar of Framfield, Sussex.

23. At Paris, Elizabeth Henrietta, wife of John Gunning, esq., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

— At Boulogne, aged 60, James Browne, esq., of Claremont, county Mayo, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne.

— At Great Marlow, Bucks, aged 76, the Rev. Giles Haworth Peel, of the Grotto, Basildon, Berks, second son of Jonathan Peel, of Accrington, a younger brother of Sir Robert Peel, the first baronet.

— At Scutari, of dysentery, Capt. Newport Campbell, 5th Dragoon Guards (1853). He served with the 9th Lancers at the battle of Punniar in 1843, the Sutlej campaign of 1846, including the battle of Sobraon, and the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, including the passage of the Chenab at Rammuggee, and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat; for all of which he received medals and clasps.

— At Clervaux Castle, Yorkshire, aged 73, Isabella, widow of Sir William Chaytor, bart.

— At Anglesea, Gosport, aged 59, Major Charles William Tyndale, Major of the Royal South Middlesex Militia, and late Major of the 51st Light Infantry; a director of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company. Major Tyndale served in the Peninsula, and received the war medal with five clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes; and was wounded at Waterloo. He was afterwards for some years Major of Brigade at Corfu, and Military Secretary to Sir Alexander Woodford, at Gibraltar. He was appointed Major of the South Middlesex Militia on the 16th of May, 1853.

24. At Edmondthorpe, Leicestershire, suddenly, aged 51, Hon. Georgiana Edwardes, sister to Lord Kensington.

— At Ivybridge, Devon, the Rev. Edwin Mountiford Stephen Sandys, B.A.,

cousin to the late Sir Edwin Baunton Sandys, bart., of Misenden Park, county Gloucester.

25. Aged 82, William Simpkin, esq., of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, formerly of the firm of Simpkin, Marshall and Co., of Stationers' Hall-court, booksellers.

— At Molagaum, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. John Hallett, C.B., of the Bombay army.

26. Aged 13, Sarah Ferrand, the child of Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, esq., of Upwood, near Bingley, Yorkshire.

— In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, of paralysis, aged 72, John Minter Morgan, esq. This gentleman was the eldest son of John Morgan, esq., a wholesale stationer, of Ludgate-hill. Inheriting an ample fortune, Mr. John Minter Morgan devoted himself to the prosecution of various schemes of philanthropy, which he endeavoured to promote by his pen as much as by his purse. His projects were akin to those of Mr. Owen, of Lanark, with this important difference, that they were professedly based upon Christianity. His first effort was a pamphlet, published in 1819, entitled, "Remarks on the Practicability of Mr. Owen's Plan to improve the Condition of the Lower Classes." An attempt to show the harmony of a better arrangement of society with Christian principles. Mr. Morgan's next work, we believe, was one in which his views on the subject of education were conveyed in the form of a story, entitled "The Revolt of the Bees." Mr. Morgan advocated his views in a series of publications. In 1842, he presented petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an investigation of his plan for an experimental establishment, to be denominated "The Church of England Agricultural Self-supporting Institution," which, during the following year, he made known at public meetings held in many of the largest towns in the country. It was further promulgated in a book entitled "The Christian Commonwealth." In 1849 he published "A Letter to Lord Ashley, on Elevation and Employment of the People." Many other essays followed, and reprints of some excellent works were produced in furtherance of his designs, which formed 13 volumes, entitled "The Phœnix Library." Mr. Morgan had latterly brought some of his philanthropic propositions into practice in an institution established near his own residence on Ham Common, and called the National Orphan Home. This was founded in 1849, and now contains above 50 orphan girls, chiefly left by the cholera last year and in 1849. He has bequeathed to it 500*l.*; and several other institutions have partaken of his posthumous bounty.

27. At his residence, in Onslow-square, London, aged 73, Lieut.-General James Robertson Arnold, K.H., K.C., of the Royal Engineers, second son of General Benedict Arnold. This officer served at the blockade and surrender of Malta, in 1800; during the whole of the campaign in Egypt in 1801, including the attack and surrender of the fort and castle of Aboukir, and the battle of Alexandria, and afterwards accompanied the division of the army which expelled the French from Grand Cairo, and took possession of that city; and he was also present at the surrender of Alexandria to the British troops. He subsequently served for several years in the West Indies, and was at the last attack and surrender of the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Surinam, at which last he was severely wounded in successfully leading the storming party against the redoubt Frederici and Fort Leyden. On that occasion he was presented by the committee of the Patriotic Fund with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas. He afterwards served for some years in Bermuda and North America. He was appointed an aide-de-camp to King William IV., shortly after his Majesty's accession to the throne.

— At Thorpe, next Norwich, aged 84, the Rev. Sir George Stracey, M.A., the third baronet (1818), Rector of Rackheath, Norfolk.

28. Aged 85, the Rev. Joshua Rowley, Rector of East Bergholt, Suffolk, and of Holton St. Mary; third son of Rear-Adm. Sir Joshua Rowley.

— At Ysceifiog, aged 75, the Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph, and Rector of Ysceifiog.

— At Weybread, Suffolk, aged 82, Ann, widow of Rear-Adm. Wm. Henry Daniel, of Dedham, Essex.

— At Florence, aged 52, John Stratford Rodney, esq., eldest son of the late Hon. John and Lady Louisa Rodney.

29. At the camp before Sebastopol, of diarrhœa, the Hon. Charles Anthony Daly, major of the 89th Regt., third son of the late Lord Dunsandle and Clan Conal.

30. At Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Charles Gray, vicar of that parish, and prebendary of Chichester, second son of the late Right Rev. Robert Gray, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bristol; and brother to the present Bishop of Cape Town.

30. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, aged 67, William Russell Macdonald, esq., formerly editor and part proprietor of *Bell's Life in London, The Sunday Herald, The British Drama, The Literary Humourist*, &c., and he contributed very largely to the columns of various other newspapers.

— In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 82nd year, General Samuel Huskisson. He was the third son of William Huskisson, esq., of Oxley, county Stafford, and younger brother of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson. General Huskisson entered the army in 1799, in the 29th Dragoons, which regiment he joined in India, and served with the army under the command of Lord Lake, during the Mahratta War. He rose rapidly in the army, chiefly owing to his having raised the 8th Foot to its full complement, and was made its lieut.-colonel in 1807. In 1814 he became colonel. In May, 1818, he was present with his regiment at the siege and surrender of the strong fortress of Ryghur, in the Concan, and in November of the same year, arriving with the first battalion of the 67th at Mallygaum, the head-quarters of the troops in Candeish, and being the senior officer there, he assumed the command, and on the 25th of November marched with the forces under his orders, of which the 67th formed part, for the attack of the towns and forts of Amulneir and Behauderpore, which surrendered at discretion on the 30th of November and 1st of December, and which he immediately occupied, taking many prisoners. He attained the full rank of general in 1851. General Huskisson died unmarried.

31. At Bramham, aged 72, Cecilia Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Wm. Legard, fourth son of Sir Digby Legard, of Ganton, Yorkshire.

Lately. At Mussoorie, aged 67, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Palmer, colonel of the 72nd B.N. Infantry, and holding the command of the Cawnpore division of the army. He had passed 51 years of arduous service in India, including the expedition to the Mauritius in 1810, the Nepaul war in 1814 and 1815, and the war in Affghanistan. He had been at the head of the Sirkund division, and also commanded as brigadier at Delhi.

Lately. Charlotte Albinia, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B. and G.C.H., private secretary to King George IV.

Lately. In Brazil, Jacques Arago, brother of the celebrated sçavant. He was quite blind, but a great traveller; and a few years ago he undertook to accompany a party of adventurers to the gold mines of California.

Lately. At Paris, Baron Lemercher d'Haussez, Minister of Marine to Charles X.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Miss Ferrier, the author of "Marriage," and other excellent novels. Miss Ferrier was born in Edinburgh. Her father, a writer to the Signet, was "one of Sir Walter Scott's brethren of the Clerk's table," and the great novelist, at the conclusion of his "Tales of my Landlord," alluded to his "sister shadow," the author of "the very lively work entitled 'Marriage,'" as one of the labourers capable of gathering in the large harvest of Scottish character and fiction. In his private diary, Sir Walter has described Miss Ferrier as "a gifted personage, having, besides her great talents, conversation the least *exigeante* of any author, female at least, whom I have ever seen, among the long list I have encountered; simple, full of humour, and exceedingly ready at repartee; and all this without the least affectation of the blue stocking." Miss Ferrier's first work was "Marriage," published in 1818. Her next, "The Inheritance," appeared in 1824; and "Destiny, or, the Chief's Daughter," in 1331. All these were successful; but Miss Ferrier was so far satisfied with her success, that she abstained from pursuing it further.

Lately. In Arlington-street, Harriette, widow of Richard Riley, esq., of the Admiralty, and daughter of Sir Wm. Beechey, R.A., &c.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

1854.

JANUARY.

10. John Bowring, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong and its dependencies.

— Willoughby Shortland, esq. (some time President and Senior Member of Council of Nevis), to be Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.

— Frederick Seymour, esq., to be President and Senior Member of Council of Nevis.

— William Robert Inglis, esq., to be President of Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

PROMOTIONS.

10. Earl Spencer, K.G., to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, *vice* the Duke of Norfolk, resigned.

11. Charles Elliot, esq., Capt. R.N. (now Governor of the Bermudas), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad.

14. Augustus Paget, esq., now Secretary of Legation at Athens, to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

16. Alex. Currie, esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of Forfarshire, *vice* L'Amy, resigned.

17. Francis Smith, esq., to be Solicitor-General, Edward MacDowell, esq., Crown Solicitor and Clerk of the Peace, Edward Johnstone Manley, esq., Colonial Auditor, and John Forster, esq., Accountant of Stores, in Van Diemen's Land.

18. The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, Solicitor-General, Thomas Emerson Headlam, esq., Q.C., Vincent Scully, esq., Q.C., Robert Lowe, esq., barrister-at-law, William David Lewis, esq., barrister-at-law, Henry Drummond, esq., John Evelyn Denison, esq., Robert Wilson, esq., and William Strickland Cookson, esq., to be Commissioners for considering the Registration of Title with reference to the sale and transfer of Land.

23. William H. F. Cavendish, esq., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Lieut.-Col. Boyle.

24. Stephen Rice, esq., to be Treasurer for Prince Edward Island.

25. The Hon. Henry Edward John Stanley, now First Paid Attaché to H.M. Embassy at Constantinople, to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

26. Thomas Hare, esq., and Walker Skirrow, esq., to be Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

30. Anthony Musgrave, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Crown for Antigua.

— Doctor Paolo Dingli to be President of the Court of Appeal, Doctor Antonio Micallef one of Her Majesty's Judges, and Doctor Adriano Dingli Crown Advocate, in Malta.

31. William Courthope, esq., Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, to be Somerset Herald.

John Colvin, esq., late Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, and Commissioner for the Tenasserim Provinces, to be Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Glouc. (*East*).—Sir M. H. H. Beach, bart.
Stamford.—Lord Robert Cecil.
Salisbury.—E. P. Buckley, esq.
Dungarvan.—J. F. Macguire, esq.
Lisburn.—J. J. Richardson, esq.

FEBRUARY.

4. Alexander Stuart Logan, esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of Forfarshire.

10. Philip Edmund Wodehouse, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana.

14. Hercules George Robert Robinson, esq., to be President and Senior Member of Council of Montserrat.

16. Knighted, John Bowring, LL.D., Governor of Hongkong, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

22. Lord Harris to be Governor of Madras.

— Knighted, John Kingston James, esq., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

— Capt. Charles Taylor Du Plat, R. Art., to be Equerry to H. R. H. Prince Albert, *vice* Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alex. Gordon, appointed Extra Equerry.

25. Gen. Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Earl Grey, Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., Lord Panmure, K.T., Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, bart., the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Col. George Buller, C.B., and Col. W. T. Knollys, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the several modes of Promotion and Retirement in her Majesty's Military Forces.

Sir John Eardley Wilmot, bart., to be Judge of the Bristol County Court; Edward Cooke, esq., to be Judge of the York County Court.

George Atkinson, esq., of the Inner Temple, to be a Serjeant-at-law.

Loftus Henry Bland, esq., M.P., Richard Armstrong, esq., and John Thomas Ball, LL.D., to be Queen's Counsel in Ireland.

H. Kingscote, esq., to be Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

PROMOTIONS.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Brecknock.—John L. V. Watkins, esq.
Clitheroe.—Le G. N. Starkie, esq.
Clonmell.—John O'Connell, esq.
Cork.—F. B. Beamish, esq.
Devonshire (*South*).—Lawrence Palk, esq.
Ludlow.—Hon. Percy E. Herbert.
Oxford University.—Sir W. Heathcote, bart.
Shropshire (*South*).—Robert Clive, esq.
Staffordshire (*South*).—Lord Paget.
Sussex (*West*).—Henry Wyndham, esq.
Warwickshire (*South*).—E. P. Shirley, esq.

MARCH.

6. Chichester Samuel Fortescue, esq., to be a Lord of the Treasury.

9. The Earl of Shrewsbury to be Vice-Admiral of the county of Chester.

— The Earl of Yarborough to be Vice-Admiral of the county of Lincoln.

— Rawson William Rawson, esq., now Treasurer for Mauritius, to be Colonial Secretary for the Cape of Good Hope.

— Felix Bedingfeld, esq., now Master of the Supreme Civil Court of Trinidad, to be Treasurer of Mauritius.

— John Letang, esq., to be Attorney-General for Dominica.

— John Watts Ebden, esq., to be Solicitor-General for the Cape of Good Hope.

13. John Christison, esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of Ayrshire, *vice* Bell, resigned.

16. Cornelius Kortright, esq., to be President and Senior Member of the Council of the Virgin Islands.

— Lieut.-Col. Mundy, Assist. Quartermaster-General at Kilkenny, to be Military Secretary for War and the Colonies.

27. James Mayer Grant, esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of St. Vincent.

29. William, Earl of Craven, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Warwick.

East India Company—Elected Directors.—The following were elected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 8th of March, 1854, to be Directors under the Act 16th & 17th Vict. chap. 95:—Mr. C. Mills, Mr. Russell Ellice, Mr. W. Butterworth Bayley, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P., Sir H. Willock, K.L.S., Sir J. W. Hogg, M.P., Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, Major J. Oliphant, the Hon. W. H. Leslie Melvill, Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Mr. W. J. Eastwick, Mr. J. H. Astell, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep. Major James Oliphant is chosen Chairman, and Elliot Macnaghten, esq., Deputy-Chairman.

East India Company—Nominated Directors.—The following are the Directors of the East India Company nominated by the Crown under the same Act:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., John Pollard Willoughby, esq., and Sir Frederick Currie, bart.

Louth County.—Chichester Fortescue, esq., re-elected.

Cardiganshire.—Earl of Lisburne.

APRIL.

1. William Congreve Brackenbury, esq., now Consul at Madrid, to be H.M. Consul for the provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa, to reside at Bilboa.

15. The Right Hon. Henry Unwin Addington sworn of the Hon. Privy Council.

— The Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, bart., to be G.C.B. (Civil Division).

18. Lord Napier, late Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople.

22. Keith Edward Abbot, esq., now Consul at Tehran, to be Consul at Tabriz; Richard Stevens, esq., now Consul at Tabriz, to be Consul at Tehran.

— Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq., to be Collector of Customs, Edward Grimes, esq., to be Auditor-General, and Norman Campbell, esq., to be Registrar-General, for the colony of Victoria.

— James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Fife.

— John Myrie Holl, esq., to be Treasurer, Edward Palmer, esq., to be Attorney-General, Francis Longworth, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, and George Wright, esq., to be Registrar and Keeper of Plans, for Prince Edward Island.

28. Charles A. Henderson, esq., to be Consul in the Republic of Paraguay.

30. William Ogle Carr, esq., to be Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, Mr. John Shaw Lefevre, C.B., the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Principal of Haileybury College, and the Rev. Benjamin Jowett,

Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, to be a Committee for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out the clauses of the Government of India Act of last session, under which admission to the College of Haileybury will hereafter be open to competition.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Durham (*North*).—Lord Adolphus Vane.
Liskeard.—Ralph Wm. Grey, esq.
Southampton.—Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Solicitor-General, re-elected.
Tynemouth.—Wm. Schaw Lindsay, esq.
Westmoreland.—The Earl of Bective.

MAY.

3. Knighted, Richard Budden Crowder, esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Samuel Bignold, esq., Mayor of Norwich.

5. Sir W. P. Wood, knt., Vice-Chancellor, Sir J. T. Coleridge, knt., Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Attorney-General, Sir R. Bethell, Solicitor-General, Sir T. E. Perry, knt., J. G. Shaw Lefevre, esq., H. S. Keating, esq., Q.C., Thomas Greenwood, esq., James Stewart, esq., and Germain Lavie, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the arrangements of the Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery, for promoting the Study of Law and Jurisprudence, and securing a sound Education to the Students.

8. Sir Alexander Bannerman, knt., now Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

— Dominick Daly, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

13. John Deas, esq., one of the Lords of Session, to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

— Charles Neaves, esq., advocate, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

— Capt. Thomas Vernon Watkins, R.N., to be Harbourmaster and Marine Magistrate for the colony of Hongkong.

19. The Duchess of Atholl to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* the Countess of Charlemont, resigned.

20. William Young, esq., to be Attorney-General; Lewis M. Wilkins, esq., to be Provincial Secretary; William A. Henry, esq., to be Solicitor-General; and James B. Uniacke, esq., to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the province of Nova Scotia.

22. Major George Howard Vyse, 2nd Life Guards, to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to her Majesty.

27. William Henry Wright, esq., to be Chief Commissioner of the Gold Fields, and Frederick Armand Powlett, esq., to be Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the colony of Victoria.

Alan Ker, esq., to be Chief Justice for the Island of Nevis.

Capt. Gossett to be Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms attendant on the House of Commons, *vice* John Clementson, esq., retired.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Devonport.—Sir Erskine Perry.
Flintshire.—Hon. Thomas E. M. Lloyd Mostyn.
Hastings.—Frederick North, esq.
Hertfordshire.—Abel Smith, esq.
Lichfield.—Lord Waterpark.

JUNE.

1. Capt. Peter Richards, C.B., to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

5. John Price, esq., to be Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Hulks for the colony of Victoria.

8. Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Anglesea; and Edward John, Lord Hatherton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford.

— James Laurie, esq., to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

9. Knighted, Col. Josias Cloete, C.B., K.H., Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Abbott, C.B., late of Bengal Engineers, and Lieut.-Governor of the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe; and George Maclean, esq., Commissary-General to her Majesty's Forces.

— Lord John Russell appointed Lord President of the Council; Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., sworn two of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

(the former for the new War Department, and the latter for the Colonial Department).

9. Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy, knt., Governor of New South Wales, and Sir John Francis Davis, bart., some time Governor of Hongkong, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath (civil division); Peter Smith, esq., Chief Clerk of the Office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Major George Balfour, East India Company's Service, to be Companions of the Bath (civil division).

— Frederick Bernal, esq., to be Consul at Madrid.

14. Margaret Gordon M'Pherson, a minor, daughter of Alexander M'Pherson, M.D., of Garbity, county of Moray, in compliance with the last will of Alexander Grant, esq., some time of Jamaica, and late of Arlington-street, to take the surname of Grant after M'Pherson.

19. George Montagu, esq., to be Surveyor-General for the district of Natal.

21. Granville George, Earl Granville, sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

23. William H. Draper, esq., one of the Puisne Judges of Canada West, Robert Baldwin, esq., and Edmund Campbell, esq., both of Canada, to be Companions of the Bath (civil division).

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

London.—Lord John Russell, re-elected.

Morpeth.—Right Hon. Sir George Grey, re-elected.

JULY.

1. The Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton to be Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

— Major-Gen. W. T. Knollys to be Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Bell, K.G.B.

3. Earl Granville, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to be a Member of the Committee of Council on Education.

4. Lady Churchill, to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe; Caroline Augusta, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, to be Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

8. Lord John Russell to be the unpaid Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., G.C.B., resigned.

11. Robert Cracroft, esq., of Hackthorne, Lincolnshire, and Augusta, his wife, eldest surviving daughter of Sir John Ingilby, bart., of Ripley Castle, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Wharton Amcotts (formerly Wharton Emerson, esq., of Kettlethorpe, county of Lincoln, by Mary, sister and coheir of Charles Amcotts, esq., of Kettlethorpe), to take the name of Amcotts instead of Cracroft, and bear the arms of Amcotts.

12. William Garrow Lettsom, esq., now Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, to be Secretary of Legation in Mexico.

16. Lieut.-Col. T. M. Biddulph, Master of the Household, to be Extra Equerry to her Majesty.

17. Humphrey Harper Burchell, esq., of Bushey Grange, Herts, grandnephew and heir of Sir William Herne, knt., of Oldfield Lodge, Bray, Berks, an Alderman of London, to take the name of Herne after Burchell.

22. John Bell, esq., now Consul, to be Consul-General in Algeria.

24. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., now Governor of New Zealand, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, and High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern district of the said settlement.

— Lieut.-Col. Freeman Murray to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

— John Hill Burton, esq., advocate, to be Secretary to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

25. Henry Connor, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the Gold Coast, and Assessor or Assistant to the native Sovereigns and Chiefs within the countries adjacent.

29. Proby Thomas Cautley, esq., late Lieut.-Col. Bengal Art., and Director of the Ganges Canal, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath (civil division).

Richard, Earl of Bantry, elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

AUGUST.

1. Lord Mostyn to be Vice-Admiral of North Wales.

— Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq., Governor of Sierra Leone, to be also Consul-General in the Sherbro country on the west coast of Africa.

9. Sir Graham Graham Montgomery,

bart., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Kinross.

10. Rutherford Alcock, esq., now Consul at Shanghai, to be Consul at Canton; Daniel Brooke Robertson, esq., now Consul at Amoy, to be Consul at Shanghai; Harry S. Parkes, esq., now Acting Vice-Consul at Canton, to be Consul at Amoy.

11. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, bart., sworn of the Privy Council; the Earl of Durham sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Durham.

14. Knighted by patent, William Ogle Carr, esq., Chief Justice of Ceylon.

16. Lord Cranworth (Lord High Chancellor), Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Campbell, Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick J. Pollock, Sir James Parke, James Moncrieff, esq., the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Sir Richard Bethell, the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, William Keogh, esq., Robert Handyside, esq., and Henry Bellenden Ker, esq., to be Commissioners for consolidating the Statute Laws of the Realm.

22. Walter Meyler, D.D., and Henry George Hughes, esq., Q.C., to be two of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

26. Neville Parker, esq., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

28. Created Baronets, John Beverley Robinson, esq., Q.C., Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, esq., of Montreal, Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

30. Matthew Inglett Brickdale, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the Commissioners for the Revision and Consolidation of the Statute Law.

Edward Romilly, esq., to be Chairman of the Audit Board, and Col. Maberly to be a Commissioner of the same.

Rowland Hill, esq., to be Principal Secretary of the Post Office, *vice* Maberly.

Walter Elliott, esq., to be a Member of Council at Fort St. George, and Sir Henry C. Montgomery, bart., a provisional Member of Council.

The Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall to be President of the Board of Health, Tom Taylor, esq., Secretary, and J. F. Campbell, esq., Assistant Secretary.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Aberdeenshire.—Lord Haddo.

Barnstaple.—R. S. Guinness, esq., and John Laurie, esq.

Beverley.—Hon. Arthur Gordon.

Cambridge.—Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, esq., and Francis Mowatt, esq.

Canterbury.—Charles Manners Lushington, esq., and the Right Hon. Sir William Meredith Somerville, bart.

Cockermouth.—John Steele, esq.

Hull.—William Digby Seymour, esq., and William Henry Watson, esq.

Maldon.—George Montagu Warren Peacocke, esq., and John Bramley Moore, esq.

Marylebone.—Sir Benjamin Hall, bart., re-elected.

SEPTEMBER.

3. The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., now Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

4. George Coles, esq., to be Colonial Secretary; James Warburton, esq., to be Treasurer; Joseph Hensley, esq., to be Attorney-General; Dennis O'Meara, esq., to be Solicitor-General; and Wm. Swabey, esq., to be Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for the Island of Prince Edward.

13. Richard Madox Bromley, esq., Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy, to be Companion of the Bath (Civil Class).

— William Pitt Dundas, esq., the Deputy of the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland.

19. George John Robert Gordon, esq., (Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Uruguay), to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

— Edward Thornton, esq., Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

— Philip Griffith, esq., Secretary of Legation at Washington, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada.

— Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all the provinces on the Continent of North

America, and of the Island of Prince Edward.

19. Sir William Thomas Denison, Knt., Capt. R. Eng., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of New South Wales, and Governor-General of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

— Sir Henry Edwd. Fox Young, Knt., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Van Diemen's Land.

21. The Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, Secretary of Legation and late Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, and Loftus Otway, esq., Secretary of Legation and late Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, to be Companions of the Bath (Civil Division).

23. John Turner Burton-Phillipson, esq., of Bramshaw, county Southampton, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, John Turner, esq., of Great Ormond-street, to take the name of Turner, instead of his surnames of Burton-Phillipson.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Lynn.—John Hay Gurney, esq.

OCTOBER.

10. William Dougal Christie, esq., Secretary of Legation at Berne, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Argentine Confederation.

27. Lieut.-Gen. James Jackson to be Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

28. John Savile Lumley, esq., First Paid Attaché to H.M. late Legation at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.

— Edward Herries, esq., Paid Attaché of Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation.

31. Walter Cope, esq., now Consul at Guayaquil, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of the Equator; and Charles Lennox Wyke, esq., now Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and San Salvador, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to those Republics.

— Hercules M'Donnell, esq., to be Secretary to the Board of Charitable Bequests in Ireland.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Forfarshire.—Viscount Duncan.

Frome.—Viscount Dungarvan.

Wigan.—Joseph Acton, esq.

NOVEMBER.

6. Vice-Admiral Wm. Bowles, C.B.; Lieut.-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B.; Robert FitzRoy, esq., Capt. R.N.; Robert Baynes Armstrong, esq., Q.C.; and Isambard Kingdom Brunel, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of the River Tyne.

— Richard Graves M'Donnell, esq., C.B., Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent's, to be Governor of South Australia; Edward John Eyre, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent's; Col. Gore Browne, C.B., Governor of St. Helena, to be Governor of New Zealand; Edward Hay Drummond Hay, esq., Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's, to be Governor of St. Helena; Hercules George Robert Robinson, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's; Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq., now Governor of Sierra Leone, to be Governor of Western Australia; and Lieut.-Colonel Stephen John Hill, now Governor of the Gold Coast, to be Governor of Sierra Leone.

7. Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart., to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

9. Walter H. Medhurst, esq., to be Consul at Foo-chow-foo.

10. The Marquess of Kildare, Charles Graves, D.D., Robert Andrews, LL.D., Q.C., Henry George Hughes, esq., Q.C., and Archibald John Stephens, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purpose of education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given in such schools.

11. Lieut.-Col. S. J. Hill, Governor of Sierra Leone, to be also Consul-General in the Sherbro country, on the west coast of Africa.

14. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., sworn of the Privy Council.

— Knighted, John Spencer Login, esq., Bengal Medical Service, Superintendent of his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh.

— John Gordon, esq., to be one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

15. The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Chancellor of Ireland; Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls; the Right Hon. J. H. Monahan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; the Right Hon. Francis

Blackburne; the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, Attorney-General for Ireland; Sir Richard Bethell, Solicitor-General for England; Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.; John David Fitzgerald, esq., Q.C.; and Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the business of the Court of Commissioners for the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland.

15. John Richard Groves, esq., to be Crown Equerry, Secretary to the Master of the Horse, and Superintendent of the Royal Stables.

28. Lord Dufferin and Claneboye to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Limerick.—Jas. O'Brien, esq., serjeant-at-law.

DECEMBER.

23. Frederick Palgrave Barlee, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for Western Australia.

— Mr. Bagshawe, of the Chancery bar, to be one of her Majesty's Counsel.

— W. Digby Seymour to be Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Abingdon.—Joseph Haythorne Reed, esq.

Antrim Co.—Thomas Henry Pakenham, esq.

Bedford.—William Stuart, esq.

Coventry.—Sir Joseph Paxton.

Fermanagh Co.—Col. Hon. H. A. Cole.

Gloucestershire, East.—Robert S. Holford, esq.

Limerick.—Stephen de Vere, esq.

Marylebone.—Viscount Ebrington.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Viscount Melville, K.C.B., to command the Sirhind division, in the room of the late Gen. Godwin, C.B.

4. Lieut.-Col. Conyngham, h. p. 51st Light Inf., to be Aide-de-camp to Lord Hardinge, *vice* Capt. the Earl of March, resigned.

6. 2nd West India Regt., Major S. J. Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. John Miller to be Major; brevet Capt. G. F. Duckett, of 3rd West India Regt., to be Major in the Army.

13. Unattached, Capt. J. P. Hardy, from 58th Foot, to be Major; Deputy Commissary-Gen. Henry James Wild to be Commissary-General.

30. Royal Artillery, Col. R. Jones to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. F. Haultain to be Colonel; brevet Major H. J. Morris to be Lieut.-Colonel.

FEBRUARY.

3. 3rd Light Dragoons, brevet Maj. Walter Unett to be Major.—49th Foot, Capt. C. T. Powell to be Major.—56th Foot, Major Souldon Oakeley to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. S. S. Cox to be Major.—2nd West India Regt., Major H. W. Whitfield to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Major J. W. Randolph, of 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

6. Royal Artillery, brevet Col. W. Brereton to be Colonel; Capt. J. M'Coy to be Lieut.-Colonel.

7. 17th Light Dragoons, Major-Gen. Sir J. M. Wallace to be Colonel.—16th Foot, Major-Gen. T. E. Napier, C.B., to be Colonel.—60th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Gough, G.C.B., to be Colonel-in-Chief.

10. 10th Light Dragoons, Major John Wilkie to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Lord G. A. Beauclerk to be Major.

17. Scots Fusilier Guards, Major and Col. Henry Lord Rokeby to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. M. Eden to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. H. P. De Bathe to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Artillery, to be Colonel-Commandant, Col. J. E. Jones; to be Colonels, Lieut.-Cols. P. V. England, I. Whitty, and H. L. Sweeting; to be Lieut.-Colonels, Capts. E. F. Grant, J. W. Mitchell, G. J. Beresford, R. F. Crawford, J. St. George, W. R. Nedham, E. C. Warde, and H. C. Stace.—Royal Engineers, to be Colonel Commandant, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Goldfinch, K.C.B.; to be Colonels, Lieut.-Col. P. Barry, brevet Col. Sir W. Reid, and Lieut.-Col. W. R. Ord; to be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors H. Servante, H. O. Crawley, J. Twiss, J. Walpole, T. A. Larcom, brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Vicars, brevet Majors St. Aubyn Molesworth, E. Frome, and Capt. C. E. Wilkinson.

21. Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces about proceeding on a particular service; Cols. H. J. W. Bentinck, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Richard Airey, William Eyre, C.B., Wil-

liam Cator, R. Art., and W. B. Tylden, R. Engineers, to be Brigadiers-General while employed upon the Staff of the same Forces.

24. Grenadier Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. T. Wood to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. E. W. Pakenham to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Marines, Capt. James Buchanan and Capt. H. G. Mitford to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Deputy Inspector-Gen. Verling, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Ordnance Hospitals.

MARCH.

3. 2nd Dragoons, Capt. G. A. F. Sullivan to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. P. G. H. Somerset to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Fordyce, from half-pay, 13th Foot, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—12th Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. St. Maur, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Col. R. Rumley, exch.—50th Foot, Major R. Waddy to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. O. Moller to be Major.—Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., Major P. Hill to be Major.

— Unattached, Capt. J. Johnston, from 66th Foot, to be Major.

— Royal Military College, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. Prosser to be Lieut.-Governor; Major P. L. M'Dougall, from Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., to be Major and Superintendent of Studies.

14. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. David M'Adam to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major Samuel Hawkins to be Lieut.-Colonel.

17. 23rd Foot, Major H. W. Bunbury to be Major.

24. 2nd Life Guards, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., from 26th Foot, to be Colonel.—79th Foot, Major-Gen. W. H. Sewell, C.B., to be Colonel.—27th Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Kyle to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Depôt Battalion of Parkhurst Barracks, Lieut.-Col. Randal Rumley, from 27th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major Ferdinand White, C.B., to be Major.

— Brevet. To be Brigadier-Generals on the Staff of the Forces about proceeding upon a particular service, Cols. J. L. Pennefather, C.B., h. p. 28th Foot, the Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hussars, the Lord de Ros, unattached, J. B. B. Estcourt, unattached, H. W. Adams, 49th Foot, Hon. James Yorke Scarlett, 5th Dragoon Guards, Sir John Campbell, bart., 38th Foot, and George Buller, C.B., Rifle Brigade. (Commissions to bear date 21st Feb. 1854.)

24. Capt. A. C. McMurdo, 10th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army; Capt. A. C. Sterling, unattached on the Staff of the Army proceeding on a particular service, to be Major in the Army.

28. 9th Dragoons, Major C. J. Foster, from the 16th Dragoons, to be Major, *vice* Major W. W. Allen, exch.—14th Foot, brevet Major John Watson to be Major.—81st Foot, Major J. H. Stewart to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. E. Sorell to be Major.

— Major T. H. Tidy, from 14th Foot, to be deputy Adjutant-General at Jamaica, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army; brevet Lieut.-Col. Peter Farquharson, late deputy Adjutant-General at Jamaica, to be Lieut.-Colonel. — Hospital Staff, John Hall, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

— Staff, Brig.-Gen. Lord de Ros to be deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brig.-Gen. J. B. B. Estcourt to be deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces proceeding on a particular service.

30. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Charles Dalton to be Colonel; Capt. J. W. Ormsby to be Lieut.-Colonel.

31. Royal Engineers, Capt. W. T. Renwick to be Lieut.-Colonel.

To be Aides-de-camp to Lord Raglan: Major Lord Burghersh, Capt. P. Somerset, Lieut. Hon. S. Calthorpe, Capt. Nigel Kingscote.

APRIL.

4. 26th Foot, Major-Gen. Philip Bainbrigge, C.B., to be Colonel.

7. 3rd Foot, Capt. Charles Green to be Major.—Depôt Battalion at Walmer, Lieut.-Col. Henry Eyre to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major W. D. Deverell to be Major.—Depôt Battalion at Winchester, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Raymond to be Lieut-Colonel. — Depôt Battalion at Fermoy, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. V. Creagh, from half-pay Unatt., to be Major.—Depôt Battalion at Templemore, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Townsend to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Staff, brevet Col. J. B. Gough, C.B., to be deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland; brevet Col. Fred. Markham, C.B., 32nd Regt., to be Adjutant-General in the East Indies; brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Havelock, C.B., to be Quartermaster-General in the East Indies; brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward Lugard, C.B., 29th Foot, to be deputy Adjutant-General at Bombay.

10. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. H. J.

Savage to be Colonel; Capt. T. H. Rimington to be Lieut.-Colonel.

14. 5th Dragoon Guards, Major Thomas Le Marchant to be Major.—4th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Cobbe, from 3rd West India Regt., to be Lieut.-Colonel.—19th Foot, Major Robt. Sanders, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. E. M'Gee to be Major.—73rd Foot, brevet Lieut-Col. F. G. A. Pinckney to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major R. P. Campbell to be Major.—Depôt Battalion at Fermoy, Lieut.-Col. E. W. W. Passy to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Brevet, Col. H. H. Rose, C.B., to have the rank of Brigadier-General while employed with the army on a particular service.—Lieut.-Col. T. P. Thompson to be Colonel in the Army.—Capt. E. S. Claremont, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, to have the rank of Major in the Army, while employed on a particular service.—Capt. Robert Blane (on the Staff of the army proceeding to Turkey) to be Major in the Army.

18. 32nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., from 98th Foot, to be Colonel.—68th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir W. L. Herries, C.B., to be Colonel.—98th Foot, Major-Gen. W. L. Darling to be Colonel.

19. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. C. Compton Pratt to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. H. W. Parke, of the Artillery Companies, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Sappers and Miners, Capt. F. A. Yorke to be Brigade Major.

21. Royal Horse Guards, Capt. R. H. R. H. Vyse to be Major.—16th Foot, brevet Lieut-Col. W. Cockell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. Munro to be Major.—43rd Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. Brown, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Col. R. N. Phillips, exch.—Depôt Battalion at Winchester, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Slater to be Major.—Depôt Battalion at Templemore, Major H. G. Hart to be Major.

— Unattached, Capt. Henry Duke of Beaufort, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be Major.

— Brevet, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Townshend, of Depôt Battalion at Templemore, to be Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Beatson, of the East India Company's Service, to have the local rank of Colonel while employed in the Turkish dominions.

28. Staff, William Govett Romaine, esq., barrister-at-law, to be deputy Judge-Advocate with the troops on particular service to the eastward of Malta.

28. Brevet, Capt. Ebenezer Jones, of the 66th Foot, to be Major; brevet Major Ebenezer Jones, of 66th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Colonel Hugh Henry Rose, C.B., Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, to be Military Commissioner to the French Expeditionary Army in the East.

May.

2. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.

5. 72nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Faber, from half-pay 63rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Ambulance Corps, Capt. John James Grant, half-pay Unatt., Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Commandant, and to rank as deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

— Staff, Major T. W. E. Holdsworth, from 2nd Foot, to be deputy Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

— Vet.-Surg. Felix Delany, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Veterinary Surgeon to the army proceeding to Turkey.

9. Royal Horse Guards Blue, General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., from 53rd Foot, to be Colonel.—53rd Foot, Maj.-Gen. John M'Donald, C.B., to be Colonel.—70th Foot, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Paty, C.B., to be Colonel.—86th Foot, Maj.-Gen. Lord James Hay to be Colonel.

12. 2nd Foot, brevet Major T. Addison to be Major.—98th Foot, Major E. Haythorne to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. Peyton to be Major.

19. 16th Light Dragoons, Capt. W. T. Dickson to be Major.—12th Foot, Major Thomas Brooke to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. F. Kempt to be Major.

26. 27th Foot, Major U. Williamson to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. T. P. Touzel to be Major.

June.

6. 3rd West India Regt., Major Samuel Hood Murray to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. B. F. Colman to be Major.

8. 17th Foot, Major-Gen. T. J. Wemyss, C.B., to be Colonel.—94th Foot, Major-Gen. Henry Thomas, C.B., to be Colonel.

9. 73rd Foot, Major Thomas Ross, from 90th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major R. P. Campbell, exch.—2nd West India Regt., Maj. H. W. W. Wynn to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Thomas Gibbings to be Major.—

PROMOTIONS.

Brevet Capt. A. F. Blyth (Adjutant of a cavalry depôt), half-pay 6th W. I. Regt., to be Major in the Army.—Royal Marines, Col. Second Comm. Thomas Wearing to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. H. I. Delacombe to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major A. B. Stransham to be Lieut.-Colonel.

19. Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be Lieut.-General in the Army.

20. By Brevet, published in the *Gazette* of this day, 58 Lieut.-Generals are promoted to be Generals, 73 Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals, 108 Colonels to be Major-Generals, 201 Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels, 129 Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels, 183 Captains to be Majors. The brevet includes all those Lieut.-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, and Majors who were promoted to their respective ranks by the brevet of Nov. 1846.

— 19th Foot, Major-Gen. William Rowan, C.B., to be Colonel.—84th Foot, Major-Gen. G. A. Wetherall, C.B., to be Colonel.—35th Foot, Major Edw. Hely Hutchinson to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Charles Beamish to be Major.—Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in the East Indies.

21. Royal Marines, Col. Second Comm. G. B. Bury to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Colonel J. Ashmore to be Colonel Second Comm.; brevet Major E. Rea to be Lieut.-Colonel.

23. 6th Dragoons, Major H. D. White, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Charles Cameron Shute to be Major.—35th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Faber, from 72nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Lieut.-Colonel James Fraser, exch.

26. Royal Artillery, to be Colonels, R. B. Rawnsley, R. Hardinge, R. Andrews, Browne Willis, T. G. Higgins, T. Fox Strangways, J. Eyre, C. Otway, W. C. Anderson, R. S. Armstrong, R. Clarke, and W. Furneaux.—To be Lieut.-Colonels, W. H. Askwith, F. Dunlop. F. Dick, A. Tylee, C. J. Dalton, D. E. Wood, H. M. Tinte, F. M. Eardley Wilmot, J. W. Fitzmayer, G. R. H. Kennedy, G. Sandham, and C. V. Cockburn.—Royal Engineers, to be Colonels, M. A. Waters, P. Cole, E. Matson, and J. C. Victor.—To be Lieut.-Colonels, W. E. Delves Broughton, R. J. Nelson, G. Burgman, and E. Aldrich.

27. 1st Life Guards, Major and Lieut.-Colonel and brevet Colonel Richard Parker to be Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel; brevet Major Lord F. A. Gordon to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel.—3rd Light Dragoons, Major Walter Unett to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. Forbes to be Major.—9th Light Dragoons, Major A. Little to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. R. H. Rose to be Major.—11th Light Dragoons, Major John Douglas to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Edmund Peel to be Major.—Grenadier Foot Guards, Major and brevet Colonel Thomas Wood to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captains and Lieut.-Colonels and brevet Colonels J. K. Craufurd, W. Thornton, and the Hon. F. G. Hood, to be Majors; brevet Majors E. G. Wynyard, the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon, and Lieut. and Capt. J. Reeve, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.—Coldstream Guards, Captains and Lieut.-Colonels and brevet Colonels the Hon. G. F. Upton and Gordon Drummond to be Majors; Lieutenants and Captains C. L. Cocks, J. C. M. Cowell, and James Halkett, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Captains and Lieut.-Colonels and brevet Colonels Geo. Moncrieffe and E. W. F. Walker to be Majors; brevet Majors R. Moorsom and F. C. A. Stephenson to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.—29th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel Matthew Smith to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major John Power to be Major.—53rd Foot, brevet Col. H. Havelock, C.B., to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major W. H. H. F. Clarke to be Major.—60th Foot, Major John Jones to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major F. R. Palmer to be Major.—99th Foot, brevet Colonel J. N. Jackson to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. M. Reeves to be Major.—Brevet, brevet Lieut.-Col. Eardley Wilmot to be Colonel; Lieut. and Captain P. L. C. Paget, Scots Fusileer Guards, to be Major.—3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain T. T. S. Carlyon to be Major.

30. Scots Fusilier Guards, Major and brevet Colonel G. Moncrieffe to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel and brevet Colonel Sir C. J. J. Hamilton, Bart., to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. H. P. Hepburn to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, to be Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Colonel R. French, unatt.—To be Majors in the Army, Captain G. Maunsell, 1st W.I. Regt.; Captain D. G. A. Darroch, 51st Foot; Captain H. A. Strachan, 39th Foot; Captain G. Mein, h. p. 21st Drag. (Brigade-Major at York); Captain G. E. Hillier, h. p. 80th Foot, deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Dublin.

To be General in the Army in the East Indies, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B.—To be Major in the Army in the East

Indies, Captain H. B. Lumsden, 59th Bengal Native Infantry.

JULY.

4. Royal Artillery, brevet Major J. H. Francklyn to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major G. Gambier to be Lieut.-Colonel.

5. Lieut.-General the Hon. Geo. Anson to be Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Second Member of Council.

7. 3rd West India Regt., Major G. A. K. D'Arcy to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. E. Law, from 57th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. Abbott, C.B., E. I. Co.'s Mil. Seminary at Addiscombe, to be Col. in the Army in the East Indies; Captain W. F. Hay, Adjutant, East India Depôt at Warley, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.—To be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, Captain W. Humbley, Rifle Brigade; Capt. E. C. Wilford, 19th Foot; to be Major, Capt. Fitz-William Walker, 53rd Foot.—Royal Marines, brevet Major A. Anderson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

10. Colonel H. D. Jones, R. Eng., to be Brigadier-General of the forces employed on a particular service in the Baltic.

14. 2nd Life Guards, Major and Lieut.-Colonel and brevet Col. L. D. Williams to be Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel; Capt. and brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Martyn to be Major and Lieut.-Col.—Grenadier Guards, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels, Lieut. and Capt. R. Bradford, Lieut. and Capt. M. Bruce, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. S. Conway, C.B.—Coldstream Guards, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels, Lieut. and Capt. D. W. Carleton; Lieut. and Capt. Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy; brevet Lieut.-Col. A. St. G. H. Stepney, from 54th Foot; Major J. T. Airey, from 22nd Foot.—Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels, Lieut. and Capt. F. Haygarth, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. R. Charteris, brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Lushington, C.B., from 37th Foot, Major L. L. Montgomery, from 80th Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Graham, R.M. to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel; Capt. J. R. Heaton, 37th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. Abbott, C.B., E.I. Co.'s Mil. Seminary at Addiscombe, to have the local rank of Colonel in the Army; Capt. W. F. Hay, on the Staff at Warley, to have the local rank of Major in the Army.—Brevet, to be Major, Lieut.-Colonel, and Colonel in the Army, Capt. T. Warrington, 44th Foot; to Majors and Lieut.-Colonels, Captains C. Cox, 72nd Foot, C. T. Pattenson, 51st Foot, D. Davies, 45th Foot, G. Newbery, 79th Foot, G. Schreiber, 38th Foot, T. I. W. Freeman, 13th Foot, W. B. Northey, 1st Foot, H. Connop, 55th Foot, C. Pearson, 9th Foot, Hon. R. Hare, 90th Foot, H. Edmonds, 7th Foot; to be Majors, Capts. F. J. S. Hepburn, 60th Foot, R. P. Ince, Rifle Brigade, J. J. Greig, 3rd W. I. Regt.—22nd Foot, Major J. T. Airey to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. L. A. Simmons, Royal Eng., to be Major, and to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey; Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Butler, Coldstream Guards, to be Major in the Army; Lieut. C. Nasmyth, Bombay Art., to have the brevet rank of Major, when he shall have been promoted to the regimental rank of Capt.

21. Brevet, to be Majors, Lieut.-Colonels, and Colonels in the Army, Captains A. Kyle, 26th Foot, W. B. Saunderson, 4th Foot; to be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels, Captains W. Royds, 33rd Foot, W. Toole, 82nd Foot, J. R. Colthurst, 18th Foot, K. Barrett, 56th Foot, J. A. Ridgway, 59th Foot; to be Major, Capt. P. W. L. Hawker, 42nd Foot.—Captain W. Mayne, 1st Foot, to be Major and Lieut-Col. in the Army.

— Staff, Major-General Lord de Ros, from deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Quartermaster-General on a particular service in Turkey.

28. 22nd Foot, brevet Major J. Ramsay to be Major.—37th Foot, brevet Colonel W. L. Dames, from h. p. Rifle Brigade, to be Major.—80th Foot, Captain A. Ormsby to be Major.—83rd Foot, brevet Major J. Kelsall to be Major.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Col. J. Bloomfield, R. H. Art.; Lieut.-Colonel T. Foster, R. Eng.—To be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, brevet Majors J. H. Garner, 93rd Foot; Francis de Visme, 80th Foot.—Staff, brevet Colonel J. F. S. Clarke to be Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Army.

— Brevet, brevet Colonel A. W. Torrens, unatt., and brevet Col. T. L. Goldie, 57th Foot, to be Brigadier-Generals with the Army serving in Turkey.

AUGUST.

1. Royal Marines, Colonel Second Comm. J. I. Willes to be Col. Commandant; Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Phillips to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major R. Wright to be Lieut.-Colonel.

4. 54th Foot, brevet Major S. L. Smith

to be Major.—Brevet, Major G. Thomson, C.B., of the East India Company's Service (Staff Office of Pensioners), to have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel whilst so employed. —Capt. W. P. Jones, 65th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

8. Walter Colquhoun Grant, esq., to be Capt. Commandant of the mounted Staff Corps to be attached to the Army now serving in Turkey, with the rank of Capt. in the Army while so employed.

15. 3rd Foot, Lieut.-General N. Thorn, C.B., from 20th Foot, to be Colonel.—20th Foot, Lieut.-General H. Thomas, C.B., from 94th Foot, to be Col.—94th Foot, Lieut.-General the Hon. H. E. Butler to be Col.

— Brevet, brevet Colonel G. C. Du Plat, R. Eng., to be employed on a special service, to be Brigadier-General; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Williams, C.B., R. Art., to be Col. with local rank in Turkey.

18. Brevet, to be Lieut.-Generals in Turkey, Major-Gen. Sir R. England, K.C.B., Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir G. Cathcart, K.C.B., Major-Gen. the Earl of Lucan.—To be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, B. G. Humfrey, 97th Foot; J. M'Vicar, 49th Foot.

25. 26th Foot, brevet Major F. Carey to be Major.—Staff Purv. Matthew Wreford to be Purveyor-in-chief to the Forces serving in Turkey, with the relative rank of Major.—Brevet, Col. T. Fox Strangways, R. Art., to be Brigadier-General in Turkey; Captain Alex. Macdonald, 68th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel.

SEPTEMBER.

1. 1st Foot, Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Huey, from h. p. 6th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—82nd Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Robertson to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major David Watson to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. Watson, 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Captain George Bent, Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.

8. 79th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Douglas to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Richard C. H. Taylor to be Major; Captain R. D. Clephane to be Major.—Brevet, brevet Major P. B. Nolloth, R.M., to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. W. M. Heriot, R.M., Capt. W. C. Parkin Elliott, R.M., Capt. H. St. G. Ord, R. Eng., to be Majors in the Army.

11. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Thomas Hutchesson to be Col.-Commandant.

12. Staff, Colonel W. F. Forster, h. p. unatt., to be deputy Adjut.-General in Ireland.—Recruiting Districts, Colonel T. E. Kelly, from Provisional Batt. at Chatham, Colonel Arthur Hill Trevor, h. p. 4th Foot, and Colonel T. A. Drough, from 15th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officers.

15. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. S. Burdett to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—41st Foot, Captain J. E. Goodwyn to be Major.—94th Foot, Captain H. G. Buller to be Major.—3rd West India Regiment, Major G. B. T. Colman to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain F. A. Wetherall, from 49th Foot, to be Major.—Recruiting Districts, Colonel John Michel, C.B., from 6th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer.—Lieut. Charles Nasmyth, transferred from the Bombay Artillery, to be a Captain unatt. in the Royal Army, in consideration of his services in the defence of Silistria, and to be brevet Major in the Army.

22. 3rd Light Dragoons, Captain H. A. Ouvry to be Major.—Brevet, Captain J. M. Adye, R. Art., to be Major in the Army.

29. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. F. W. Newdigate to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—6th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Barnes to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* brevet Colonel Michel, C.B., appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; brevet Major M. Hall to be Major.—15th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. Pinder to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* brevet Colonel Drought, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brunker to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army, Capt. T. Elwyn, R. Art.; Second Captain W. F. D. Jervois, R. Eng.

OCTOBER.

6. 3rd Light Dragoons, Major C. J. Foster, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major, *vice* Major H. A. Ouvry, exch.—25th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Strange to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major S. B. Hamilton to be Major.

13. 15th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Colonel O. S. Blanchford to be Major.—Brevet, Major Lord Burghersh, Aide-de-Camp to General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

16. Royal Engineers, brevet Col. Lewis Alexander Hall to be Colonel.

21. Royal Marines, brevet Major John Fraser to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Royal Marines, Lieut.-Colonel William Jolliffe, to full pay retirement of that rank with the rank of Colonel.

27. Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt.

and brevet Major C. L. B. Maitland to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—22nd Foot, Captain F. P. Harding to be Major.—Hospital Staff, deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Alex. Cumming to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

NOVEMBER.

.Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Lord Dunkellin to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. H. G. Wilkinson to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—93rd Foot, brevet Major C. H. Gordon to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, brevet Major Edward Rooper to be Major.

10. 69th Foot, Major E. Hickey, from 75th Foot, to be Major.

14. Royal Engineers, brevet Major John Chaytor to be Lieut-Colonel.

17. 17th Light Dragoons, Capt. H. R. Benson to be Major.—Grenadier Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. C. W. Ridley to be Major.—Lieut. and Capt. Lord A. Hay to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—62nd Foot, Capt. L. B. Tyler to be Major.—Brevet, Captain H. D. Griffith, 45th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

20. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. T Fynmore and Lieut.-Col. James Buchanan to full pay retirement of that rank, with the rank of Colonel; brevet Major Thomas Holloway and J. C. G. Courtis to be Lieut.-Colonels.

21. General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to be a Field Marshal in the Army, and the commission to bear date the 5th of Nov. 1854.

24. 5th Dragoon Guards, Major T. W. M'Mahon, from half-pay unatt., to be Major.

28. By commissions bearing this date, various officers, who were placed upon retired full pay previously to her Majesty's royal warrant of the 6th of Oct. 1854, are promoted to a step of brevet rank, in order to place them in as favourable a position as those who may prospectively obtain retirement under the provisions of the said warrant, the rank in both cases being only honorary: namely, 32 Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; 63 Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; 51 Captains to be Majors.—Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B., Sir R. W. Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Generals in the Army; Major-Generals Frederick Campbell, George Turner, C.B., P. M. Wallace, Rich. Jones, John Mitchell, C.B., to be Lieut.-Generals in the Army; Colonels A. F. Crawford, W. B. Dundas, C.B., Henry Wm. Gordon, to be Major-Generals; 28 Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; 8 Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; 37 Captains to be Majors.—Royal Engineers, 11 Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; 4 Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; 14 Captains to be Majors.—Royal Marines, to be Generals, Walter Tremenheere, K.H., Edward Nicholls; to be Colonels, H. J. Gillespie, S. Garmston, J. H. Stevens, Charles Fegen, R. L. Hornbrook, W. L. Dawes, William Calamy, James Clarke, John Tothill.

— Brevet, Col. Frederick Markham, C.B., 32nd Foot, Adj.-Gen. in the East Indies, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. J. C. H. Gibsone, Cavalry Depôt at Newbridge, to be Colonel; Major Rodolph de Salis, 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. James Speedy, 8th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Col. W. F. Williams, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, now acting as her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish Army in Asia, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General while so employed.

29. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Ingilby to be Colonel; brevet Major E. W. Crofton to be Lieut.-Colonel.

DECEMBER.

1. 4th Light Dragoons, brevet Major Alexander Low to be Major.—Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Captain Henry Edward Montresor to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Coldstream Guards, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels, Lieut. and Capt. W. G. Dawkins, Lieut. and Capt. C. W. Strong.—2nd Foot, Capt. D. W. G. James to be Major.—18th Foot, brevet Major J. C. Kennedy to be Major.—49th Foot, brevet Major J. T. Grant to be Major; Capt. W. H. C. Baddeley to be Major.—51st Foot, Capt. W. H. H. Anderson to be Major.—68th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel George Macbeath to be Major.—72nd Foot, Major R. P. Sharp to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. William Parke to be Major.—Staff, Major-Gen. G. A. Wetherall, C.B., to be Adjutant-General to the Forces; Major-Gen. James Simpson, from the South-West District, to be deputy Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces.

8. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major A. C. Bentinck to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. P. B. Walker to be Major.—15th Light Dragoons, brevet Major R. Knox to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. T. Wilson to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; Captain the Hon. H. W. J. Byng to

be Adjutant.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. J. S. Jocelyn to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; Lieut. and Capt. and brevet Major P. L. C. Paget to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—41st Foot, Major J. Eman, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major H. L. Maydwell to be Major.—57th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Shadforth to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. J. Warre to be Major.—63rd Foot, Major the Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. T. Harries to be Major.—86th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. L. Tudor to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major W. K. Stuart to be Major.—Staff, Col. H. Havelock, C.B., 53rd Regt., from Quartermaster-General to be Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in the East Indies; Col. G. Congreve, C.B., 29th Regt., to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in the East Indies; Paymaster H. S. S. Burney, from 51st Foot, to be Paymaster of a Depôt Battalion.—Staff Surgeon R. Lawson to be deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.—Brevet, Colonel G. H. Lockwood, C.B., half-pay 3rd Light Dragoons, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel H. K. Storks, unatt., to be Colonel in the Army; Major W. D. Deverill, Depôt Battalion at Walmer, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. H. J. Darell, 60th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

12. Col. Hugh H. Rose, C.B., holding the rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey, having rendered distinguished services in the victories in the Crimea, to be a Major-General in pursuance of the Royal Warrant of the 6th of October, 1854.—Capt. and brevet Major the Hon. St. George G. Foley, unatt., to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army for distinguished service in the field.

— 50th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—8th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. John Duffy, C.B. and K.C., from 28th Foot, to be Colonel.—28th Foot, Major-Gen. Henry J. W. Bentinck to be Colonel.—67th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—46th Foot, Major-Gen. John Lysaght Pennefather, C.B., to be Colonel.—Lord Burghersh (Major unatt.) having been promoted on 20th of September, 1854, to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel for distinguished service in the field, to have that rank converted into substantive rank, unattached.

The following officers, being Colonels in the Army, and holding the rank of Brigadier-Generals in the Crimea, to be Major-Generals: Richard Airey, unatt.; J. B. B. Estcourt, unatt.; H. W. Adams, C.B., 49th Foot; Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, 5th Dragoon Guards; Sir John Campbell, bart., 38th Foot; A. W. Torrens, unatt.; George Buller, C.B., Rifle Brigade; William Eyre, C.B., half-pay 73rd Foot.—The following regimental Majors, but being Lieut.-Colonels by brevet, to have their brevet rank converted into substantive rank: Lord West, 21st Foot; T. S. Powell, 57th Foot; Richard Wilbraham, 7th Foot; A. H. Horsford, Rifle Brigade; Hon. Percy E. Herbert, 43rd Foot; H. C. B. Daubeny, C.B., 55th Foot; and Harry Smyth, 68th Foot.

Major the Hon. William Lygon Pakenham to be Lieut.-Colonel, unatt.

To the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel and substantive rank of Major, unatt., Captain and brevet Major the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald.

To the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Majors T. W. McMahon, 5th Dragoon Guards; W. S. R. Norcott, Rifle Brigade; R. J. Straton, 77th; J. R. Stuart, 21st; Sir Thomas H. C. Troubridge, 7th; George Dixon, 77th; R. T. Farren, 47th; J. G. Champion, 95th; H. W. Bunbury, 23rd; Henry Hume, 95th; J. B. Pattullo, 30th; J. T. Grant, 49th; Alexandow Low, 4th Light Dragoons; F. P. Harding, 22nd; and Captain and brevet Lieut.-Col. A. C. Sterling, unatt.

Capt. and brevet Major Charles Nasmyth, unatt., to have the substantive rank of Major.

To the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel for distinguished service in the field, Robert Blane, unatt.; G. V. Mundy, 33rd Foot; the Hon. Adrian Hope, 60th Rifles; the Hon. Francis Colborne, 15th Foot; Hon. Robert Rollo, 42nd Foot; J. S. Wood, 13th Foot; Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Grenadier Guards.

To the brevet rank of Majors in the Army, for distinguished service in the field, J. A. V. Kirkland, 21st; K. D. Mackenzie, 92nd; James Conolly, unatt.; Alex. Macdonell, Rifle Brigade; E. S. Claremont, Canadian Rifles; E. R. Wetherall, Scots Fusilier Guards; F. R. Elrington, Rifle Brigade; C. S. Glazbrook, 49th; T. H. Clifton, 7th Dragoon Guards; C. J. Woodford, Rifle Brigade; W. P. Campbell, 23rd; W. F. Hopkins, R.M.; E. H. Maxwell, 88th; Hugh Smith, 3rd; J. A. Street, 57th; J. A. Ewart, 93rd; J. E. Thackwell, 22nd; H. E. Weare, 50th; J. R. Glyn, Rifle Brigade; E. W. D. Bell, 23rd; E. G. Hallowell, 28th; T. Davis, 95th; C. G. Ellison, Grenadier Guards; W. Sankey, 47th; H. M. Hamilton, 47th; E. A. Whitmore, 30th; Hon. A. E. Hardinge,

PROMOTIONS.

Coldstream Guards; William Inglis, 57th; Hon. W. F. Scarlett, Scots Fusilier Guards; R. N. F. Kingscote, Scots Fusilier Guards; A. H. Lane Fox, Grenadier Guards; E. Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards; Edward Fellows, 12th Light Dragoons; S. G. Jenyns, 13th Light Dragoons; J. W. Armstrong, 49th; Lawrence Shadwell, 19th; William Morris, 17th Light Dragoons; John Hackett, 77th; Hon. P. R. B. Feilding, Coldstream Guards; Cadwallader Adams, 49th; A. H. P. Stuart Wortley, 1st Dragoon Guards; Hon. G. Elliot, Rifle Brigade; J. W. Thompson, 10th Light Dragoons; C. C. de Morel, 67th; A. W. D. Burton, 5th Dragoon Guards; James Gubbins, 85th; L. H. Daniell, 38th; Hon. A. M. Cathcart, 93rd; Hon. W. G. Boyle, 21st; J. H. Burke, 88th; A. M. McDonald, 92nd; Lumley Graham, 41st; A. C. Greville, Scots Fusilier Guards.

13. Colonel Samuel Robert Wesley to be deputy Adjutant of Royal Marines; Lieut.-Col. G. C. Langley to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Royal Marines.

15. Scotch Fusilier Guards, Captain and Lieut.-Col. W. J. Ridley to be Major (with the rank of Colonel in the Army); Lieut. and Capt. Lord Adolphus F. C. W. Vane Tempest to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. E. A. Somerset to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. W. Cox, 13th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. Henry Tombs, Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies; Capt. William Olpherts, Bengal Artillery, to have the local rank of Major in Turkey.—Unattached, brevet Col. F. C. Irwin (late Commandant of Troops in Western Australia) to be Lieut.-Colonel on the abolition of that appointment.

16. Constantine Henry Marquess of Normanby, K.G., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

22. 5th Dragoon Guards, brevet Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. M'Mahon to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Richard Thompson to be Major.—7th Foot, brevet Major A. J. Pack to be Major.—13th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Lord Mark Kerr, from half-pay Ceylon Rifle Regiment to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* brevet Col. Stuart, who exchanges.—21st Foot, Major J. R. Stuart to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. F. P. Haines to be Major.—38th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. J. Louth to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. S. Adamson to be Major.—49th Foot, Major J. T. Grant to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major C. S. Glazbrook to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. R. Norcott to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Alexander Macdonell to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Jacob Meek, of the 78th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. S. R. Wesley, R.M., to be Colonel in the Army; Captain G. C. Langley, R.M., to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

28. Royal Artillery, brevet Cols. H. Palliser and J. A. Wilson to be Colonels; brevet Majors W. R. Gilbert, A. Irving, and St. John T. Browne, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

29. To be Majors of the respective regiments: 1st Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Edw. A. G. Muller; 4th, Capt. J. J. Hort; 9th, Capt. D. M. Bethune; 14th, brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir J. E. Alexander, K.C.; 17th, Capt. T. O. Ruttledge; 18th, brevet Major G. F. S. Call; 19th, Capt. J. L. R. Rooke; 20th, brevet Major J. B. Sharpe; 21st, Capt. the Hon. J. L. Brown; 23rd, brevet Major W. P. Campbell; 28th, brevet Major M. Andrews; 30th, brevet Major E. A. Whitmore; 33rd, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. V. Mundy; 34th, brevet Major J. Simpson; 38th, brevet Major J. W. S. Smith; 39th, brevet Major A. Herbert; 41st, Capt. R. Pratt; 42nd, brevet Major J. C. Macpherson; 44th, Capt. W. MacMahon; 46th, brevet Major A. G. Vesey; 47th, brevet Major J. Lardner; 49th, Capt. L. H. G. Maclean; 50th, brevet Major H. E. Weare; 55th, brevet Major J. Coats; 57th, Capt. J. Auchmuty; 62nd, Capt. W. F. Dickson; 63rd, Capt. C. Higginbotham; 68th, Capt. H. H. Greere; 71st, brevet Major R. D. Campbell; 77th, Capt. W. Forbes; 79th, Capt. W. M'Call; 88th, Capt. E. Norton; 89th, brevet Major the Hon. C. Daly; 90th, Capt. D. Campbell; 93rd, brevet Major J. A. Ewart; 95th, Capt. J. F. Dennis; 97th, brevet Major R. Colvill.

— Rifle Brigade, Major W. H. Bradford to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. R. Elrington, brevet Major Lord Alex. G. Russell, and Capt. J. Wilkinson, to be Majors.—68th Foot, Capt. H. Blount to be Major.—94th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. L. Dennis to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. H. Kirby to be Major.—95th Foot, brevet Major A. T. Heyland to be Major.—Royal Canadian Rifles, Major P. Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. N. Holmes to be Major.—Provisional Depôt Battalions, brevet Col. J. T. Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major J. Johnston to be Major; brevet Major D. A. G. Darroch, of the 51st Foot, to be Adjutant; Lieut. J. Burke, 27th Foot, to be Quartermaster.—Brevet, brevet Col. H. R. Milder

to be Major-General in the Army; Capt. Brotherton Browne, 94th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

30. Commissariat, Assist. Commissary-Gen. J. W. Smith to be Dep. Commissary-General.

NAVY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

6. Comm. W. H. Kennedy to be Captain.

16. Lieut. Wm. Greet to be Commander.

21. Adm. James Carthew to receive a pension of 150*l.*, and to be removed to the reserved half-pay list; Vice-Adm. Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir George R. Lambert, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captains John Gore and Charles Bower to be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st September, 1846.

12. Capt. the Earl of Hardwicke to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. H. D. Chads, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captains John Shekel and G. O. Lempriere to be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st September, 1846.

21. Vice-Admirals F. Temple and H. Gordon, on the reserved half-pay list, to be Admirals on the same list.

27. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. J. G. Graham to be retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed 1st September, 1846.

17. Capt. Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., to the *Excellent* gunnery ship.

19. Rear-Adm. Sir James Stirling to be Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station.—Capt. J. C. Dalrymple Hay to be Flag-Captain at Portsmouth.

20. Capt. George Elliott to the *James Watt*, 90, screw steam.—Capt. Robert Harris to the *Illustrious*, 72.

21. Capt. John Robb to the *Cæsar*, 90.

23. Capt. James Willcox to the *Dragon*, 6.—Capt. William K. Hall to the *Bulldog*, 6.—Comm. George P. Mends to the *James Watt*, 90.

26. Comm. Henry Croft to the *Cæsar*, 90.

FEBRUARY.

11. Rear-Adm. Hon. William Gordon to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. John Leith to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

2. Comm. Augustus S. Booth to the *Nile*, 90.

10. Capt. James Hope, C.B., and Comm. Alex. C. Gordon, to the *Majestic*, 81.

16. Capt. Richard S. Hewlett to be Flag-Captain in the *Edinburgh*, in the Baltic squadron.

17. Capt. Harry Eyres to the *St. George*, 120.—Capt. Henry Smith to the *Neptune*, 120.—Commanders William Boys to the *Fisgard* flagship at Woolwich, for transport service at Deptford; Henry May to the *St. George*, 120; W. H. Gennys to the *Neptune*, 120.

21. Capt. E. A. Inglefield to the *Phœnix* screw steam-sloop, for conveying relief to Sir Edward Belcher's expedition at Beechey Island. — Lieut. S. G. Cresswell to be Lieut.-Commander of the *Talbot*, 22, and to accompany the *Phœnix*.

22. Lieut. E. G. H. Lambert to be Commander.

23. Capt. J. Fulford to the *Conway*, 26.

25. Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., to hoist his flag in the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, for the command-in-chief of the Baltic fleet.

Commodore Henry Byam Martin, C.B., to the *Nile*, 91.—Captain of the Fleet, Michael Seymour, to the *Duke of Wellington*.—Captains J. B. Sullivan to the *Lightning*, 3; E. M. Lyons to the *Miranda*, 14; Edmund Heathcote to the *Archer*, 14; John Foote to the *Conflict*, 8.—Commanders George Wodehouse to the *Rosamond*, 6; H. C. Otter to the *Alban*, 4; Arthur Cumming to the *Gorgon*, 6; E. B. Rice to the *Prometheus*, 5; the Hon. A. A. Cochrane to the *Driver*, 6; R. Jenkins to the *Talbot*, 22.

MARCH.

25. Comm. J. F. B. Wainwright to be Captain.

3. Capt. F. Hutton to the *Neptune*, 120; Capt. Henry Smith to the *Prince Regent*, 90; Comm. B. H. Bunce to the *Neptune*, 120.

8. Comm. S. Moorish to the *Imaum*, 72, receiving ship at Jamaica.

9. Rear-Adm. J. H. Plumridge to be an Admiral of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

13. Comm. J. Hosken to the *Belleisle*

PROMOTIONS.

24, troop-ship, commissioned as a hospital-ship in the Baltic Fleet.

14. Master George Biddlecombe to be Master of the Baltic Fleet.—Alexander McKechnie, M.D., to the *Belleisle* hospital ship, in attendance on the Baltic Fleet.

16. Capt. W. H. Hall to the *Hecla* steam-sloop.

18. Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, C.B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, to the *Hannibal*, 91.

23. Comm. Oliver J. Jones to the *Hannibal*, 91.

25. The Hon. M. Stopford to be Rear-Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, *pro tem.*—Capt. J. C. Fitzgerald to the *Calliope*, 26, on the Australian station.—Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright to the *Winchester*, 50.

APRIL.

1. (On the removal of the name of Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir John Franklin from the list), Capt. Lord Colchester to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved list; Capt. Charles Hope to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

18. To be Captains, James A. Paynter, J. C. Prevost, Sir William Wiseman, bart., and N. Vansittart.—To be Commanders, F. T. C. Strode, G. O. Willes, and W. E. A. Gordon.

4. Capt. Erasmus Ommanney to the *Eurydice*, 26; Capt. G. N. Broke to the *Gladiator*, steam-frigate.

MAY.

1. Vice-Adm. C. J. Johnston to receive a pension of 150*l.* a year.—Rear-Adm. Philip Browne to be Vice-Admiral on reserved half-pay.—Rear-Adm. Henry Prescott, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—Capt. William Keats, Capt. Sir Henry John Leeke, K.H., Capt. Thomas Martin, Capt. Henry Edwards, to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved List.—Capt. C. H. Fremantle to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Capt. J. G. Aplin to be Retired Rear-Admiral.—A. P. E. Wilmot, Robert Coote, to be Captains.

26. Rear-Adm. E. W. Hoare to be a Vice-Admiral on the Reserved List; Rear-Adm. John Coode, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Michael Seymour to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

— Vice-Adm. the Hon. William Gordon to be Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, *vice* the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.

Capt. Mansell to the *Powerful*, 84.

JUNE.

16. Lieut. Roderick Dew to be Commander.

JULY.

13. Captains R. A. Yates, E. Le Cras Thornbrough, C. G. Randolph, and E. R. Williams, to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved Half-pay List.—Capt. H. B. Martin, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st of September, 1846, J. Pakenham, F. A. Wetherall, H. Litchfield, W. Webb, C. Simeon.

Capt. the Hon. Fred. W. Grey, C.B., of H.M.S. *Hannibal*, to be Commodore of the second class.

Captain Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor of the Navy, to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Capt. George R. Mundy (1837) to the *Nile*, 91; Capt. William Stewart to command the *Firebrand*, 6, *vice* Hyde Parker, killed in action.

Comm. Vincent A. Massingberd to the *Neptune*, 120.

Lieutenants Richard H. Risk to command the *Wrangler*, 4; Edward G. Hore to command the *Beagle*, 4.

AUGUST.

7. Capt. H. Eden to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. R. Patton and Capt. R. Aitchison to be Retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st of September, 1846.—Comm. W. Houston Stewart to be Captain; Lieut. A. Butler to be Commander.

29. In consideration of the successful operations against Bomarsund: To be Captain, Comm. Hon. A. A. Cochrane.—To be Commanders, D. M. M'Kenzie, G. H. Clarke, Thomas Davies (B), and F. A. Close.—To be Lieutenants, H. L. C. Robinson, Charles Smith, and Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane.

Rear-Adm. Henry Byam Martin to Sir Charles Napier's Fleet in the Baltic.—Rear-Adm. Montague Stopford to be Captain of the Fleet in the Black Sea.

Capt. Henry Eden to be Commodore Superintendent at Devonport Dockyard.

Capt. Mark Halpin Sweny to be one of the Resident Captains of Greenwich Hospital.

PROMOTIONS.

SEPTEMBER.

15. Vice-Adm. Lord Aylmer, C.B., on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Admiral on the same list.—Vice-Adm. Richard Thomas to be Admiral of the Blue.—Rear-Adm. E. H. A. Repington, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Vice-Admiral on the same list.—Rear-Adm. Edward Harvey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—Capt. Samuel Thornton to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List.—Capt. F. W. Beechey to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

— Commanders F. B. P. Seymour, G. Wodehouse, Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, and R. J. J. G. M'Donald, to be Captains.

25. Lieut. S. H. Derriman (1842), Commander of the *Caradoc*, Aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan at the battle of the Alma, and Lieut. Fred. A. Maxse (1852), of the *Agamemnon*, 91, who carried Lord Raglan's despatch from Inkermann to the Alma, to be Commanders; Lieutenants Thomas Saumarez, Henry C. Majendie, and George F. Burgess, to be Commanders.

— Capt. Horatio Thomas Austin, C.B., to be Superintendent of Deptford Victualling Yard.

Captains Lord George Paulet and J. Townshend, M.P., to be Naval Aides-de-camp to the Queen.

Commodore Thomas Henderson to the *Termagant*, 24, screw steam-frigate, at Portsmouth.

Capt. Sir Thomas Pasley to the *Royal Albert*, 121.

Comm. S. S. L. Crofton to the *Rosamond*, 6, in the Baltic; Comm. C. T. Leckie to the *Ferret*, 8, on West African station; Comm. A. J. Curtis to the *Brisk*, 17, at Portsmouth; S. H. Derriman (additional) to the *Britannia*, 121.

OCTOBER.

28. Captains O. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Earl Talbot, C.B., Sir W. Symonds, C.B., to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list.—Capt. James Scott, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

30. Rear-Adm. W. F. Owen to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. W. Sandon to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. J. F. Studdert to be retired Rear-Admiral.

NOVEMBER.

6. Adm. Sir William Hall Gage, knt., to be Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.—Adm. the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

24. Capt. G. W. C. Conway to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The following promotions have been made for Arctic service:—

Commanders George Henry Richards, of the *Assistance*, and Francis L. M'Clintock, of the *Resolute*, to be Captains. Lieuts. James E. Elliott, of the *Phœnix*, Walter W. May, of the *Assistance*, George F. Meecham, first lieut. of the *Resolute*, Geo. A. Phayre, first lieut. of the *Enterprise*, and Samuel Gurney Cresswell, the first officer who accomplished the North-west passage, and brought home the intelligence of the safety of Capt. M'Clure and the officers and crew of the *Investigator*, to be Commanders.—Lieut. William Haswell, of the *Investigator*, was promoted to the rank of Commander on May 5, 1854.

Edward Griffiths, F. C. A. Cudlip, and J. J. S. Josling, to be Commanders.—Capts. W. H. Hall (additional) to *Victory*, 101; T. Birch to *Esk*, 20; H. Dunlop to *Tartar*, 21; J. Nias to be Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Board.—Comms. H. S. Hawker to the *Hecla*, 6, D. M'Kenzie to the *Excellent* gunnery-ship, A. J. Curtis to the *Brisk*, 14.

13. In consideration of the attack on the forts of Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, to be Captains, J. J. B. E. Frere, L. G. Heath, and H. D. Rogers.—To be Commanders, Wm. Thorp, L. N. T. Saulez, W. R. Rolland, Gabriel Johnston, Henry Lloyd, William Bowden, J. P. Luce, and W. G. Jones.—Comm. A. F. Kynaston will be promoted to the rank of Captain on completing the required period of service.

DECEMBER.

Comms. R. A. Oliver and G. Parker to be Captains.—Lieuts. E. J. Hore, L. U. Hammett, J. Hunt, J. A. P. Price, S. H. Ricketts, W. J. Pollard, and C. T. Compton, to be Commanders.—Capt. Henry Smith, C.B., to be Superintendent of Haslar Hospital and Clarence Victualling Yard; Captain King to the *Rodney*, 90; Captain Lewis T. Jones to the *London*, 90; Captain the Hon. T. S. Carnegie to the *Leander*, 50; Captain C. F. Hillyar to the *Malacca*, 15; Comm. Leopold G. Heath to be acting Captain of the *Sanspareil*, 71; Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond to the *Tribune*, 31; Comm. Lord John Hay to be acting Captain of the *Tribune*, 31; Lieut.

PROMOTIONS.

Henry Lloyd to be acting Commander of the *Wasp;* Lieut. Hore to be acting Commander of the *Niger;* Lieut. William N. W. Hewett promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, for his gallant conduct during the sortie from Sebastopol, to the *Beagle.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

February.

Rev. J. A. Mathias to be Archdeacon of Colombo.

Rev. R. Durnford to an Hon. Canonry in the Church of Manchester.

Rev. W. Procter to an Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. W. Greenwell to be a Minor Canon of Durham.

Rev. C. S. Hassells to be Colonial Chaplain for the Gold Coast.

March.

Rev. W. K. Hamilton to the Bishopric of Salisbury.

Rev. G. H. S. Johnson to the Deanery of Wells.

Rev. J. Baillie to a Canonry Residential in York Minster.

Rev. W. Cochran to be the first Archdeacon of Assineboine, dioc. Rupert's Land.

Rev. J. Hunter to an Hon. Canonry, Manchester Cathedral.

Rev. W. W. Johnson to be a Minor Canon in Manchester Cathedral.

April.

Rev. R. Bickersteth, to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. R. Durnford to an Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester.

Rev. W. Hey to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of York.

Rev. — Lowe to a Minor Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. T. Richardson to be Priest-Vicar of the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

Rev. W. Richardson to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

Rev. J. P. Williams to be Sub-Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

May.

Rev. H. J. Barnard to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Ven. C. B. Clough to the Deanery and Chancellorship of St. Asaph.

Rev. W. H. Cox to an Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Rev. C. Dodgson to be Archdeacon of Richmond, dio. Ripon.

Rev. H. J. Ellison to an Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

Rev. W. H. Cummins to be Chaplain to the Bombay Presidency, H.E.I.C.S.

June.

Rev. P. Pennington to be Colonial chaplain of the Island of Mauritius.

Right Hon. and Right Rev. Earl of Auckland, D.D. (Bishop of Sodor and Man), to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells.

Hon. and Rev. H. Powys to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man.

Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley to be Dean of Windsor.

Rev. R. Barton to the Sub-Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Christ, Dublin.

Rev. T. C. B. Stretch to be Archdeacon of Geelong, dio. Melbourne.

Rev. R. Wickham to be Archdeacon of St. Asaph.

T. E. Headlam, M.A. (M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne), to be Chancellor of the diocese of Ripon.

Rev. L. T. Lewis to be Vicar-Choral in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley to be Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty.

July.

Rev. T. Bowdler, Rev. J. G. Cazenove, Rev. J. A. Ewing, Rev. P. Freeman, Very Rev. S. Hood (Dean of Argyll), Rev. J. Keble, and Rev. J. Keigwin, to be Canons of the Collegiate Church of Cumbræ, dio. Argyll and the Isles.

Rev. L. Foot to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. E. Hallam, to be Prebendary, dio. Ossory.

Rev. E. C. Woollcombe one of her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.

August.

Rev. F. Barker to the Bishopric of Sydney, Australia.

Ven. M. G. Beresford, D.D., to the Bishopric of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. V. W. Ryan to the Bishopric of Mauritius.

Rev. J. Lyster to the Deanery of Leighlin, Ireland.

Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., to the Deanery of Ardagh, Ireland.

Rev. M. Davies to an honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Rev. J. Maude to an honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Ven. R. Wickham to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Rev. A. P. Stanley (Canon of Canterbury) to be Chaplain to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

September.

Rev. C. Arnold to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.[1]

Rev. C. Bancroft to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. G. Beresford to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

Rev. J. Bethune, D.D., to the Deanery of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. R. Bickersteth to be Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D., to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

Rev. T. Carson, LL.D., to be Vicar-General of Kilmore.

Rev. W. H. Cox to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Rev. C. G. Davies to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

Rev. S. Gibson to be Junior Canon in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L., to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. H. M. Lower to be Archdeacon of Montreal and Senior Canon in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. J. C. Martin, D.D., to be Archdeacon of Ardagh.

Rev. R. M. Master to be Archdeacon of Manchester.

Rev. W. F. Powell to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

Rev. J. Reid to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. F. A. Smith to be Minor Canon in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bart., to a Canonry in Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Rev. M. Townsend to an hon. Canonry in Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

October.

Rev. J. Brown to be Registrar of the Diocese of Sodor and Man.

Rev. S. Douglas to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Rev. A. Fane to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. A. Huxtable to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. C. Leslie to be Vicar-General of Ardagh.

Rev. C. M. Long to be Archdeacon of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Mackreth to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester.

Rev. J. F. Morton, to the Preachership of Cashel Cathedral.

Rev. C. Pilkington to be Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Rev. J. Barrow to be Chaplain in Ordinary, H. M. Household, at Kensington Palace.

November.

Rev. A. M. Hopper to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Rev. J. Hunter to be Archdeacon of Cumberland, dio. Rupert's Land.

Rev. A. H. W. Ingram to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Rev. J. F. Mackarness to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Professor T. Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple, to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Rochester.

December.

Rev. G. E. Green to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. E. Girdlestone to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. R. R. Fowler to a Minor Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Hon. and Rev. T. R. Keppel to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Rev. C. Richson to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester.

Rev. J. Wise to an hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Colombo.

Rev. C. F. Mackenzie to be Archdeacon of Natal.

Rev. C. A. Thurlow to be Chancellor of the diocese of Chester.

Rev. T. L. Wheeler to be Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

PROMOTIONS.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. E. H. Cradock, M.A., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

R. C. Christie, B.A., Professorship of History, Owen's College, Manchester.

Rev. J. Pedder, Principalship of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

FEBRUARY.

Max. Muller, M.A., Professorship of Modern Languages, University of Oxford.

Rev. H. G. Williams, Professorship of Arabic, University of Cambridge.

Rev. T. Jarrett, Regius Professorship of Hebrew, University of Cambridge.

MARCH.

Rev. J. P. Lightfoot to be Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

APRIL.

Rev. R. Scott to be Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

Rev. J. J. S. Perowne to be Professor of English History and Lecturer on Modern History, King's College, London.

MAY.

Rev. E. H. Brown, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, University of Cambridge.

Rev. J. E. Bode, Bampton Lectureship, University of Oxford.

Dr. E. Forbes, Professor of Natural History, University of Edinburgh.

Rev. J. Tulloch, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's.

Rev. E. P. Arnold, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. W. Campbell, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

JUNE.

J. Connington, M.A., Professorship of the Latin Language, University of Oxford.

J. Waley, M.A., Professorship of Political Economy, University College, London.

JULY.

Professor M'Coy, Professorship of Natural Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia.

AUGUST.

Rev. M. O'Brien to be Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy.

Rev. W. P. Wilson to be Professor of Mathematics, Professor W. E. Hearne to be Professor of Greek, and H. E. Rowe to be Professor of Classics, in the University of Melbourne, Australia.

SEPTEMBER.

P. G. Tait, B.A., Professorship of Mathematics, Queen's College, Belfast.

W. Thomson, LL.D., Professorship of Geology, Queen's College, Belfast.

Rev. — Bagley, Professorship of Latin, Queen's College, Galway.

OCTOBER.

J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.

Rev. J. S. Hodson, Rectorship of the Academy, Edinburgh.

Dr. Saverio Schembri, Rector of the University and Lyceum of the Island of Malta.

NOVEMBER.

E. Guest, LL.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1854-5.

Rev. W. Ince, Principalship of the New Hall, affiliated to Exeter College, Oxford.

DECEMBER.

Rev. T. Preston, Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic in Cambridge University.

Rev. W. Smith, Professorship of Natural History, Queen's College, Cork.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

THE MOUNTGARRET PEERAGE CASE.

KILKENNY ASSIZES.

(*Before Mr. Justice Ball.*)

FIRST DAY, *Aug.* 1.

A VERY extraordinary case, involving a peerage and estates of the value of 10,000*l.* a year, and exceeding, in its intrigues, complications, and developments, the plots and devices of the most fertile romancers, has occupied the Assize Court of Kilkenny for four days, and will yet give plentiful occupation to the gentlemen of the long robe.

The plaintiff was Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler, the eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Pierce Butler, fourth son of Edmund, eleventh Viscount Mountgarret; and the defendant was the son of the Hon. Henry Butler, the third son of the said Edmund; being the son of Henry Butler by Anne, daughter of John Harrison, esq. This lady the plaintiff asserted Henry had married while he had another wife still living; that consequently this marriage was a nullity, and the issue—of whom the defendant was the eldest son—illegitimate: from which it would follow that the plaintiff, and not the defendant, became heir to the viscounty and family estates on the death of the three elder brothers without lawful issue, his own father being dead. It appeared that Somerset Butler, the second, Henry Butler, the third, and Pierce Butler, the fourth son of Edmund, had predeceased the eldest son Edmund, who had been advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kilkenny, limited to him and his issue; whereby, at his death without children, the earldom lapsed, and the viscounty only passed to his collateral heirs; and that the defendant, presuming his legitimacy, had assumed the title and entered into possession of the estates, from which the plaintiff now sought to oust him. The fact of the legal marriage of Henry Butler with Amanda Colebroke, prior to his marriage with Anne Harrison, was the fact really to be decided by this trial.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND stated the plaintiff's case. In the year 1768, Edmund Butler, son of the eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, married Lady Harriet Butler, daughter of the Earl of Carrick. The offspring of that marriage were four sons and a daughter. The first son was Edmund, who succeeded to the title of Viscount Mountgarret, and was afterwards created Earl of Kilkenny. The next son was Somerset. The third son was Henry, a gentleman whom none of them knew, although they might all have heard of him—one who, unfortunately for himself, thought fit to desert his country, and for sufficient reasons of his own never revisited his native land. The fourth son was the late Colonel Butler, known and properly estimated by them all—a

man who, passing through many stormy scenes, yet won for himself the warm esteem and the sincere respect of all who had ever met him. As to the Earl of Kilkenny, he married early in life, had separated from his wife, and had left no issue. Somerset had no issue also; and if the third son Henry, or his issue, could be blotted out, it was clear that Colonel Butler would be entitled to the estates of the family. They all, perhaps, remembered that in the year 1801 a commission of lunacy was issued, by which it was found that the Earl of Kilkenny had been insane since 1799; and from that state of lunacy he never recovered, and it was obvious that under such circumstances the property would pass to some other successor. The Earl had acquired an absolute fee-simple estate in the property, and could have left it to whomsoever he liked; but his state of mind would invalidate any will he might have made; and therefore his eldest surviving brother at the period of his decease would come in for the property, and would hold it in fee, and might bequeath it away to whomsoever he thought fit. This was a circumstance to be borne in mind, as it would account for circumstances in the case which might otherwise appear strange and inexplicable. He should now give them a history of this family, but particularly of Henry Butler, because the defendant claimed to be his legitimate heir. In 1794, whilst he was still a young man, Henry Butler, who was endowed with great personal attractions, became enamoured of, and won the affections of the wife of a gentleman in an adjoining county, who was afterwards created a baronet. He eloped with this lady, and left the country, becoming in consequence virtually an outlaw. Excelling in athletic and manly exercises of every kind, and an excellent billiard player, he was also addicted to many pursuits not useful or sensible, and devoted himself much to play and horse-racing. He was entitled to a sum of 40,000*l.*, which produced to him about 500*l.* or 600*l.* per annum, which was by no means sufficient for the necessities induced by his dissipated tastes; but he continued to struggle against embarrassments for some time. After living for a while with Mrs. Barrington he deserted her, and she died in great misery a few years after, in another country. It was difficult to trace his career for some years after that, and he must next take up the history of Henry Butler at Brighton, to which place he went in the year 1809. Colonel Colebroke, who was possessed of great property in Scotland, had died in 1809, leaving a widow, one of the most fascinating women that ever lived, and possessed besides of charms which some would consider more substantial, in the shape of a good jointure. She was left property worth from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* per annum, together with 500*l.* for the maintenance of her two daughters whilst they remained children, and 500*l.* a year more under the husband's will; but this was clogged with the unwise, unjust, and cruel stipulation that she should lose all if she ever married again—a stipulation to which her subsequent errors were perhaps to be entirely attributed. This lady proceeded to Brighton, and could not be long there without attracting general attention. Butler met her, a mutual attachment ensued, which led to a connection resulting

in the birth of a child in the year 1809. In order to avoid the scandal which would attend a person in her situation, the lady took the course of burying herself in the solitude of London, taking first a lodging in Sloane Street, and subsequently in Cadogan Place. She was attended by a faithful servant named Sarah Stride, whom she had reared from infancy, and to whom she was much attached. Butler, for the sake of appearances, did not live with her, but was a constant visitor, frequently dining, and stopping to sleep, without the privity of any one but Sarah Stride. In 1809 or 1810 the child was born in Cadogan Place; it died soon after, and the intimacy of Butler and Mrs. Colebroke continued. She again became pregnant in London towards the close of the year 1810; and they then resolved to go to Edinburgh, apparently with the view of being privately married, in order to render their offspring legitimate, and at the same time to keep the marriage secret, in order to avoid the loss of the lady's jointure, and the removal of her daughters by Colonel Colebroke from her care. Great caution was observed in their connection, as this was the country in which the lady's estate lay, and she was in society where she was known. However, about the same time another young Irish gentleman had gone to Edinburgh also. This gentleman was John Taaffe, son of a man of large fortune and ancient family, in the county of Louth, and possessed of a captivating person, and engaging and amiable manners. He made the acquaintance of Mrs. Colebroke, became madly in love with her, and succeeded in supplanting Butler in her good graces—at least when the latter was not present. Towards the end of 1810, or beginning of 1811, Butler was absent, and Taaffe supplied his place with the lady. There had been no occasion to hurry on a marriage between Butler and her, for she had had a miscarriage; but Butler, either hearing of, or suspecting that the lady on whom he looked as his wife, and who was so according to Scotch law, was unfaithful to him, came to Edinburgh in 1811. It would seem she expected his arrival—probably from receiving a letter from him—and had desired that he should not be admitted when he should come. When Butler arrived at her house there was a still stronger reason for keeping him out, for Taaffe was actually with her in her bedroom at the time. Butler had always shared her purse, which his necessities rendered of importance to him, and it was probable that his object in coming back was to obtain such a marriage as would give him a right to continue to enjoy it, and which would enable him to proclaim Mrs. Colebroke his wife before all the world, whenever he might find it his interest to do so. When refused admission to the house he kicked up a row after the most approved Irish fashion, called her his wife and the mother of his children, and forced his way in, despite of all opposition—in fact, a scene occurred, the like of which no novelist ever conceived, yet he would prove as clear as light that what he was stating was truth. Whilst Butler was struggling to get in, Taaffe was in the bedroom, if not in bed, with Mrs. Colebroke. He had never met Henry Butler, and had no desire to meet him at

that particular moment above all others, for it was a time of gallantry, when a duel should necessarily ensue, and Henry Butler was not the man to face under the circumstances. Mrs. Colebroke, however, when she heard the row below, most prudently prevented a collision by locking up Taaffe in her bedroom; and, intercepting Butler on the stairs, she brought him into another room. Butler insisted upon their being married there and then, and, after some expostulation, the lady consented, whilst all the time Taaffe kept ringing the bell of the room in which he was locked up, and the greatest confusion prevailed in the house. The lady summoned in her male servant, Johnson, Johnson's sister, and her own maid, Sarah Stride; she told them that Mr. Butler wished to be married to her then, and that they were required to witness the marriage. The usages of Scotland were very different as to the marriage ceremony from those of this country, and a written contract having been then entered into between Butler and the lady, and witnessed by the three persons named, they were actually married, according to the Scotch law, on that contract. Johnson and his sister were dead, and could not be brought forward; but Sarah Stride was alive and forthcoming to prove the marriage. Taaffe, too, was alive, and, though residing abroad, his evidence had been taken in Italy, and would be read to them, and they would see how strongly his testimony would corroborate that of the woman, although he was not actually present at the marriage. How long Butler remained in Edinburgh, or whether Mrs. Colebroke and he cohabited there after the marriage, he could not say; but it would be proved that shortly after they met at Moffat, went into the country, and lived together for some time as man and wife. It might be surmised that Mr. Butler became pressed for money, and was obliged to get out of the way for awhile; at all events they separated after a time, having quarrelled, and she went to reside in Edinburgh. She became again connected with Taaffe, and knowing herself to be in Butler's power, she attempted to escape from him, going in disguise to Berwick, where Taaffe met her, and, going privately on board a smack, they landed at Whitby in Yorkshire, where they cohabited together. In the meantime Butler went about amusing himself as formerly, and at length appeared in Harrowgate, where he went to the Green Dragon Inn, a celebrated place for making matches. There were there at the time a lady and her mother, named Harrison, possessed of a large landed estate in Yorkshire; the young lady was an heiress, and an object of general attraction. Immediately on his arrival Butler met Miss Harrison at a public assembly, and having been introduced to her by the Rev. Mr. Browne, a Kilkenny gentleman, he acquitted himself so well as her partner in the dance that she fell in love with him, and he proposed for her. On the 3rd of September this gentleman, fresh from the arms of Mrs. Colebroke, went to the parish church of Harrowgate, and there married Miss Harrison. The present defendant was the eldest son of that marriage; and if Henry Butler had been married in the previous April in Scotland, in the way described,

this last marriage was but a solemn mockery. It was painful to contemplate the fearful shock which a virtuous woman would receive when first told she was living in a state of concubinage, and that her children were illegitimate in consequence of the previous marriage of her husband; but if a lady went into such a contract with her eyes open to the true position of affairs, the sympathy for her would be vastly diminished. That Miss Harrison, or Mrs. Butler, was still living, and the defendant could have the advantage of his own mother's testimony; if she was not produced to give personal evidence, in place of merely producing her written deposition taken in England, he (the Attorney-General) would call on the jury to distrust her statements, and attribute her absence to a fear of what she might be compelled to disclose by a cross-examination in their presence. However, in her depositions she did not deny that she knew of the connection of Butler with Mrs. Colebroke, and she made but a ridiculous excuse for her conduct under the circumstances. Before the marriage, her mother wrote to Mrs. Colebroke to know if her daughter might safely marry Henry Butler, and the answer received from Mrs. Colebroke was that she might. He (the Attorney-General) disbelieved that any such letter had been written and answered; but, supposing that it had been, it was an acknowledgment that Mrs. and Miss Harrison knew of the existence of a binding connection between Butler and Mrs. Colebroke. The alleged answer of Mrs. Colebroke was what might be expected from one anxious to get rid of Butler and to be married to Taaffe. Taaffe's father strongly opposed the wish of his son to marry Mrs. Colebroke, but he was determined to take that step. In 1812, Taaffe and Mrs. Colebroke travelled together in England, he passing as her brother, and they ultimately went to Preston, in Lancashire, where they were married by a Roman Catholic priest. He then avowed her as his wife, and they lived together as man and wife for a while, till the errors of her life began to prey upon her mind, and resulted in temporary insanity. In that state he brought her to Edinburgh for medical treatment, and her papers there being accessible to him, in December, 1812, he found a letter amongst them which showed him that the woman had been already married to Butler. The moment he discovered this he went away, and never saw her again. His father disinherited him in consequence of the transactions connected with this matter, and the family estate was left to a younger son. In 1816, Mrs. Colebroke fell into distress; and her misconduct becoming public, the Lord President of Scotland deprived her of the guardianship of her children, and she thus lost 1000*l.* per annum; her creditors seized upon the rest of her income, leaving her but a miserable pittance; and Taaffe having a respectable income, she was anxious to procure his living with her, and for that purpose entered on a suit in the Scotch courts to substantiate her marriage with him. She prevailed on Sarah Stride to make an affidavit for that purpose, ignoring the marriage with Butler. Taaffe was out of the country, but his father contested the suit, on the

ground of the previous marriage with Butler, and Mrs. Colebroke failed of establishing the marriage with Taaffe. The point was liable to be made that Sarah Stride would not now be trustworthy evidence for the plaintiff, because of her false affidavit of 1816, but allowance should be made for the influence over her of the mistress whom she loved so much; at all events, her statements would be corroborated by others, and it would be shown that Stride herself, from the period of Mrs. Colebroke's death, had conducted herself with the utmost propriety and rectitude of conduct, living as a servant in the family of a Scottish lawyer of eminence, and having been married. Somerset Butler, the eldest brother of the Earl of Kilkenny, died in 1826. He had no interest in setting aside the claims of Henry's son, because he was himself the heir to the estate and title. Henry was the next brother, the father of the defendant. The late Colonel Butler was the next brother, and the claims of Henry's son were a matter of indifference to him, because if Henry outlived Lord Kilkenny, he (Henry) would get the estates, and having got them, he could leave them to whom he liked—his son most naturally, who could thus succeed to them, whether legitimate or not. He might, to be sure, claim the title, but that without the estates would be an empty honour much better avoided; and besides, he wished to avoid the raising of a scandal in the family. An attorney, named Moffat, had been employed by Mrs. Colebroke in attempting to substantiate the marriage with Taaffe, and this having failed, she turned round upon Butler, demanding money from him in order to give up her claim upon him, in consequence of the Scotch marriage. She employed a person named Crawford for this purpose, and there was now extant a letter from Henry Butler himself to Crawford, dated January, 1820, showing that he was in treaty with that person to get rid of the danger of this claim. Henry Butler died in 1842, and it might be said Colonel Butler ought then to have asserted his right to the guardianship of the estate of the insane Earl of Kilkenny, as being the next heir; but Colonel Butler was not then aware of what Sarah Stride could prove, or what evidence could be given by others. The lunatic died in 1846, whereupon the title of the plaintiff accrued. He did not assert it, because he had not then the means of expensive law proceedings; but he claimed it. There was as great an abstinence on the part of the defendant, for although at the time he assumed the title of Lord Mountgarret, he never claimed his right of voting as an Irish peer for representative peers, till the present suit was instituted. In 1847 and 1848, when inquiries took place as to the relatives of the late Earl, in order to a division of money left at his demise amongst them, the plaintiff had put forward his claim, but he had not been able till now to bring it into court. The Attorney-General said he produced two pieces of the most important documentary evidence, which he proceeded to read. One was a letter from Henry Butler himself to the late Colonel Butler, dated 7th April, 1823, which, amongst other matters, mentioned how his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harrison, wished, shortly after his marriage with her daugh-

ter, to make him a present of a farm; but his brother Somerset advised her not, "as sooner or later there would be a case similar to that of the Berkeleys." This was a case well known as the greatest one in the annals of law of a similar nature to that now being tried, and it showed what all the members of the families of Henry Butler and of his brothers thought at that time would be the result. The letter went on to mention that the writer, Henry Butler, had been annoyed by the claim put forward by Crawford (an attorney) on the part of Mrs. Colebroke; he thought, he said, to prove a previous marriage to Taaffe, but as his witnesses were out of the country, he had to "pay the piper." The Attorney-General pointed out that he (Henry Butler) did not deny his own marriage to Mrs. Colebroke, but merely alleged a previous one to Taaffe, and his "paying the piper" showed that he had bought off the party suing him. The other document was a letter, dated September 26, 1816, written by Somerset Butler to his brother Colonel Butler, in which the writer stated that in reply to his inquiries he would tell all he knew of the connection between Mrs. Colebroke and his brother Henry. He said, in 1812 he saw them first together, and she was sitting on Henry's knee, after which they left the room, as he supposed, to sleep together. Afterwards the writer again met Henry at the Bedford Coffee House, and he appeared much agitated. He said he was in a scrape, because Mrs. Colebroke had brought forward several witnesses of their marriage, and that they were man and wife. The writer told Henry she was his wife, and advised him to advertise in the newspapers that he would not be accountable for her debts. Henry then showed him a letter which he had written to Mrs. Colebroke, in which he addressed her as his wife and the mother of his children. He also said that Mrs. Harrison told him she had got a letter from Mrs. Colebroke, offering to give up her claim on Henry Butler if she would give her 1400*l.* The Attorney-General having read this document, called on the jury to give implicit credence to the evidence of Somerset Butler, thus speaking to them from the grave, and stated that he placed full reliance on their doing what they believed to be right in the matter —to find a verdict for his client.

Mr. Patrick Costelloe deposed to a conversation with the Hon. Somerset Butler, in which the latter said he thought Pierce Somerset Butler (the plaintiff) would ultimately enjoy the estates and title, as his brother Henry's children would be proved illegitimate.

Sarah Blake, *alias* Stride, was examined at great length, and deposed to the facts stated by the Attorney-General, and documentary evidence sworn by the witness in the course of a suit in the Scotch courts, in which the witness deposed that Mrs. Colebroke had been married on the 1st of Jan. 1811—*i. e.* previous to her alleged marriage with Butler—to Mr. Taaffe.

Second Day.

The entire falsity of this deposition was now asserted by the witness, who explained that she had so sworn under the influence of Mrs. Colebroke, to whom she was greatly attached.

In cross-examination the witness said that when first asked about what she knew of this matter by the plaintiff, she did not give him any information on the subject. I wished all to be in oblivion, and therefore in the first instance denied to Mr. Butler that there was a marriage. Lord Mountgarret came to me about 1846, and I told him that it was all nonsense about a marriage. I said that his father had called at Northumberland Street, and wanted to get in, and called Mrs. Colebroke his wife when he was in the street. My husband is a labouring man. He labours on his own land of about three acres, to which he attends. He has got two cottages of his own, and one he lets. I came to Mr. P. Butler's house in Victoria Square, London. I had never spoken of the marriage before that.

Sir John Blunden (a juror): When the clergyman visited at Bigger Park, did he call the lady of the house by the name of Mrs. Taaffe?—Witness: I do not recollect.

Cross-examination: I told Mr. Butler that I would let him know whether I would tell about the marriage. I went up afterwards to London, and was in Mr. Butler's house for three months, but the reason of that was that I was very ill. I was about a week in Mr. Butler's house when I told my story. Having the matter read over, and being so much cross-questioned by you has strengthened my memory. The English solicitor only questioned me once in his chambers. I did not tell my husband what I could prove until I went to the attorney's. Mrs. Colebroke asked me to prove that she and Mr. Taaffe had been married on the 1st of January, 1811. I agreed to take a false oath for her. I went to the Commissary Court in Edinburgh. I took an oath there. Mr. Crawford, an attorney, was with me. I was prepared to swear to what was false. When I came back my mistress asked me if I had been sworn, and I said yes. I did not tell her what I swore. I at first was unwilling to take the oath, and ran away from the house for some days, but on my return I was over persuaded. Four judges were before me when I knelt down and took my oath. I was sworn to all the curses in the Bible if I did not take a true oath. It was in 1817 I was examined before the judges. I swore to a marriage between Mrs. Colebroke and Mr. Taaffe on the 1st of January, 1811. The marriage ceremony with Mr. Butler was celebrated in the old room. Mr. Butler and Mrs. Colebroke were talking before this in the housekeeper's room. I asked Mr. Butler why he came in, and he said the house was his.

The depositions of Mr. Taaffe, taken at Zaro, in Italy, were read. They were very voluminous, and it appeared from them that Mr. Taaffe, in 1810, went to Edinburgh to study moral philosophy under Dugald Stewart, and also to make the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Jeffrey. While there he happened to meet Mrs. Colonel Colebroke, who was living in Northumberland Street, in a handsome style and full establishment of servants. She was then moving in the first society, and the moment he saw her he fell desperately in love with her, she being the most lovely and fascinating being he had ever seen. The result of their meeting was, that an

illicit intercourse took place between them, and he used to come at night, after parties, and leave early in the morning before the servants were up. He had never seen Mr. Butler at that time. There was not in 1811 any marriage or promise to marry between the witness and Mrs. Colebroke, but quite the contrary, and she said she would prefer being his mistress to his wife, and that she would wish both to be as free as air. Mr. Taaffe swore that he very distinctly remembered the night in Northumberland Street when the row arose, and on that night he was in bed with the lady, when a great noise was heard outside. She got up and went immediately away, and after some time the noise and confusion increased, and he got up and found the door locked. He pulled the bell violently, and Mrs. Colebroke came back in a state of the most fearful agitation, crying also. The witness left the house, and came back with some friends, Captain Pollock, of the Scotch Greys, Mr. Halford, the son of a baronet, &c. Soon after this Mr. Taaffe agreed to meet Mrs. Colebroke at Alnwick, and from that they went to Berwick, and thence to London, she being disguised, fearing the pursuit of the Hon. H. Butler. In the following year, 1812, Mr. Taaffe and Mrs. Colebroke were married at Preston by Mr. Meares, a Roman Catholic clergyman, but, she being a Protestant, the ceremony was invalid. They lived, however, some time together; and then, her mind having become affected, some eminent medical men saw her, and were of opinion that the insanity was only temporary, having been taken in time. Mr. Taaffe described his belief, and indeed hope, that Mrs. Colebroke was insane at the time; for otherwise he would regard her as a murderess; for on one day, when he was sleeping on a sofa, she came in with a razor in her hand, and with a stealthy step approached the sofa, but the witness rising, and looking at her with an air of deep affliction, she retired. Mr. Taaffe, who is an author, stated in his deposition, that it was the habit of those who were insane often to attempt to use violence against those to whom they were most affectionately devoted, and the lady was a most affectionate and generous woman. The depositions of Mr. Taaffe also stated that in consequence of the discovery which he made in a letter which he found, he separated from Mrs. Colebroke, because he then learned, and for the first time became conscious of the fact, that she was the wife of the Hon. Henry Butler, the defendant's father.

Mrs. Granstoun deposed to the residence of Mr. Butler and the so-called Mrs. Butler at Elvin-Foot, near Edinburgh, in 1811, and to the visits of Mr. Taaffe to the house.

William Perry, a servant of the late Somerset Butler, deposed to his master's statements that his brother Henry already had a wife when he married Miss Harrison. [The reception of this evidence was objected to on the part of the defendant, but it was admitted by the learned Judge.]

Charles Ivory, Esq., an advocate of the Scotch bar, gave evidence as to the law of Scotland in respect to marriage, of which it will suffice to say, that if the facts of this alleged marriage were true, they would constitute a legal contract.

The Dowager Marchioness of

Ormonde examined: I am connected with Lord Kilkenny and the other members of that family. More than twenty years ago I heard in the family of a marriage of the Hon. Henry Butler, and that it would not stand. They spoke in the family of there having been a Scotch marriage. I did not hear of his marriage with Miss Harrison until after I heard of the Scotch marriage. I met Henry Butler once in England after I knew of his marriage to Miss Harrison. I never visited his wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Donnell: I met Henry Butler but once, and that was in London. I think I am a second-cousin of the Kilkenny family. I am one of those undefined cousins, and can't state the precise relationship to the Mountgarret Butlers.

Fitzstephen Ffrench, Esq., examined by Mr. Whiteside: I am member for Roscommon. General Butler, the elder brother of Henry, married my aunt. I was very intimate with him, and knew him since I was a child. I had a conversation with him in 1818 or 1819, at Maritimo, at Lord Cloncurry's. He stated that Henry Butler mentioned to him that he had been married in Scotland; and that after he and his brothers were dead, Pierce Butler, his nephew, would be the heir to the estates.

Cross-examined: I am very intimate with the plaintiff.

Mrs. Butler, the mother of the plaintiff, deposed that she had been married to the Hon. Colonel Pierce Butler, in 1801, and the plaintiff was her eldest son; she knew her husband's elder brother, Somerset Butler, from 1801, and in conversation with him he said he strongly suspected that his brother Henry had been married in Scotland; he frequently adverted to the fact.

Cross-examined: Two of her sons were intimate with Lord Mountgarret's family. One had proposed a marriage into that family with her consent. She was told, but now recollected, having, at Lord de Vesci's, spoken of Lady Mountgarret as the head of the family. She had written to her sister-in-law once. In 1846 she gave up possession of the estate of Ballycurra to Lord Mountgarret, after the death of the Earl of Kilkenny.

Some letters were produced, which the witness said were in her handwriting, and signed.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Third Day.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., addressed the jury on the part of the noble defendant, and said that it now became his duty to offer to them the reasons upon which he confidently claimed a verdict for his client. He begged their earnest attention to the case, and they would not fail to keep in mind that it was now sought at the end of 43 years to invalidate a marriage solemnised in the face of the Church, after parties had lived together as man and wife, and to bastardise their issue. The fact in controversy, as to whether there had been a marriage between Henry Butler and Mrs. Colebroke prior to his alliance with Miss Harrison in 1811, was a question of which the jury were to be the judges; and what were those facts which admitted of no controversy? The Hon. Henry Butler was publicly married to Miss Harrison, the mo-

ther of Viscount Mountgarret, in September, 1811, at Brighton. For more than 40 years she had been recognised as his wife, and was treated as such by the members of his family. If the humblest man in the community were possessed of an insignificant tenement, even wrongfully, for more than forty years, his title would be held good against the world, and every fair presumption ought to be made against those who sought at the end of nearly half a century to deprive the defendant of his rank, his position in society, and that which was dearer than all, his reputation, and that of those who were dearest to him. It was a rule of law that legitimacy was always to be presumed until the contrary was shown; and, again, no man was presumed to be guilty of a crime unless upon clear and convincing testimony. If, when Henry Butler married Miss Harrison, he was the husband of Mrs. Colebroke, he had committed the offence of bigamy, which was then punishable with death, and Mrs. Colebroke was guilty of a like crime when, in 1812, at Preston, she married with Mr. Taaffe. With regard to the law of Scotland as regulating the contract of marriage, it made a great distinction between regular and irregular marriages, and when the marriage was not performed by a clergyman, no matter what might be the form of words—no matter how solemn the declaration—these would not constitute a valid marriage, unless at the time the parties truly and voluntarily intended marriage at the time when the words were spoken, or the declaration should be true and voluntary, and not the result of fear or coercion. Unless the jury believed the evidence of Sarah Stride, they had really nothing to consider; but even if they believed it, then came the further consideration how far the circumstances showed a valid marriage between the Hon. Henry Butler and Mrs. Colebroke. That Henry Butler was anxious to marry that lady was, perhaps, established; but the evidence of the defendant would show that she entertained an utter aversion to marry him. And under what circumstances was the alleged marriage celebrated? It appeared from the testimony of Sarah Stride that Mrs. Colebroke was in her room in bed with Mr. Taaffe, when Mr. Butler sought for admission to the house. She dresses and goes down, and in an hour returns, pale, agitated, and weeping, to the arms of her paramour; and in the interval a marriage is said to have been celebrated between her and Mr. Butler, the servants being called up to witness their acknowledgment that they were man and wife. Butler, who got into the house by violence, then retired, and Taaffe sends for his friends in order to protect the lady from the person to whom it was alleged she had been privately and deliberately married. The learned counsel proceeded to review the evidence, and submitted that even if what was sworn to have occurred in Northumberland Square, in April, 1811, did take place, it never constituted a binding marriage, and Mr. Butler never cohabited with the lady after that time, although Sarah Stride swore to a meeting at Elvin-Foot. According to the evidence of Sarah Stride, a fellow-servant of hers named Margaret Johnson had been also called up to witness the declaration of Mrs. Colebroke and of

Henry Butler, that they were man and wife. She was living when Mr. Pierce Butler went to Sarah Stride, and when the latter denied any knowledge of the marriage, and it was not until the death of Margaret Johnson that Sarah Stride came forward to commit a crime of which she had once before been guilty, namely, swearing falsely on her oath. Could they rest anything upon the testimony of such a woman, a panderer to the vices of her mistress, and could they say that any marriage had been deliberately entered into by a woman who was guilty of double fornication, rushing from the arms of one man to become the wife of another? It would be profanation to call any declaration at such a period a marriage. This ceremony was said to have taken place between Butler and Mrs. Colebroke in April, 1811, and on the 3rd of September following Henry Butler was publicly and solemnly married to Miss Harrison, while in 1812 Mrs. Colebroke contracted a marriage at Preston with Mr. Taaffe, the certificate stating that there had been a previous contract with them in Scotland. Mr. Butt then dwelt strongly on the fact that Taaffe having cast off his wife, Mrs. Colebroke instituted a suit for restitution of conjugal rights in Scotland, and although he instituted a cross suit to invalidate the marriage, the latter suit was not determined, and he left the country after years of litigation on his part. Counsel then submitted that a letter was written in 1832 by Colonel Pierce Butler, the father of the plaintiff, and published in the *Kilkenny Moderator*, which was conclusive on the question the jury had to determine. It was at the period when Colonel Butler became a candidate for the representation for the county, and the *Moderator* having spoken of him as the heir, and Henry, his elder brother, having expressed indignation at such a statement, Colonel Butler wrote to his brother, and also to the paper, declaring that the assertion of the journalist was a malignant falsehood, and that the defendant's father was the next person to succeed to the title and estates. How much stronger was that than all that had been proved on the other side by the Marchioness of Ormonde and others as to what was the reputation in the family with respect to Lord Mountgarret's illegitimacy! But there was another most striking piece of evidence, upon which he confidently relied to show that, whatever passed in Northumberland Street in 1811 between the Hon. Henry Butler and Mrs. Colebroke, no marriage was intended by her. This was a letter written by Mrs. Colebroke to Henry Butler, dated the 16th of July, 1811, and never meant to meet any other eye.

The Attorney-General objected to a letter from this lady being evidence against his client.

Judge Ball said he would not exclude counsel at present from stating its contents in his address. It would be for a future stage of the case to determine how far it was evidence.

Mr. Butt then proceeded to read the letter, which was written in very excited terms, and contained the following passages:—

"My motive in detaining your letters is, to prove your violence and improper conduct in case you should have been wicked enough

as to claim me as your wife, in consequence of the disgraceful scene you made in my house, and not with any view of preventing your marriage, as you have been base enough to insinuate, and this you know full well.

"The world will know I am determined to have the full benefit of it. You have blackened and traduced my character to such a degree as to render me callous to any opinion which may be formed of me, whilst, with the art and malice of a fiend, you are trying to persuade the world that it was I who was trying to marry you against your consent in order to preserve my own reputation. You were privately endeavouring (behind the curtain) to bully me into a marriage by writing such letters as I blush to think of.

"At one time you said you were called upon for my debts; at another that you were married to me; and how could I recapitulate all the slanders you disseminate about my character, at all times and in all places—what a black catalogue of charges against you! And all this because I refused to marry you, when you were every day affording me proof of the little chance I should have of happiness with you."

The learned counsel then read other letters from Mrs. Colebroke, and concluded his address by expressing his confident belief that the jury would find a verdict for the defendant.

The Rev. Mr. Morris, a Roman Catholic clergyman, deposed that in 1812 he had married Mr. Taaffe to Mrs. Colebroke. Mr. Taaffe informed me he had been previously married in Scotland by a mode sufficient there, but which the Catholic Church does not consider proper. He told me he considered that, as a Catholic, he had done wrong, and that he wished the ceremony to be according to the ritual of the Catholic Church.

Fourth Day.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., replied, commenting on the arguments of Mr. Butt and the evidence he had produced for the defendant. Mr. Justice Ball then summed up the evidence, which occupied a long space of time.

The jury, after three hours' deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

The defendant shortly afterwards obtained a new trial, in which the fortune of war was reversed; for by the second jury he was reinstated in his title and property. The case, however, still remains undecided, for the claimant has put in exceptions to the last trial.

THE CARDEN ABDUCTION CASE.

Clonmel, *Friday, July* 28.

(*Before Mr. Justice Ball.*)

The very extraordinary nature of the outrage which was the basis of this case, and the rank of the perpetrator, had caused the greatest interest in the result of the trial throughout the three kingdoms—though the moral light in which so gross an outrage on civilised society was regarded seems to have been widely different in the land in which it took place, and in that whose inhabitants had a less direct interest in vindicating the law. In consequence of the excited feeling of the country, the court-house of Clonmel was crowded by the

gentry and other inhabitants of Tipperary; no small part, and that not the least excited, of whom consisted of females of respectable station. The prisoner having been placed at the bar, and the indictment read, he pleaded *Not Guilty*.

Mr. Martley, Q.C., on behalf of the prisoner, applied for a postponement of the trial, on the ground that the offence charged having been recently committed, the case had been prejudiced by the comments of the newspaper press. The application was refused.

The jury having been sworn, John Carden was then given in charge, on an indictment that he did, on the 2nd of July, at Rathronan, unlawfully and feloniously take away Eleanor Louisa Arbuthnot, by force, and against her consent, with intent then and there to marry her, &c. A second account charged the prisoner with an intent to defile, &c.

The Attorney-General:—Gentlemen of the jury, it is necessary for me to open to you very shortly a few circumstances antecedent to the actual occurrence you will have to investigate. It appears that some few years since, Capt. Gough, whom you all know is son of my Lord Gough, came to reside in his father's house, at Rathronan. Capt. Gough married Miss Arbuthnot, a lady of a most distinguished English family, whose youngest sister seems to have been early an object of attraction to Mr. Carden. Accordingly, although, perhaps, he did not appear to have paid her any particular attention, he naturally became intimate with Capt. Gough when he came to reside here—moving in the same rank in the county, there was every reason for it; and I believe Mr. Carden behaved towards Captain Gough as a gentleman, as a neighbour, and ultimately as a friend. However, after some time, and without having paid any such marked attention to his sister-in-law as might have warranted him in such a step, it would appear that Mr. Carden proposed for her, and that his proposal was rejected with indignation; which entirely broke off all communication between them. I cannot but think that Mr. Carden is a vain man; and I presume he was mortified and disappointed at the manner in which his proposals were rejected, and with which all further intercourse was broken off. There is no doubt that he left no measure unresorted to for the purpose of altering the lady's decision. It was fixed and unalterable. His attentions were rejected by her—on his part they degenerated into persecution. He followed her everywhere she went. He endeavoured to force his society upon her, and, notwithstanding that in the most significant manner it was intimated to him how indisposed she was towards him, he persevered in a manner that I cannot but think, on cool reflection, he must admit himself to have been highly reprehensible. It appears that, on the 28th of last June, being Wednesday, the ladies of Capt. Gough's family were supposed to be about to go to church at Fethard. It was their habit to go to church on Wednesday. From the intimacy that once subsisted between Mr. Carden and them, it was probable that he was aware of that circumstance; but, be that as it may, it will appear to you on the evidence, that on that day a man named Rainsberry, who is not now, I regret to say, amenable, but who was undoubtedly a confidential and

trusted servant of Mr. Carden, was seen at the church at Fethard. The distance, I believe, from the residence of Mr. Carden to Fethard, is considerable. I do not believe that the life and habits of Rainsberry are such as would lead you to think that he is accustomed to devote week days to public worship; however, he was found at the churchyard, and got into conversation with a groom who attended the ladies on that occasion. He made accurate inquiry as to who the ladies were that on that day were to be in the church; he was informed by the servant who they were, and on receiving the information he departed. After the service terminated, the ladies —fortunately that day there were but two—namely, the eldest unmarried sister of Miss Arbuthnot, and Miss Lyndon, her friend—returned in a phaeton from church, attended by a groom. When they came to a place called Market Hill, which, I believe, is a considerable ascent, they were met by Mr. Carden. He was on horseback, and the servant very soon observed that a carriage came out from a cross road which led into the main road upon which they were driving, which carriage passed in the same direction as Mr. Carden, and was soon lost sight of. In a few minutes after Mr. Carden passed. There were on the driving box of that carriage, two men. Very soon after the carriage passed it appears that Rainsberry came up in the same direction in a jaunting car, accompanied by three or four men. All this, I need not tell you, might have happened without the least surprise or wonder to anybody, and it attracted no particular attention; but you will be led to the inference that it was providential that on the day I have named, Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot did not attend divine service. At the time I was speaking of Capt. Gough was in Dublin, and on the day after that Wednesday there was a flower show in this town. It was expected, I suppose, that the family from Rathronan would attend. They did so. Whether it was from that cause, or from a desire to be present at the exhibition, I know not; but it appears that Mr. Carden also went to the flower show. He addressed Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot there. He endeavoured to get into conversation with her; his advances were repelled, and he passed on. That was on Thursday. Gentlemen, I now come to the day on which the transaction occurred for which Mr. Carden stands indicted before you. On Sunday, the 2nd of July, Mrs. Gough, her two sisters, and Miss Lyndon proceeded to the church of Rathronan. That church is not a great distance from the house—about three-quarters of a mile; and it is the habit of the servants of the family who belong to the Established Church to walk from the house to the church. The ladies were driven there by a single servant; they were driven on an outside jaunting car, and therefore could have no other attendant. On their arrival at the church gate Mr. Carden was there. I believe he entered the church, and was present during part of the service; but I am not quite certain about it. However, the day being Sacrament Sunday, the ladies remained and received the sacrament, as did, I believe, the several servants of the house who attended worship that day. During the service the day became threatening, and rain fell; and, in consequence,

the coachman who had driven them there returned with the car on which they came to church, and brought back a large inside car for the purpose of protecting them from the rain. About the time when the ordinary divine service closed, or a little before it, a carriage was observed to drive up towards the gate of Rathronan church, and, being drawn on a road at right angles to that leading from the church, it was posted there, the horses' heads being turned towards Cashel. Three or four men were observed going to and fro about this carriage, as if they were connected with it. Such a circumstance naturally excited observation among the very few persons who were then about the place, being only, I believe, a boy or two—the majority of the inhabitants, or perhaps all of them, being at the time at their different places of worship. I should have stated to you, that along with the carriage there appeared two horsemen. It is not quite certain what was the entire number of men engaged in the transaction, but there can be no doubt that the number was not less than six. After the carriage had remained for some time, two or three of the footmen and one of the horsemen were observed to leave and proceed in the direction of the church. The horseman returned to the carriage, and was seen to fasten his horse to the back of it. The other horseman I take to have been Mr. Carden. He subsequently went in the same direction; and after some time the car was observed coming along the road from the church, driven by the coachman, with four ladies inside. At one side, the furthermost from the door on the right-hand side as you look towards it, sat Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot; and next to the door, between her and it, Miss Lyndon. At the opposite side, highest up, sat the eldest Miss Arbuthnot, and next to the door Mrs. Gough. The front of the car consisted of curtains that could be drawn back at pleasure. As the car returned the footmen were observed to run back in the direction of Rathronan gate, and one or two of them proceeded to the gate and endeavoured to make it fast. In the meantime Mr. Carden had ridden on at a rapid pace until he met the car. As soon as he had done so he turned his horse's head, and accompanied the car, riding so near to it that the horse's head very nearly touched it. When the car arrived nearly opposite to the gate a man with a case-knife proceeded to cut the reins. As soon as the reins were cut—almost contemporaneously with it—I need not say the car stopped; in fact, I believe the horses' heads were held by one or more persons. Mr. Carden instantly dismounted, and proceeded to lay hands on Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot. She, as I have told you, was furthest off from him, and therefore was in a sense protected by the intervention of Miss Lyndon. Miss Lyndon presented, positively, an obstruction; but she, more than passive, seeing her friend thus assailed, astonished, surprised, and terrified as she was, resisted, with a courage that does her the highest possible honour. Her gallantry on that occasion saved her friend from a fate which no one can contemplate without horror. A regular conflict ensued between Miss Lyndon and Mr. Carden. I need not tell you that in that conflict, no matter how gallantly it might be fought on one side, supe-

rior strength would in the end prevail; and the result was so—Miss Lyndon was dragged from the car, and thus one great obstacle to the removal of Miss Arbuthnot was got rid of. Contemporaneously with the removal of Miss Lyndon, Mrs. George Gough escaped. Gentlemen, it is far from my intention to aggravate this case, but I protest I cannot at all imagine how the condition of that lady at that moment did not put a stop to the whole proceedings; when one reflects that she was in a state which generally melts the most savage—that her life must have been imperilled by every act that was done that day—one cannot but wonder how a person in the condition of Mr. Carden could have proceeded further. Mrs. Gough, having escaped, endeavoured to make her way to the house. I will not further advert to her than by saying that the result of her escape was that an alarm was given. During that interval Mr. Carden was engaged in conflict with the elder Miss Arbuthnot. She held fast to her sister; for, as soon as Mr. Carden had freed himself from the opposition of Miss Lyndon, he again seized hold of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot. He had more than once stated that it was her and her only he wanted. During the whole of these transactions Rainsberry only was standing by his side. The other men were engaged in furthering his object in different ways; but none of them appear to have been actuated by the same disposition as Rainsberry, or, vulgarly speaking, to have been so true to their employer. I think it may be surmised that the other persons who accompanied him had no notion that they were about to engage in an enterprise such as they found it to be. I dare say representations were made to them, which led them to believe that they might with safety enter into the plans of Mr. Carden and assist him to their accomplishment; but, be that as it may, Rainsberry appears to have stood close by, and to have taken the most active part in the transaction. The elder Miss Arbuthnot, after a sharp struggle, was dragged from the car by Mr. Carden; however, she had seized hold of him, and would not let go her hold, the result of which was that they both rolled on the ground, and further time was gained. After he had disengaged himself from the elder Miss Arbuthnot he again returned to the car; but, in the meantime, his man Rainsberry, urged on by his commands, had seized upon the younger Miss Arbuthnot. She resisted him also, and I believe the only success he had was tearing the clothes off her back. She, however, seized a strap at the head of the car, and, by the time she had secured her position in the car, he returned to the charge, and again seized hold of her. The violence of his grasp, and the effect it produced were such, that after a violent struggle the strap gave way, and she was very nearly thrown out of the car. Other transactions were taking place outside the car—in fact, a running fight was maintained between the persons who came up and the dependants of Mr. Carden. The first person who witnessed what was taking place was a man named Magrath. He, seeing Lord Gough's shepherd approaching the place, called to him, and that shepherd, with a gallantry and devotion that do him the highest honour, at once came to the rescue

of those ladies. There were six men. They were armed men. They were armed in a way that renders it rather an act of Providence that life was not lost upon that occasion. However, Smithwick engaged in the conflict without fear or hesitation, and to his gallantry the rescue of the lady is attributable. Mr. Carden, I lament to say, called out to his people to fire; they happily disobeyed him. I am persuaded that they never contemplated engaging so far in the transaction—I mean the majority of them. At last Smithwick came into personal conflict with Mr. Carden; the result was that Mr. Carden fled from him, shouting "Murder!" He escaped to his carriage, and the whole party fled. Gentlemen, the law applicable to the offence with which Mr. Carden stands charged requires not only the doing of the act attributed to him, but that it shall be done with a particular intent. In this case two intents are laid—one that I can hardly doubt Mr. Carden will avow, because if he does not it will follow as an inevitable consequence that he must be guilty of the other and more horrible one. That he was guilty of one or the other of these intents is established beyond all doubt, I apprehend. By the circumstances I detailed to you the country was raised, the police were alarmed. One of its officers, whose conduct on this occasion is above all praise, and will, I hope, meet the reward it so richly deserves, pursued him, and pursued him most effectually. After a long chase he came up with the carriage at a place called Farna Castle. He rode to the head of it, turned the horses into the ditch, and the result was the capture of Mr. Carden and three of his companions. In the carriage were found weapons and ammunitions—pistols of the best construction—but these were far the least guilty implements taken on that occasion. Gentlemen, I know the generous nature of the counsel who is to address you too well to believe that he will affect to make light of this terrible transaction. I have heard of sympathy being expressed for this act. Some foolish people have polluted the name of love in speaking of it. It is not, gentlemen, with such means as those that Mr. Carden provided himself with that love makes its way. It is a perversion of the word to apply it to the feeling of any man who could act towards a woman in the way Mr. Carden did on the occasion. If the case be made out, I have no doubt, gentlemen of the jury, that you will do your duty, painful though it may be. On the other hand, if the facts shall not be brought up to meet the law, as laid down by his Lordship, you will act under his direction in ascertaining of what crime the prisoner is really guilty this day.

The following was the evidence of the intended victim of this outrage.

Miss Eleanor Louisa Arbuthnot: I am an unmarried lady. My parents are both dead. I reside with my brother-in-law, Captain Gough, at Rathronan. I have an elder sister, Laura. I have been for about three years at Rathronan. I know Mr. John Carden. I was at Rathronan on the 2nd of this month. Captain Gough was in Dublin. I went to church on that day with my two sisters, Mrs. Gough and Miss Arbuthnot, and a friend, Miss Lyndon. James

Dwyer, the coachman, drove the car. At the churchyard I saw Mr. Carden behind a tombstone. It was Sacrament Sunday. We remained. I did not see Mr. Carden in church. It was a showery day. After the service we went home in an inside car, which was driven by James Dwyer. I, my two sisters, and Miss Lyndon got into the car. The driver's seat is in a recess at one side of the car. I sat next the recess. There is a window at the opposite side. My sister Laura sat next it. Miss Lyndon sat next me, Mrs. Gough next my sister Laura. We drove home in that way by the road; it is a straight road opposite Rathronan-gate, leading to Clonmel. We had got about half-way from the church when my sister, Laura Arbuthnot, said, "Mr. Carden is coming." I then saw Mr. Carden. He passed from the direction of Rathronan on horseback a few yards, when he turned his horse and followed us quite close to the car. He did not say anything. When close to the lodge-gate the car stopped suddenly. It was not stopped by any orders from those in the car. I did not see Mr. Carden at the moment the car stopped. The next time I saw him was at the door of the car, which he opened, and put in his hand across Miss Lyndon, and caught hold of my arm. He pulled me very violently. My sister, Miss Arbuthnot, held me, and prevented Mr. Carden from pulling me out. Miss Lyndon, who remained in the car, struck him on the face with her closed hand. I saw him bleeding. Mr. Carden then let me go, and pulled Miss Lyndon out of the car. I saw her dragged out by Mr. Carden on the road. Mrs. Gough was then in the car, but she left it soon afterwards. I saw her get out of it. I and my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, were in the car. I was in the place behind the coachman, my sister opposite. Mr. Carden caught my sister and pulled her out. I did not see distinctly how he caught hold of her. She resisted him with all her strength. After her removal I was alone in the car. Mr. Carden came to the car again. He caught hold of both my wrists. He endeavoured to pull me out of the car. I resisted him by holding on by a strap, which was attached to the window. I caught it to prevent myself from being taken out; the strap broke at the moment Mr. Carden had a hold of my wrists. The strap was broken by the force with which Mr. Carden pulled me. When the strap gave way I was pulled down from where I was sitting to the door of the car, out of the seat on which I had been sitting. I was raised off the seat and pulled over to the door of the car. Mr. Carden, who was on the step, was still holding the upper part of my body, which was out of the car. I was leaning out over the edge of the car. My legs and the remainder of my body were in the car. My feet at that time had been drawn nearer the door than they were when I was sitting at the recess. They were drawn close to the door. They had been close to the other end. The length of the car is, as I think, three or four feet. I think my feet had been removed about two feet; the remainder of my body more than that—I think about three feet: I mean by that the portion of my body that was outside the door. The car at the back had loose leather curtains; the front and sides are solid. It

was over the doorway I was pulled; I think I was about a foot from the doorway. I recovered my position just as I was losing my balance from having put my foot against the opposite side of the car. I did it to save myself from being pulled out. I was at the time on my side. I did not get back to where I had been sitting, but succeeded in getting a seat at the bottom of the car, the place where Miss Lyndon had been sitting. I made every resistance I could. I kicked Mr. Carden in the chest with one of my feet. I was then in the car. Mr. Carden was below me on the step, or on the ground. That occurred at the moment I recovered my position. He was at the time holding me with both his hands by the wrists. He pulled me very hard indeed. My wrists were bruised from the effects of the dragging. I do not know where my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, was at that time. As soon as I recovered my position I saw her strike him on the back of the head with her closed hand. She was behind Mr. Carden on the road at the time. While I was in the car, after the other ladies had left it, Mr. Carden said, "Eleanor, it is you I want." He repeated my name frequently. I heard him say to my sister, Mrs. Gough, that he should be hanged. He said that only once. I saw three or four men about the car. One of them was at the back of the car, and tried to pull my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, out. He did not succeed. That man tried to pull her out before Mr. Carden tried to do so. The other three men were at the back of the car. I heard Mr. Carden speak to a tall man who was some way from the car, after he had tried to pull me out. He said to that man, "Pull her out," pointing to me, "and don't mind the others." Mr. Carden was then about three or four yards from the car. That man came over and caught hold of my clothes, and tried to pull me out of the car. My clothes, outer and under, were very much torn. I resisted the attempts of that man. Mr. Carden was on the road at the time, about two or three yards from the car. Just before I was struggling with the tall man I saw the coachman, James Dwyer, close to the back of the car. He was trying to defend me. He had placed himself there for that purpose. I did not see anything further done. The car proceeded through the gate of Rathronan. I did not see what became of Mr. Carden or the tall man. None of the ladies had got into the car until after it had got through the gate. I had seen Mr. Carden on the Thursday before at the flower show of Clonmel.

The evidence of Miss Laura Arbuthnot and Miss Lyndon confirmed this evidence in every respect; and added some circumstances of brutal violence which accompanied the assault.

Miss Lyndon said: I ran to the gate. There was a man there brandishing a little stick, with a knot at the end of it. A man named Magrath went to the gate, when that man struck Magrath with the stick. The blood rushed out from under a straw hat he had on. I ran back to the car, and said to the coachman, who was at the back of the car, "Stand by us, we have no one to help us." The coachman put his back to the car. I then saw Mr. Carden. I left and went to the gate. The man had been removed by Ma-

grath. I saw several persons at the time fighting. I saw a man named Smithwick struck two terrible blows by a man with a weapon similar to that I had seen with the man at the gate. I went on to the gate; it was then open. Mrs. Gough had got in. I did not afterwards see Mr. Carden.

The evidence of Edward Hoare, a servant of Miss Arbuthnot, proved the suspicious circumstances which were observed on the preceding Wednesday as narrated by the counsel for the Crown. —On the 2nd of July, as he was returning from Rathronan church, he met Rainsberry and another. On seeing him they turned off the road into the field.

James Dwyer.—I am coachman to Captain Gough. I drove Mrs. Gough and the Misses Arbuthnot to church on the 2nd of July in an open car; it having rained, I brought a covered car for them. I saw Mr. Carden at the church. On our return I saw Mr. Carden on horseback, about half way from the church to the house. He was coming from the direction of Rathronan. On coming up he turned round and followed the car. When I got near the gate I saw a brougham passing on the road with a man on the box. Two men came from where the carriage was. One of them cut the reins across with a knife. I got down, and then saw Mr. Carden at the car; the man who had the knife, a garden knife, pointed it at my head, and desired me not to go a foot further; I then went to the back of the car. Miss Lyndon was out of the car. Mr. Carden was half way into it. I saw a man standing by Mr. Carden. I did not see him do anything. I was knocked about. Magrath and Smithwick came to my assistance. I saw Mr. Carden pulling Miss Eleanor, saying, "It 's you I want, it 's you I want." Mr. Carden was pulled from the car. I had hold of him by the coat, and pulled him as well as I could. Miss Arbuthnot and Mrs. Gough were at the time in the car. I went into the car after Mrs. Gough and Miss Arbuthnot were pulled out, and was knocked down. I got some blows of a skull-cracker. There were six men besides Smithwick and Magrath. Rainsberry was there. He was the first man that took hold of the horses' heads. Others of the party, besides the man who struck me, had skull-crackers. Mr. Carden had a whip.

John Magrath.—I live at Rathronan, about half or a quarter of a mile from Captain Gough's gate. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday, the 2nd of July, I was standing in the avenue leading down to Captain Gough's. Saw a carriage and three or four men. Saw a man on horseback and another horseman afterwards. The carriage was being driven towards Rathronan church. It stopped near Captain Gough's gate, and the men went towards the church. They went out of my sight and returned. I saw Captain Gough's car coming from the church. Saw the three or four men on foot, and the man on horseback returning. One ran before the other to the gate and held it firm. I then saw the jaunting car come up to the gate. The horseman followed it, and came up to the car. He dismounted, and I saw him grasp the ladies in the car. Saw all the ladies except Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot out of the car. Heard Mr. Carden go towards his carriage and say, "Cowards—cowards

—why don't you come on?" Saw Smithwick coming from Clonmel, and called to him. Mr. Carden was then commencing his work. Called to Smithwick to hurry on, and not let the ladies be killed. Went close to the car. Saw a man come from Mr. Gough's car and go to the carriage and sit down. Asked him what they were at. He did not reply. Then went on to the car, and was met by a man with a skull-cracker, who struck me. Mr. Carden was at the car. Saw him pull Miss Arbuthnot, and they fell on the road. I ran and jostled Mr. Carden, and Miss Arbuthnot got up. I was attacked by two men with skull-crackers. They were beating me towards the gate. Saw a man with a white coat making at me, and I went towards the dyke, picked up two stones, and I struck Mr. Carden with one. Saw no fire-arms. Heard the ladies shriek, when first attacked, as loud as ever they could. They made a great resistance. Saw their hands shoving Mr. Carden back. I saw Mr. Carden at the car pulling Miss Eleanor. I threw stones at the men on the carriages. There were two men behind; one of those I had seen very often in the fight. Did not see Mr. Carden get into the carriage. The open side of the carriage was not at the side where I was. There were about five or six men there entirely. Do not know what became of the horses. I was blinded by the blood. I saw Miss Laura Arbuthnot in the car. Afterwards saw her close to the car. Mr. Carden came up, grasped her, and tumbled her at once. She was then being dragged out. I did not see her dragged out. There was a cessation in the fight about that time, when Mr. Carden called out, "Cowards, come on;" he then came back and threw down Miss Arbuthnot, and she pulled him with her to the ground. I caught hold of Mr. Carden, and pulled him off Miss Arbuthnot. I jostled him off her. When he got off her can't say where he went. Miss Arbuthnot faced Carden again. Carden got in dread of her. The skull-crackers then came to work. I after that struck Mr. Carden. There was a great deal of noise and work. Did not see Smithwick at that time.

John Smithwick is shepherd to Mr. Gough. Was at mass at Clonmel on Sunday, the 2nd of July. Got back to Rathronan about two o'clock. Was going by the straight road, and saw a carriage on the road and some men. Saw Mrs. Gough's car come up. Saw a man run to the gate, and saw the car stopped. Saw the coachman struck. Saw John Magrath. He called out to me to come on. Saw Mr. Carden at the door of the car dragging the ladies. Saw a man at his left-hand side. Saw skull-crackers with five men. Went straight to the car. Received blows from the skull-cracker. Saw a man with a knife in one hand and a skull-cracker in the other. I returned to the car. Saw Mr. Carden at it. The Misses Arbuthnot were then in the car. Heard Mr. Carden say, "It is you I want." I heard no name. I hit Mr. Carden with his whip. I saw a pistol in Mr. Carden's side pocket, and a belt round his waist. I took up stones and used them. I did not strike Mr. Carden. Saw Magrath struck by two men with skull-crackers. Saw Mr. Carden on the step of the car. I made towards him. He retreated,

and cried out, "Murder! boys, why don't you fire?" to his own boys. I was cut severely on the head. I did not see Mr. Carden get into his carriage.

Mr. George M'Cullagh, sub-inspector of constabulary, and some other witnesses, gave evidence of the chase and capture of Mr. Carden. He had a pair of blood-horses in his carriage, by whose speed he was enabled to keep ahead of his pursuers for nearly 20 miles. The mounted officers then came up, turned the horses into a ditch, the carriage was upset, and the prisoner captured. The officer gave an interesting inventory of the contents of his carriage. "I took a double-barrelled pistol from Mr. Carden, which he had in his breast or waistcoat-pocket. It was capped and loaded. The pistol is loaded still. It is in court; the ball is visible. I found in the carriage a single-barrelled pistol, and a five-barrelled revolver, loaded and capped. There was ammunition for the revolvers in the carriage. I found two skull-crackers, or life-preservers, in the carriage. One of them was broken, and had some marks of blood on it. I found a third skull-cracker on the person of Henry Atkinson, the man who was outside the carriage. On the person of James Atkinson I found a large clasp-knife; it appeared perfectly new. On the person of Mr. Carden I found a belt, which he told me contained about 315*l.* in money, two bundles of papers, a penknife, and his watch. I found nothing else on his person. There was gold and English notes in the belt. I found a leather bag in the carriage; it was closed with a secret lock. I opened the bag on Monday. When I came into Clonmel with Mr. Carden, I opened it. I brought all the parties into Farna Bridge Barrack until I got an escort ready. I took Mr. Carden myself into Cashel. The bag remained in my possession all the time. I found a bag also containing a small bottle of iodine. I found in the carriage a lady's crochet jacket, a pair of satin slippers, a coil of rope, two balls of strong twine, a wig, air-cushions, an opera-glass, a coat very much torn, and saturated with blood. [A shirt worn by Mr. Carden, and which, when he was arrested, was covered with blood, was produced.] The bag remained in my possession until I saw it opened. Mr. Carden opened it on Wednesday, and put his papers into it, and locked it. When the bag was opened in the gaol, I found the two bottles I now produce, marked 'Chloroform' and 'Goulard's mixture,' a bottle of sal volatile, some smelling-salts, several other bottles, containing various fluids, and two gloves, marked with blood. The orderly found a memorandum-book of Mr. Carden's. I also found a flask of water and a Prayer-book."

James Johnstone, a man who accompanied M'Cullagh in pursuit of Mr. Carden, "took from his person a clasp-purse, a memorandum-book, and a black lace veil."

The Attorney-General read the following passage from the memorandum-book:—"Lock the demesne gate, and bully and baffle all pursuers; but do not endanger life. Lead people to suspect I am shut up in the tower. Rake the gravel at the house, to remove tracks; and give Johnston a hint to be a friend and mislead the pursuit. Do not forward my letters, but write to me yourself to

the Conservative Club, St. James' Street, London. Look after and protect the men who went with me."

Dr. James Shiel deposed that two of the bottles contained chloroform, one valerian, and another coculus indicus.

Mr. Martley, Q.C., addressed the jury for the prisoner. He expressed his concurrence in that part of the eloquent speech of the Attorney-General which intimated the pain he felt at the occurrence which led to the present prosecution; but if his position was one so painful, what must be that of the advocate for the prisoner and of the jury? He did not stand there that day to deny that an outrage of a deep and aggravated kind had been committed, and in which the unfortunate gentleman at the bar was a principal actor. He (Mr. Martley) could not do any such thing. No man could deny that there had been a most grievous breach of the peace—a gross infraction of the law. The learned gentleman then submitted that the jury could not find the prisoner guilty of the abduction, but only of the attempt; and even the young lady herself must many times since the occurrence have returned thanks to God that the attempt had been unsuccessful. The actual crime of abduction had not been effected, and, although it might be argued that the moral guilt was the same, the law of England always distinguished between the attempt and the actual commission of a felony, and it could have only occurred to the minds of lawyers to suppose that Mr. Carden had succeeded in taking and carrying away Miss Arbuthnot. Mr. Martley then drew a strong picture of the mental suffering of his client, the position in which he was now placed, the grievous punishment of fine and imprisonment that would await him even for the assault. He observed that evidence would be adduced to remove the shocking idea that he had purchased chloroform in order to produce insensibility, with the horrible design of defiling Miss Arbuthnot.

Dr. Forsyth, examined by Mr. Shaw.—I reside at Templemore. I am physician to Mr. Carden. I saw the two bottles of chloroform produced before. I gave them to Mr. Carden. I was in the garden of my house when Mr. Carden came to see me one day. We were talking of various matters, when, on passing through my surgery, he asked me the best thing for a lady subject to hysterics; I said chloroform. He said he knew a lady subject to them. I asked him were they accompanied by spasms, and he said they were. I then said, "Give her from 10 to 20 drops of chloroform in a little water."

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—How many drops does one of the bottles contain?—180.

Ten drops at a time was what you recommended?—From 10 to 20.

Then each of the bottles contains from 10 to 18 doses?—Yes.

You gave the second bottle?—Yes; when he saw one bottle first, he said that was a small quantity.

Just so; he did not think there was enough. How many drops would produce stupefaction?—I dare say 50 drops.

Do you generally administer chloroform with a sponge when you administer it externally?—Yes.

Did you ever see that sponge produced before?—No.

He told you he wanted those things for a lady?—Yes:

I suppose you knew he was not a married man?—I did.

On your oath, did he ever consult you before as for an hysterical lady?—I don't know whether for an hysterical lady.

For a lady who required remedies for her nerves?—Yes; for epilepsy.

When?—Two or more years before.

Had you the curiosity to ask then who the lady was?—I had not.

Is it your habit, as a medical man, to prescribe at second hand for ladies when gentlemen consult you in respect of ladies?—I had not the most remote idea.

I am not asking that. If a man comes in and asks what is good for an hysterical lady, do you give chloroform?—No.

Did you ever give it before?—I did not.

Did you ever give it except when it was to be administered under your own care?—I did for patients I had.

Were they not under your own care?—Yes; but I did not administer it myself.

You could give it to a lady herself to take some drops, or to a gentleman to administer to his wife?—Yes.

But you never gave it to a gentleman before to administer to an unknown lady?—Not that I am aware of. I hope not.

Did you ever see any of the other bottles before?—I only saw three.

Is this your handwriting on the labels on the chloroform?—Yes (directions for administering it in water).

When did you give them?—On the 22nd of June. [Handed a fourth bottle containing iodine.]

Is that your handwriting on that label?—Yes, I gave Mr. Carden that too.

When did you give it?—I cannot tell.

You cannot tell?—It must be a considerable time.

Nor under what circumstances?—I would not be surprised if it was given for a splint for a horse.

For a splint for a horse?—Yes.

When did you give it?—I could not say.

Upon your oath, did you ever hear him name Miss Arbuthnot?—I did not.

You never heard of her before?—I did.

You never heard her name from him?—I positively swear I did not.

On the occasion you were in the garden was any third person present?—No.

You did not ask for whom he intended these things?—I did not.

Which did you think it would be, right or wrong, to ask him?—I formed no idea about it. I did not wish to pry into any matter of the kind.

What did you mean by that—had you any suspicion?—Not the most remote.

Then, why did you use the word "pry?"—From his position and rank in society I did not wish to ask questions.

You thought his rank entitled him to administer drugs to a lady?—No.

To Mr. Shaw.—He asked for the second bottle of chloroform lest any accident should happen to the first.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to contend that there had

been a sufficient removal of Miss E. Arbuthnot from the car to satisfy the act. If she had been taken to Farna Castle it would have been an abduction; the same would have been the case if she were only taken to Fethard, and so back to the door of the car. He could not see where the line of distinction was to be drawn.

Mr. Justice Ball.—The case, from its peculiar character, is without any precedent. I am called on to give two different directions where the distinction is reduced to the nicety even of a shade, and where the difficulties are necessarily great. Now, before I proceed to direct the jury, I would suggest to the Attorney-General, that suppose I were to tell the jury there was a removal sufficient to satisfy the act, that the jury convict the prisoner of felony, and that the Court of Criminal Appeal be of opinion the indictment for the felony is not sustained; the result will be, that Mr. Carden will be set at liberty, and then he cannot be tried even for the attempt to commit the felony. To avoid that, it might be better to tell the jury there was not a removal sufficient to constitute the felony, but that there was an attempt to commit a felony.

The Attorney-General said, he felt the force of what his Lordship said, and, under the circumstances, he would assent to the course suggested.

Mr. Martley said, he would also assent to that, and let there be a conviction for the attempt to commit a felony.

Mr. Justice Ball.—Gentlemen of the jury, upon the evidence given, I have no hesitation in telling you the prisoner at the bar is guilty of an attempt to commit a felony, and the only question for you is, do you believe the evidence or not?

Several Jurors.—We do.

Judge Ball.—Then, let the issue paper be sent up.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner "Not Guilty" of the felony for which he was given in charge, but "Guilty" of an attempt to commit it.

If this verdict is calculated to excite surprise in the minds of all interested in the vindication of the law, the subsequent proceedings were such as must produce astonishment and alarm.

On the following day, John Carden, Henry Atkinson, James Atkinson, and Patrick Kinnealy were charged with a felonious assault upon John Smithwick. The prisoners severed in their traverse, and Mr. Carden was put on his trial singly. His counsel raised a technical point, which is unintelligible to mere English minds—that the felony of which Mr. Carden had been acquitted on the previous day was one and the same with the cutting and wounding of Smithwick. Considering their subsequent decision, it is rather surprising that the jury did not hasten to acquit Mr. Carden on this ground; but they were only puzzled, and one of them saying, "Could not your Lordship direct us to find a verdict," the charge of that learned functionary left them no choice but to return this verdict, "We find that the acquittal of the charge of abduction is not an acquittal of the felony or felonies charged in this indictment." On Monday Mr. Carden was put on his trial; he offered no defence, and the jury, after five minutes' deliberation, found him "Not Guilty." The announcement was hailed with

cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the cheers were echoed by the crowd without.

The gentleman who had been found "Guilty" on the previous day by the hasty and ill-advised consent of himself and his counsel —for it is impossible to believe, after what has taken place, that if he had awaited the verdict, the jury would have found him "Guilty" under any circumstances —was then placed at the bar to receive sentence for his infamous act. He requested to be allowed to make a few observations, and said—

My Lord, in what I have to say I do not, by any means, attempt to palliate the heinous crime I have committed, nor do I wish to attempt by any language of mine to influence the Court in the amount of punishment which it may be thought fit to visit upon me. I have a very strong feeling that the Judges of the land are just and impartial, and therefore prior to your Lordship commencing those strictures—which must be of a grave character—I do wish to impress upon you, under the most solemn asseveration, that three of the positions which were made by the Attorney-General in his opening speech against me, and which no doubt were briefed to him, are absolutely and positively untrue. The first is, that I was influenced in this attempt by any degree of malice either towards the young lady herself or any member of her family. Secondly, that I had the slightest idea or knowledge in the world of the delicate state of health of Mrs. Gough. And the third is, that which I would disclaim with the deepest indignation, that I had the remotest intention of using any of those drugs whatsoever for the production of stupifying effects, or the production of any effect inconsistent with the dictates of common humanity. My Lord, as to the first—the malice and hatred towards Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, or any member of her family—every person who is acquainted with me is aware of the feeling which I have for some time held towards that young lady, and it is hardly necessary for me now to observe upon it. Not only towards her, but with respect to every member of her family, I solemnly avow that I was not influenced by any such feeling, and at this moment no such feeling has possession of my mind. It is perfectly true that at one time, when angry with Mr. Gough, I expressed myself towards him in that manner; but I now say that the attempt — the criminal attempt— which I have made and failed in, arose out of no such motive; and even now I do not blame Mr. Gough in the slightest degree, and had I been convicted of the crime of which, thank God, I have been acquitted, I would not entertain acrimonious feeling towards him or his family. I now lay down all anger at once and for ever. Mr. Gough ought to know that malice or hatred is not congenial to my mind, for it is well known that my career has been a terrible one, and I do attribute it to that circumstance that I never bear malice towards any person opposed to me. And now that that career is brought to a close, standing as I do in this disgraceful position, I do feel there is not a single person in this great county will exult in my downfall. With respect to Mrs. Gough, I have made a solemn asseveration, and it is true, that I

had not the slightest idea that anything of the kind was the case. Had I providentially known it, it certainly would have forbid me to make any such criminal attempt. Now, as to the chloroform. There were various other medicines in the carriage, which I had collected from time to time, according as they suggested themselves to my mind. One of them was iodine, which I intended for a local application. I need not mention what that was. The sal volatile and valerian I bought before the chloroform was purchased, and therefore they could not have been got as antidotes; but I laboured under this disadvantage—there was brought up, apparently in my favour, but in reality against me, one of the worst witnesses that ever appeared in a court of justice. The character of Dr. Forsyth is well known in this country. He is a clever man, a bookworm, and is even in private life badly able to express himself, therefore you may judge of his confusion in this court. I must tell you the real facts. Almost immediately before I made the attempt, it suggested itself to my mind that such extraordinary excitement might produce hysterical affections, and as I did not know how to treat them—fainting or that sort of thing I might have managed—and as I was afraid I should, under the circumstances, be unable to give up the young lady to the first doctor, I thought it better to get some advice on the subject. Accordingly I waited on Dr. Forsyth. He described to you the conversation in the garden, in the course of which I said, "By the way, a lady, a friend of mine, is subject to hysterics. Are they dangerous?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Could they kill a person?" He replied, "Something near it." "What is the best thing for them?" I inquired. "Chloroform," said he. I asked the quantities. "Twenty drops in water," was the reply, or, what he forgot to tell you, "thirty drops applied externally." He took his pocket-handkerchief out, rolled it up deliberately, and showed me how to hold it, and remarked that it should be kept at a distance, if insensibility was not to be produced, for the purpose of admitting atmospheric air. He told me he was in the habit of using a sponge for the purpose. I procured the second bottle, fearing the first might be broken. So particular was I about the quantity, that I placed a gutta percha band round a glass, so as to mark precisely the necessary quantity, fearing that the rolling of the carriage would prevent my dropping it accurately. I applied it to myself, and found that its effect was certainly sedative, but as it gave me a headache and made me sick, I determined that it should be the last remedy on earth I would be tempted to employ. Perhaps, under the circumstances, I had better not detain your Lordship with any further observations.

Judge Ball.—I am ready, sir, to hear from you every observation you may feel desirous of uttering.

Mr. Carden.—It would have been gratifying to me to have made you acquainted with the details of my plan—for this reason, that it would have convinced your Lordship that no such allegation could with truth be brought forward against me; but it would be indecorous for me to relate any story which might by some be attributed to a wish on my part to

put myself forward as the hero of a romantic tale, when I feel I stand here as a criminal for having outraged the law of the country.

Mr. Carden's address was most attentively listened to, and seemed to impress every one present.

It is unnecessary to detail the observations with which the learned Judge aggravated the feelings of the *unfortunate gentleman* in passing upon him the sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Singular to say, the prisoner had with him the sympathy of the country, and particularly of the female population; they deeply lamented his failure and its consequences; but their indignation was particularly directed against Miss Arbuthnot, apparently for not being forcibly abducted—"he was too good for her—the daughter of an army clothier!" and they were enraged "that such a fine man should be put out of the way for the like of her."

The law officers of the Crown refused to proceed with the trial of the other offenders at that assizes; and they were let out on bail of 20*l.* each, with two sureties of 10*l.*

DERBY ASSIZES.

July 29.

Fatal Poaching Affray—Death of Mr. Bagshawe.

Benjamin Milner, aged 33; Jas. Walton, aged 40; John Turner, aged 38; William Taylor, aged 50; William Dawson, aged 40; Thos. Wilson, aged 36; and Thomas Dodds, aged 28, were indicted for the wilful murder of Mr. William Leonard Gill Bagshawe, in the parish of Tideswell, on the night of the 19th of July last.

The lamentable occurrence which gave rise to this prosecution excited the greatest possible interest in this county, and the utmost anxiety was manifested to be present at the trial of the prisoners. When the accused were placed at the bar, they presented, in size and strength, a most formidable appearance. The leading circumstances of the case, as stated by the counsel for the Crown, were these:—The late Mr. Bagshawe was a gentleman of good property in the north of Derbyshire, a magistrate of the county, and the owner and occupier of Wormhill Hall, which lies between Tideswell and Buxton, upon the river Wye. He was not quite 26 years of age at the time of his death. Between two and three years ago Mr. Bagshawe began to preserve the fish in that part of the river in which he had the right of fishery, and, having latterly found that the river was very much poached, he had commenced the practice of going out at night in company with friends and keepers to watch. This had been done four or five nights a-week since May last. On the night of Wednesday, the 19th of July, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Bagshawe left Wormhill Hall in company with Mr. Henry St. John Halford, of Wistow Hall, Leicestershire, his brother-in-law, for the purpose of watching the river. They had an old bulldog with them, and were armed with sticks, and Mr. Bagshawe had also a life-preserver; but they had no firearms. They went down to the river at a place called Raven's Tor, and while they were there Jarvis Kaye, a gamekeeper, came to fetch them to another part of the river. He had been sent by Captain Partridge, a cousin of the deceased, who, having left Wormhill Hall in company with Kaye rather later

than Mr. Bagshawe and his companion, had gone down to the toll-gate in Miller's Dale, where they had seen a party of poachers spearing trout in the river. In consequence of that message the deceased and Mr. Halford went with Kaye to where Captain Partridge and the toll-gate keeper were, and, although they were only five in number, Mr. Bagshawe wished at that time to attack the poachers; but in consequence of the advice of his friends he desisted, and went off to Wormhill for further assistance. He called up some of his tenants, and having mustered a party of eight, returned to the river. Upon the arrival of this party at the river, Captain Partridge and Mr. Halford had not come up, but Mr. Bagshawe ordered three of the men to cross to the south side of the river, while he and the four others remained on the north side. At this part of the river the sides rise very precipitously, leaving very little space between the water and the sides of the cliff, so that it was very dark in the hollow, and the character of the ground was favourable for concealment. For that purpose the whole of the party laid down by the sides of the river and awaited the coming of the poachers. Very soon they made their appearance, coming along the river with lanterns, and when they were a few yards distant Mr. Bagshawe's party started up, and he said, "Go into them," or some words to that effect. The old bulldog, which had been held in leash by Kaye, was let loose, and went towards them; and immediately two guns were fired by the poachers. Mr. Bagshawe stripped off his coat, and, having picked out one man who was carrying a lantern in the river, supposed to be Walton, led the way, and went straight at him. Then followed a very severe though brief conflict between Mr. Bagshawe's party and the poachers, in the course of which he himself sustained the injuries of which he died the following day at noon. Milner and Taylor were secured upon the spot, but the other men were not taken until a day or two afterwards. It will not be necessary to give more than those parts of the evidence which immediately relate to the conflict which resulted in the death of the deceased.

Captain Partridge stated, that having left the hall with the purpose of watching for poachers, when at the Miller's Dale toll-bar he saw a party with lights. He retreated to the toll-house, and watched the depredators. They formed a party of four, of whom Taylor was one. When they passed he went out. I could then see the reflection of lights on the river. I heard a shrill whistle, which was repeated, and then the lights were put out. Directly afterwards I heard the sound of a horse coming down the road, and presently a man on horseback passed through the gate. When he had passed some 40 or 50 yards, there was another signal lower down the river, towards Dakin's dam, which first showed me that there was another party. After that signal the lights reappeared, and presently another party of four or five passed through the gate and went towards the bridge, taking nearly the same ground as the former party. The witness then described the arrival of Mr. Bagshawe, Mr. Halford, and Kaye, whom he met five or six yards from the gate. Kaye had an old

bulldog, which he held in a leash, and the deceased wanted to attack the poachers then as they were, though only five in number; but witness advised him not, and he went away to Wormhill for assistance. Kaye afterwards followed him, but witness and Mr. Halford remained watching. After a time he heard a whistle which he supposed to proceed from the keepers, and went in that direction. He saw a large party of men in loud altercation; but, in fact, the affray was then over. The first man he came up to was Milner, whom he seized, saying, "You are one of these poaching scoundrels!" to which Milner replied, "You need not hold me, I have had enough." One of the party said, "It is Big Ben," and Kaye coming up said, "It is all right, but I fear my master is badly hurt." At that moment Mr. Bagshawe came up, and addressing the witness by name said, "We have had a terrible business, or a terrible fight; they have nearly killed me; I think they have done for me. Three big brutes got me down in the river and knelt on me. I think one of them must be dead in the river." He also asked the witness to support him, and said, "Mind, don't let them go." That referred to Taylor and Milner, who had been taken; and the witness, who had taken out a pair of handcuffs, ordered them to be handcuffed together. Milner resisted, and said "He would die first; and that he was too good blood for that." Witness assisted Mr. Bagshawe to the hall. He died on the following day about noon.

Mr. Halford also described the circumstances previous to the affray; but of the affray itself he saw nothing. Witness also deposed to the apprehension of Turner, Walton, Dawson, and Wilson. He found Turner in an upper chamber of a house at Tideswell, lying under a bed, without shoes or coat on. His head was cut. Walton and Dawson were apprehended at the bridge at Baslow; they asked "What for?" and were told "a poaching affray." When asked whether they knew that Mr. Bagshawe was dead, they started. At the Bakewell lock-up they said they knew nothing about it. They were both wounded on the head.

Jarvis Kaye, the gamekeeper, described the gathering of Mr. Bagshawe's party, and their arrival upon the spot where the affray took place. He then said,—Mr. Bagshawe sent three of us across the stream. We laid down till the poachers came within 15 yards of us. They had two lanterns, and when they saw us they gave a signal. The deceased called out, "Go into them!" and as soon as we got to our feet two guns were fired. I let the bulldog loose, and he was going towards them. As far as I know, none of us had anything but sticks. When the shots were fired the lights went out. The poachers fought with guns and sticks. While we were fighting I heard Mr. Bagshawe call to me several times. I could not go immediately, because I was fighting with the man called "Big Ben;" but I knocked him down, and then I went. I found my master and a poacher struggling together in the stream, and I hit the poacher on the head with my stick, which released Mr. Bagshawe. Then I went back to Milner. After the affray, about three

o'clock the same morning, I returned to the spot, and found the broken pieces of a gunstock, two lanterns, two hats, and a spear used for spearing fish.

Samuel Slack, who had himself suffered very severely in the affray, having had an encounter with Big Ben, who beat him about the head with some iron instrument, added that at one time he saw Mr. Bagshawe lying in the river, but with his head and shoulders above the water, and Milner was by the side of him.

Thomas Slack saw the deceased assisted out of the water, and about the same time saw Milner come out of the water. He came towards the witness, and said, "Hey up for the best man!" He appeared about to strike, but the witness knocked him down with a stick. He got up, and was taken into custody. Taylor then came up out of the water, and he was also taken. Milner seemed a little in liquor.

John Booth, servant of the deceased, came up towards the end of the affray. He saw some one in shirt sleeves lying in the water, and a man in a dark dress appeared to be kneeling upon him. He afterwards found that the man in shirt sleeves was his master. He also saw Samuel Slack, covered with blood, and dragged him out of the water. He then went back and found Mr. Bagshawe lying down, with his shoulder resting on a quantity of weeds, about two yards from the bank. He then assisted him out of the water.

William and Joseph Slack, and others, deposed to the general conflict, and with Gillott, a police officer, identified the prisoners as having been of the party of poachers.

John Latimer Parke, surgeon, of Tideswell, who was called in to attend the deceased, described the injuries which he had received. Upon the *post mortem* examination, it appeared that he had a large bruise on the upper and back part of the left shoulder, and a slight mark on the left elbow. The internal organs were sound, but upon examining the head it was discovered that the temporal muscle was destroyed. On the external part of the bone of the left side there was a long fracture, under a puffy swelling; the bone had been beaten in and displaced; there was a large coagulation of blood, and the excessive force of the blow which had caused the injury was indicated by the left side of the brain being flattened from the amount of blood. The base of the skull was extensively fractured, and, in his opinion, the injury must have been inflicted by a single blow, with some heavy smooth implement, such as the gunstock produced. This witness also described the wounds found by him on Samuel Slack, Turner, and Milner, but stated that he had found none upon Taylor.

Evidence was then given showing that the right of the fishery was in the executor of the late Rev. W. Bagshawe, under lease from the Duchy of Lancaster, and that he had given a written licence to the deceased to use the fishery and preserve the fish; which Mr. Justice Maule held to be a legal authority, and to include an authority to apprehend poachers.

Mr. Serjeant Miller then addressed the jury, and, besides commenting upon the ludicrous insufficiency of the evidence to connect several men with the affray at all, he contended that there was no

evidence of any common design to resist apprehension; that in the absence of such evidence it became necessary to prove clearly by whose hand the fatal blow was inflicted, and that in that respect the case entirely failed. It was quite possible that Kaye might in the scuffle have struck his master by accident, or he might have received the injury on his head by falling against a stone. Every one must naturally deplore the sad catastrophe; but it was impossible to deny that it had been in a great measure brought about by the rash and unjustifiable conduct of the unfortunate victim, who seemed to have been actuated by a desire to punish the poachers himself rather than to apprehend and bring them to justice. He trusted that the jury would acquit all the prisoners; but in no view of the case could the offence of any one of them be regarded as more than manslaughter.

Mr. Justice Maule, in summing up the case, instructed the jury that to constitute the crime of murder it was not necessary in all cases that there should be an intention to take away life. There were cases in which if a man used so great a degree of unlawful violence that death was very likely to be, and was, the result, he would be guilty of murder, although he did not intend to kill; and the use of such violence in resisting a lawful apprehension was one of those cases. In the present instance, the prisoners were charged with a murder of that kind, and the jury were to consider whether the persons who were poaching in the Wye, on the night in question, were guilty of that resistance. They would not be guilty of it unless they had reasonable means of knowing that the parties who attacked them did so for the purpose of apprehending them and carrying them before a justice; and if Mr. Bagshawe's party had not really that object, but, as was suggested for the defence, the object of beating them, then their resistance would assume a different character altogether; and the case would not fall within that description of murder to which he had referred. But if they should think that the general nature of the transaction in question was such as to bring it within that description, then they must consider singly the case of each prisoner, and see how far the evidence implicated him. At the same time, he must remind them, that if all the prisoners, or any number of them, were engaged in the common purpose of resisting their lawful apprehension, each one would be responsible for a blow inflicted by any other of them in pursuance of that common design. His Lordship then went minutely through the evidence, and, in conclusion, left the questions above adverted to to the jury.

After a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," as to all the prisoners. The verdict, which gave rise to much comment, was understood to be given on the conviction that the intention of Mr. Bagshawe was not to apprehend the prisoners for their offence, but to give them a beating for their intrusion on his rights, in which case their resistance would be lawful.

THE ST. FERGUS MURDER.

First Day, *April* 12.

A case of some interest was tried before the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, before the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Cowan, and

Lord Handyside. The prisoner had been placed at the bar on the 13th of March last, but the trial had been interrupted by the sudden illness of one of the jurymen.

William Smith, surgeon, lately residing at Kirkton, or Old Village of St. Fergus, in the North of Aberdeenshire, was placed on his trial, charged with the murder of William M'Donald, farm servant, at Burnside, parish of St. Fergus, on Saturday, the 19th November last. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

Robert M'Donald, brother of the deceased, deposed that in November last he resided with his mother, his brother William, and his sister Agnes, on the farm of Burnside (about two miles west of Kirkton, St. Fergus), which was kept by his mother, and on which William and himself were servants. William, who was 29 years of age, had been a widower for eight years, but was engaged to be married again to Mary Slessor. He was looking out for a farm, and was to be married when he succeeded in getting one and in getting money to stock it. He was cheerful and good-tempered, quite right in his mind, and not subject to depression of spirits, and was in the regular habit of reading his Bible. He had for some time had frequent meetings with Dr. Smith, and on the evening of Saturday, the 19th of November, about 4 o'clock, he left home, saying he was to go to the cartwright's for some implements he wanted, and that he had a "tryst" (appointment) with Dr. Smith about six o'clock. He did not return home. The family got very anxious about him, and on the Sunday morning witness went to look for him. The nearest way to Kirkton from Burnside was by a pathway leading through a field of Dr. Smith's. The field was about six acres in extent, with a ditch beside a hedge bounding it on the west, another ditch parallel to it, and also a cross-ditch in the centre of the field, connecting the two. The footpath was by the side of the cross-ditch, and led down to a road at the back of the houses of Kirkton, towards Dr. Smith's stable. On going to look for his brother, witness went by that path. On getting to the slap in the hedge by which they entered Dr. Smith's field, he found his brother lying dead in the ditch under the hedge. There was a wound on the right cheek, and a little blood on the face. There was a pistol lying near the body. Witness went to Dr. Smith's house to tell what had happened — about five minutes' walk—but did not find him in. Shortly after returning to the body he saw James Pirie, the farrier, and Dr. Smith coming towards the spot. Dr. Smith held up his hands on seeing the body, and said, "God preserve us!" Dr. Smith said his brother had shot himself; but witness said he did not think he had done it. Smith went away for Mr. Moir, the Free Church Minister. Dr. Smith took charge of the funeral. It was arranged first to be on Tuesday, and then it was put off till Wednesday. Witness had never seen any firearms in his brother's possession.

James Pirie, farrier, Kirkton, St. Fergus, deposed to being called upon by Dr. Smith, on the Sunday morning, to come and see the body of William M'Donald. Witness went with the prisoner, who conducted him to the spot. They found Robert M'Donald standing weeping, and the dead body of William M'Donald lying in the

ditch. There was a pistol wound on the face, and marks of powder and blood also. Dr. Smith picked up a pistol near the body, and said, "That 's the thing that 's done it." He said, "He 's shot himself." I said, "There 's no twa ways o't; he 's shot at ony rate." He said perhaps the pistol might have gone off by accident in the polka jacket he had on. Witness said he considered that it could not be that, for it was a close and a good shot. He thought so from the appearance of the powder about the wound. Dr. Smith said there had not been a ball in the pistol; that there had only been wadding. He gave no reason for saying that. Dr. Smith had been in his house on the Saturday evening about ten minutes before 8 o'clock. He came in, but he did not sit down. He said he was going to Mrs. Manson's, which was to the westward. He came back a second time after the 8 o'clock bell rang. Dr. Smith stopped awhile, and Reid and Taylor went away with him.

The Rev. Alexander Moir, Free Church minister, St. Fergus, said that deceased was a member of his congregation, and had borne a good character. Dr. Smith came to him on the Sunday morning, and told him of M'Donald's body being found, and requested him to go to Burnside to break the news to his mother, widow M'Donald, which he did. Dr. Smith said, in reply to a question by witness, that it appeared to have been of design that M'Donald was killed, meaning, as witness understood, by suicide. He said that there had been disagreements in the family. On the Monday evening Dr. Smith called at the Free Church manse. He said he was disappointed with the widow, who had spoken about some man having killed her son. Witness said it seemed to him that there was a great deal of mystery about the matter, and that he should like to have it investigated; and then he looked Dr. Smith in the face and said, "Where were you on the Saturday night?" He mentioned several places where he had been. Witness afterwards said that if it were a strange hand that had done the deed it was singular that they should have looked for the lad there, as the road was seldom used by anybody but M'Donald and themselves. Witness asked him how he found out the body? His answer was, that they did not know where to go to find it; that he was attracted to it by hearing Robert M'Donald call out.

Amelia Milne, or M'Donald, mother of the deceased, deposed that there had been meetings between Dr. Smith and her son for some time before his death; that she was not to know of them, but that he could not help telling her. She denied that there had been recent quarrels in the family. She said she was sure her son had not shot himself, for he never carried such "armour." Dr. Smith denied that he had seen her son on the Saturday night. He took the charge of the funeral, and fixed the day first for Tuesday, and then for Wednesday. He said Mr. Boyd or the Fiscal would be out if they heard what had happened.

Cross-examined.—Witness understood Dr. Smith to fix the funeral for Wednesday, to give time for the Procurator-Fiscal to come out.

Charles M'Donald, brother of the deceased, farm servant at Longside, said he had seen Dr. Smith on Monday, the 21st, when he said his brother had shot him-

self, but that it was not the shot that killed him; that there was only powder and wadding in the pistol, but that he had been suffocated in the water in the ditch. He said if any other person had done it the shot would have been fair through the head.

Elspeth M'Pherson, in going to the well for water on Saturday night, saw Dr. Smith, while she was returning with her pitchers, a little distance from the wright's shop, by the light of which she recognised him. He was walking slowly, and passing towards the Back-dikes-road. This would be about 10 minutes or a quarter past 7.

Alexander Stewart, farmer, near Kirkton, was in Smith, the cartwright's shop, on the evening of the 19th of November, before 7 o'clock, and saw a young man there he did not know. Witness came away, but went back before half-past 7, for a few minutes, when the young man was not there. On going home witness heard a shot fired, when he was about five minutes' walk from the wright's shop.

Second Day.

William Fraser, bellman, of St. Fergus, deposed to leaving his own house a few minutes past half-past 7 to go to the church to ring the 8 o'clock bell, and, when about 40 or 50 yards on his way, seeing a flash and hearing a report in the direction of Dr. Smith's field. This took place, he said, between 25 and 20 minutes to 8.

Isabella Murison, or Pirie, wife of James Pirie, farrier, spoke to Dr. Smith's visits on the Saturday night. She saw him again on the Tuesday, when he asked her if she remembered what o'clock it was when he first came in on the Saturday night. She said she thought it was about 5 or 10 minutes before 8, on which he said, "Well, I think that." She observed nothing remarkable either in his person or manner on the Saturday night.

Miss Isabel Anderson, residing in Kirkton, just opposite Dr. Smith's house, deposed that Dr. Smith was in her house on Saturday evening, the 19th of November, between 7 and 8 o'clock. She did not recollect when he came in. There was a clock in her room, and Dr. Smith, a few minutes after he came in, took up the candle to look at it. It was then 25 minutes to 8 by her clock, which was about a quarter slow. On cross-examination, witness said there was nothing remarkable in Dr. Smith's appearance that night.

William Murison, blacksmith, repaired a pistol for Dr. Smith in July last. Identified the pistol B as that pistol (this had been found in Dr. Smith's possession).

James Walker, shopman to a general merchant, Peterhead, knew Dr. Smith by sight, and remembered selling him a pistol about the end of August last. He came to the shop alone, and was very quick and hurried in the purchase. The pistol he bought was of the quality of pistol A (the one found on the ground). It was a cheap one (its price was only 4*s.* 3*d.*), and such as boys generally used for amusement. Witness could not say that pistol A was the same as that Dr. Smith had purchased, but it was of the same kind.

Alexander M'Leod, Kirkton, St. Fergus, was in Dr. Smith's house on Saturday evening, the 19th of November, as it was getting dark, when Dr. Smith asked him if he

had any fine gunpowder. He said he wanted a small quantity, perhaps an ounce or two, to make up some more ointment for the girl Reid. Witness went up to his shop and weighed out two ounces, tying it up in a paper of whitish colour. This witness identified a packet found in Dr. Smith's house as that which he had sold him.

James Park, shopman to the last witness, deposed to selling percussion caps to the prisoner.

William Smith, sheriff's officer, Peterhead, deposed to searching the prisoner's house, along with the Procurator-Fiscal, on the 22nd of November, and finding a packet of gunpowder. The packet on examination burst, and a small quantity of it was swept away. It was weighed next day, and found to be one ounce and three-quarters. The string of the packet was twisted, and not tied, when they found it. Found pistol B and a pistol key in the pocket of one of Dr. Smith's coats. Also found numerous papers relative to insurance policies in the house.

James Hutchinson, auctioneer, in Peterhead, agent for the Northern Insurance Company, was examined upon a proposal of insurance effected in November, 1852, by prisoner, on the life of M'Donald, for 499*l.*, for five years. Witness wrote to Smith, wishing to know what pecuniary interest he had in the life of M'Donald, as, if he had none, it would be illegal. The answer of Dr. Smith was to the effect that the nature of the proposal depended upon a third party, from whom he expected something, and that he would send deceased to be examined. M'Donald came, and an assurance was issued for 499*l.* on the life of deceased, the interest being in Dr. Smith. The conditions of insurance were read by the witness, by which in one clause it is stated that the policy would not be vitiated in the event of suicide, if taken by a third party for valuable consideration. The last premium on this assurance was paid to him on the 18th of November, by William Murray, officer at Kinloch. 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* was paid as premium. It was due about a fortnight before then, and he had written to the accused for it. M'Donald seemed to think that money could be advanced on the policy, but he did not know what the amount was. He seemed to know nothing about it. He said, "The Doctor is a fine chield, and I have aye done as he bade me do." Witness told him he thought that the policy was too short to obtain money on it. Did not recollect what he answered, but his ideas seemed very vague about it.

Henry Dickie, manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company, Edinburgh, deposed to receiving a proposal for insurance, dated the 22nd of March, 1852, from Smith, written to effect an insurance on the life of the deceased for 999*l.* 19*s.*, for a period of five years. No assurance followed on this. Received another letter from him, dated at a later period the same year, writing to effect the assurance, stating that there was a third party from whom he expected the amount proposed to be insured,—namely, 999*l.* The insurance was effected on the 30th of October, 1852. The risk began on the 24th of November, 1852, and ended on the 24th of November, 1853. It was for 999*l.* 19*s.*, and for one year. The conditions of policy as to suicide were the same as those stated by Mr. Hutch-

inson. There was only one premium, 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, paid on it. Witness did not think that it would have been considered sufficient security on which to borrow money.

Alexander Robertson, solicitor, Peterhead, agent for the Union Insurance Company, received a proposal from Dr. Smith for an insurance on the life of the deceased for five years, the amount being 500*l.* The conditions of the policy as to suicide were the same as in other offices. The risk of the policy began on the 9th of January, 1852.

Charles Milne, nephew of the late Mr. Milne, of Burnhead, and cousin of deceased, said,—Dr. Smith was one of his uncle's executors. He was ill for some time before he died. Never heard his uncle say anything about insurances. He left some property, worth less than 500*l.*, and the lease of a farm.

Mr. White, surveyor, was examined as to the distances between several of the points spoken of by the witnesses. From the back door of Dr. Smith's house to the place where the body was found, the distance was not great; it could have been walked in little more than three minutes.

Dr. Comrie, surgeon, of Peterhead, examined the body of deceased, and the place in the ditch where it was found. The body seemed to have lain on its back, perhaps over a little to the left side. There was very little water in the ditch. The bottom consisted of long grass and a soft decayed substance. Saw a mark of blood on the outside of the ditch, to the left of where the body had been lying. The mark of blood was slightly above the level of the arm. There was not much blood. Did not see any appearance of a struggle. Went to Burnside to see the body, and made a report, which was concurred in by Dr. Gordon. There could not have been much flow of blood from the wound. Death must have been instantaneous. Did not think he could have moved after the fall. Most probably the pistol was not more than three inches off when fired. The face was much blackened. Could not say whether it might have been inflicted by his own hand or not. If the shot had been fired by another person, he must have been walking alongside of deceased. The position of the body, as found, was a remarkable one had deceased shot himself. Had he shot himself while standing, it was very improbable that the body would have assumed the position in which it lay. Could not account for the blood that was found at the side of the ditch if he had shot himself. Saw the pistol lying beside the body. It seemed to correspond with the bullet found in the head.

Cross-examined.—Witness considered that the appearances did not present materials to form an opinion as to whether it was or was not a case of suicide. His impression was, that had deceased been shot by another person, his body must have been laid in the ditch in the way it was found. It would not have been difficult to do so. Had the body been rolled over the margin of the ditch, it might have assumed that position.

Dr. Gordon, surgeon in the Royal Navy, corroborated the evidence of Dr. Comrie.—Thought the pistol had been from 12 or 13 inches distant from the head when

the shot was fired. Did not think a suicide could have fired at such a distance.

THIRD DAY.

The prisoner's declarations were read. The first of these was dated the 23rd of November, and it commenced by stating that, on the Sunday morning previous, about half-past 9, Robert M'Donald came to the prisoner's house, and stated that his brother had been found lying dead. He was not at home, and he had no information where the body was; but he went westward in the direction of Burnside, accompanied by James Pirie, whom he called for as he passed, not knowing what it might be to do. He got upon a rising ground to see where the body was, and then he observed Robert M'Donald standing 30 or 40 yards to the north. On going up to the spot he noticed a small pistol lying on the ground; he took it up and examined it, but he had never seen it before that Sunday morning. He examined the wound on M'Donald's cheek, and came to the conclusion that it had been caused by leads, or small shot, and not by a bullet. His opinion was, that the wound had not caused death, because it had not extended to any vital part. He was of opinion that death was caused by deceased falling into the water in the ditch, and having thereby been suffocated. He found two or three inches of water in the ditch. He last saw the deceased at noon on Saturday the 19th. He was then passing close by his mother's house. Deceased did not tell him that he was going to St. Fergus that evening, and he did not expect a call from him, nor did he expect to see him within a few days. He had no appointment to meet him. He remained in his own house till about 6 in the afternoon, when he went to the manse on a professional visit to one of Mr. Robertson's servants. He left the manse about 7 or a little past it, and went home, remaining in his house 5 or 10 minutes. He then went into his garden and brought in some flower roots which had been previously dug up. When he finished that, he walked about in the garden for some minutes at the back of the house, and thereafter he left home. It was then about 25 minutes to 8. He then went to Miss Isabel Anderson's, and he knew he went there at 25 minutes to 8 because he observed the hour on her clock. He remained there for about eight minutes, and on going away he stood opposite her door for two or three minutes. He told Miss Anderson that he was going home, and that he had been at the manse. He then went to Pirie the farrier's, but he did not remain above two minutes, and proceeded to Mrs. Manson's. After he had been in Mrs. Manson's house for two or three minutes the church clock bell was rung. He remained in Mrs. Manson's for 10 minutes, and on the way home he went again into Pirie's, where he remained from 20 minutes to half an hour. Reid and Taylor left with him. He supposed it was then about half-past 8 o'clock. He had not effected any insurances on the life of M'Donald; but, although he did not do it himself, it was done by the late William Milne, his uncle, for his (Smith's) behoof. Milne desired him to get this done, and gave him money to do it for him. He completed the

insurances by the desire of William Milne. He was not sure if he had the policies. There were three of these, all effected at Peterhead. He did not know the terms of the policies. He did not know that the sums insured were made payable to him on the death of M'Donald. He did not expect to get the sum insured by these policies on M'Donald's death in consequence of his death happening as it did—viz. as he believed, by his own hand. He had the remains of an old pistol at home; he broke it about four months ago, in consequence of having let it fall; it was smaller than the one found near the body. He had no gunpowder, nor bullets, nor moulds for the latter in his possession.

In the second declaration, dated 24th of November, prisoner further stated that he purchased a pistol in Peterhead two years ago, and that he had it repaired by Murison. Having been shown a parcel of gunpowder, he stated that he now recollected that he had a small parcel of gunpowder purchased from M'Leod, the merchant, to make up some ointment for a girl named Reid. He had not opened the parcel; he purchased it on Friday last from M'Leod. He had not used any of that gunpowder, although he used a good deal in making ointment for his patients. A fortnight ago the girl Reid got some ointment from him made up with gunpowder. In a third declaration, dated 1st of December, prisoner adhered to his former statements, adding that he did not hear the report of a shot on the Friday evening, and that he did not give any paper to M'Donald on the Monday, when he met him coming from Peterhead.

The following evidence was then given in exculpation:—

The Rev. James Robertson, minister of St. Fergus, deposed to the prisoner being in the manse between 6 and 7 on the Saturday evening, and staying a considerable time.

Martha Cadger, servant to prisoner, remembered his going out to the manse, and coming in about half-past 7. Witness had occasion to look at the clock to see if it was time to feed the pig, when it was between 25 minutes past 7 and the half hour, and Dr. Smith immediately came in. He went out again in about 10 minutes. She went out after him, and on going to feed the pig saw him come from the stable with a spade in his hand, with which he went round to the front garden. Witness found some dahlia roots next morning lying in a box in the garden. This box had been in the house on the Saturday.

Mr. Adam Gray, brother of the Provost of Peterhead, deposed to selling a pistol to William M'Donald in September, 1848, for which he paid him 4*s.* 6*d.* Witness had previously had the pistol for five years. On being shown the pistol he deposed it was his firm belief that it was the pistol sold by him to the deceased. He recognised it by the notch that was on it. There was a notch on the iron that was not on the pistol when he sold it, but it might have been put on after. It might not be the same pistol, but the characteristics were the same as those of the pistol he sold to M'Donald.

The evidence having been completed, the Solicitor-General for the Crown, and the Dean of Faculty for the prisoner, summed up and commented upon the deposi-

tions, according to the Scotch form of procedure; the former endeavouring to show that the death of the deceased was not caused by his own hand, that the prisoner had ample motives to the deed, and that the short distance of the spot where the body was found from the places where the prisoner had called that evening, rendered the question of time of little importance; the latter admitted the existence of motives, but argued that the prisoner, if he really had perpetrated the crime, must have contemplated it before he effected the insurances, which the evidence circumstantially disproved; that there was not the slightest evidence, direct or circumstantial, to connect the prisoner with the deed.

The Lord Justice Clerk, in charging the jury, said if this were a case of murder, according to the indictment, it was certainly the most atrocious one that was ever brought before that Court. At an early period of the trial, however, he had taken up the impression that, unless there were more evidence brought than appeared likely, there was not enough to infer the guilt of the prisoner or to substantiate the fact that a murder had been committed. Since hearing the whole case, that impression had been strengthened and confirmed. He, however, could not relieve them from the responsibility of judging of the case for themselves, and they would, therefore, form their own opinion on the evidence, and return their verdict accordingly.

The Jury, after an absence of about 10 minutes, returned into court with a verdict of "Not Proven," by a majority.

The Lord Justice Clerk asked whether the difference of opinion was as to "Not Proven" or "Not Guilty?" to which the Foreman replied that it was between "Guilty" and "Not Proven."

The verdict was heard with much indignation by the persons in and about the court, and the accused was conducted from the court with difficulty.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS.

In consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer having reverted to the system of making up the account of Revenue and Expenditure to the 5th of April, no Finance Accounts can be given in this Volume. The Volume for 1855 will contain Finance Accounts for five Quarters.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the SECOND *Session of the* SIXTEENTH *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

17° & 18° *VICT.*

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

I. AN Act to explain and amend an Act of the last Session relating to the Duties of Assessed Taxes, and to authorise Justices of the Peace in *Ireland* to administer Oaths required in Matters relating to Income Tax.

II. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

III. An Act for raising the Sum of One million seven hundred and fifty thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

IV. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

V. An Act to admit Foreign Ships to the Coasting Trade.

VI. An Act for the Regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

VII. An Act for extending the Time limited for putting into execution the Act of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Years of her present Majesty, for the better Management and Control of Highways in *South Wales*.

VIII. An Act further to amend an Act relating to the Valuation of rateable Property in *Ireland*.

IX. An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

X. An Act for granting to her Majesty additional Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

XI. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Ministers' Money, and the Church Temporalities (*Ireland*) Act.

XII. An Act for raising the sum of Sixteen millions twenty-four thousand one hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

XIII. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Militia of the United Kingdom.

XIV. An Act to continue her Majesty's Commission for building new Churches.

XV. An Act to empower the Commissioners of the Admiralty to construct a Tunnel between her Majesty's Dockyard at *Devonport* and her Majesty's Steam Factory Yard at *Keyham*, and to acquire certain Property for her Majesty's Service.

XVI. An Act to amend the Act of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth *Victoria*, Chapter Sixty-one, and the Act of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth *Victoria*, Chapter Fifty-four.

XVII. An Act to make further Provision for defining the Boundaries of Counties, Baronies, Half Baronies, Parishes, Town Lands, and other Divisions and Denominations of Land in *Ireland* for Public Purposes.

XVIII. An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen and the more effectual Manning of her Majesty's Navy during the present War.

XIX. An Act for facilitating the Payment of her Majesty's Navy, and the Payment and Distribution of Prize, Bounty, Salvage, and other Monies to and amongst the Officers and Crews of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War; and for the better Regulation of the Accounts relating thereto.

XX. An Act to repeal an Act of the Fifty-third Year of King *George* the Third, Chapter Seventy-two, and an Act of the Eighth Year of her present Majesty, Chapter Twenty-one; and for making Provision for the Appointment and for

Remuneration of a Stipendiary Justice for the Division of *Manchester* in the County of *Lancaster*, and of Clerks to such Justice and the Justices for the Borough of *Salford;* and for other Purposes.

XXI. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

XXII. An Act to enable the Collector General of *Dublin* to levy Money to repay a certain Outlay by the Corporation for preserving and improving the Port of *Dublin* in and about repairing the Quay Wall of the River *Liffey*, and for future Repairs thereof, and for repairing and rebuilding Bridges over the said River.

XXIII. An Act for raising the Sum of Six Millions by Exchequer Bonds and Exchequer Bills.

XXIV. An Act for granting to her Majesty an increased Rate of Duty on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

XXV. An Act to amend the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1852.

XXVI. An Act to assimilate the Law and Practice existing in Cases of High Treason in *Ireland* to the Law and Practice existing in Cases of High Treason in *England*.

XXVII. An Act for granting certain additional Rates and Duties of Excise.

XXVIII. An Act to alter and amend certain Duties of Customs.

XXIX. An Act to alter the Duties of Customs on Sugar, Molasses, and Spirits.

XXX. An Act for granting certain Duties of Excise on Sugar made in the United Kingdom.

XXXI. An Act for the better Regulation of the Traffic on Railways and Canals.

XXXII. An Act to facilitate the Apportionment of the Rent when Parts of Lands in Lease are taken for the Purposes of the Church Building Acts.

XXXIII. An Act to place Public Statues within the Metropolitan Police District under the Control of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

XXXIV. An Act to enable the Courts of Law in *England, Ireland,* and *Scotland* to issue Process to compel the Attendance of Witnesses out of their Jurisdiction, and to give Effect to the Service of such Process in any Part of the United Kingdom.

XXXV. An Act to repeal certain Provisions of an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of her present Majesty, concerning the holding of Assizes for the County of *Warwick*.

XXXVI. An Act for preventing Frauds upon Creditors by secret Bills of Sale of Personal Chattels.

XXXVII. An Act for establishing the Validity of certain Proceedings in her Majesty's Court of Vice-Admiralty in *Mauritius*.

XXXVIII. An Act for the Suppression of Gaming Houses.

XXXIX. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.

XL. An Act to continue an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for extending for a limited Time the Provision for Abatement of Income Tax in respect of Insurance on Lives.

XLI. An Act to continue the Poor Law Board.

XLII. An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.

XLIII. An Act to continue an Act of the Seventeenth Year of her present Majesty, for charging the Maintenance of certain poor Persons in Unions in *England* and *Wales* upon the Common Fund.

XLIV. An Act for regulating and maintaining the Harbours of *Holyhead*, and for vesting them in the Admiralty.

XLV. An Act to amend the *Dublin* Carriage Act, 1853.

XLVI. An Act to continue certain Acts relating to Linen, Hempen, and other Manufactures in *Ireland*.

XLVII. An Act to alter and improve the Mode of taking Evidence in the Ecclesiastical Courts of *England* and *Wales*.

XLVIII. An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

XLIX. An Act for the Settlement of Claims upon and over the *New Forest*.

L. An Act to continue an Act of the Twelfth Year of her present Majesty, for amending the Laws relating to Savings Banks in *Ireland;* and to authorise Friendly Societies to invest the whole of their Funds in Savings Banks.

LI. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief

of Turnpike Trusts, and to make certain Provisions respecting Exemptions from Tolls.

LII. An Act to continue an Act for authorising the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.

LIII. An Act to confirm Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for the Districts of *Plymouth, Haworth, Aberdare, Bishop Auckland, Willenhall,* and *Over Darwen.*

LIV. An Act to guarantee the Liquidation of a Loan or Loans for the Service of the Colony of *Jamaica.*

LV. An Act for the Registration of Bills of Sale in *Ireland.*

LVI. An Act to make further Provisions in relation to certain Friendly Societies.

LVII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Returning Officers in certain Cases.

LVIII. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain,* and to make further Provisions concerning Turnpike Roads in *England.*

LIX. An Act to allow Verdicts on Trials by Jury in Civil Causes in *Scotland* to be returned although the Jury may not be unanimous.

LX. An Act to amend an Act of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of her present Majesty, for the more effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

LXI. An Act to authorise the Application of a Sum of Money out of the forfeited and unclaimed Army Prize Fund in enlarging and improving the Royal Military Asylum.

LXII. An Act to extend the Benefits of Two Acts of her Majesty relating to the Constitution, Transmission, and Extinction of Heritable Securities in *Scotland.*

LXIII. An Act to continue the Poor Law Commission for *Ireland.*

LXIV. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session, for extending the Public Libraries Act, 1850, to *Ireland* and *Scotland.*

LXV. An Act for further continuing certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England.*

LXVI. An Act to continue the Exemption of Inhabitants from Liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property to the Relief of the Poor.

LXVII. An Act to facilitate the Purchase of Common, Commonable, and other Rights by the Principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance.

LXVIII. An Act to provide for the Application of certain Stock purchased with Monies which arose from the Sale of Part of the Land Revenues of the Crown in *Ireland.*

LXIX. An Act to indemnify Local Boards of Health as regards rating for the Repair of Highways under the Public Health Act, 1848.

LXX. An Act to enable the Trustees of *Portland* Chapel, *Oxford* Chapel, and *Welbeck* Chapel, in the Parish of *Saint Marylebone,* to augment the Salaries of the Ministers of the said Chapels.

LXXI. An Act to amend the Law concerning the making of Borough Rates in Boroughs not within the Municipal Corporation Acts.

LXXII. An Act to provide for Payment of the Salaries of the Sheriff and Sheriff Clerk of Chancery in *Scotland.*

LXXIII. An Act to amend the Acts for the Regulation of Joint Stock Banks in *Scotland.*

LXXIV. An Act to render Reformatory and Industrial Schools in *Scotland* more available for the Benefit of Vagrant Children.

LXXV. An Act to remove Doubts concerning the due Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women in certain Cases.

LXXVI. An Act for the Formation, Regulation, and Government of Convict Prisons in *Ireland.*

LXXVII. An Act to provide for the Mode of passing Letters Patent and other Acts of the Crown relating to *India,* and for vesting certain Powers in the Governor-General of *India* in Council.

LXXVIII. An Act to appoint Persons to administer Oaths and to substitute Stamps in lieu of Fees, and for other Purposes, in the High Court of Admiralty of *England.*

LXXIX. An Act for further regulating the Sale of Beer and other Liquors on the Lord's Day.

LXXX. An Act to provide for the better Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in *Scotland.*

LXXXI. An Act to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of *Oxford,* of the Colleges therein, and of the College of *Saint Mary, Winchester.*

LXXXII. An Act further to improve the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of *Lancaster.*

LXXXIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties.

LXXXIV. An Act to extend the Provi-

sions of the Acts for the Augmentation of Benefices.

LXXXV. An Act for better securing the collecting and accounting for the Land Tax, Assessed Taxes, and Income Tax, by the Collectors thereof.

LXXXVI. An Act for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in *Great Britain*.

LXXXVII. An Act to make further Provision for the Burial of the Dead in *England* beyond the Limits of the Metropolis.

LXXXVIII. An Act to render valid certain Marriages of *British* Subjects in *Mexico*.

LXXXIX. An Act to amend the Laws for the better Prevention of the Sale of Spirits by unlicensed Persons, and for the Suppression of Illicit Distillation, in *Ireland*.

XC. An Act to repeal the Laws relating to Usury and to the Enrolment of Annuities.

XCI. An Act for the Valuation of Lands and Heritages in *Scotland*.

XCII. An Act to continue an Act of the Eleventh Year of her present Majesty, for the better Prevention of Crime and Outrage in certain Parts of *Ireland*.

XCIII. An Act for the Exchange of the Office in *Somerset House* of the Duchy of *Cornwall* for an Office to be erected in *Pimlico* on the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown.

XCIV. An Act to alter the Mode of providing for certain Expenses now charged upon certain Branches of the Public Revenues and upon the Consolidated Fund.

XCV. An Act to make better Provision for the Administration of the Laws relating to the Public Health.

XCVI. An Act for allowing Gold Wares to be manufactured at a lower Standard than that now allowed by Law, and to amend the Law relating to the assaying of Gold and Silver Wares.

XCVII. An Act to amend and extend the Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange, and Improvement of Land.

XCVIII. An Act to regulate the Salaries of the Parochial Schoolmasters of *Scotland*.

XCIX. An Act to provide for the Establishment of a National Gallery of Paintings, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts, for the Care of a Public Library, and the Erection of a Public Museum, in *Dublin*.

C. An Act to make further Provision for the more speedy and efficient Despatch of Business in the High Court of Chancery.

CI. An Act to continue and amend the Acts now in force relating to Friendly Societies.

CII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bribery, Treating, and undue Influence at Elections of Members of Parliament.

CIII. An Act to make better Provision for the paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, supplying with Water, and Regulation of Towns in *Ireland*.

CIV. An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

CV. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Militia in *England* and *Wales*.

CVI. An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Militia, and raising a Volunteer Force, in *Scotland*.

CVII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Militia, and for raising a Volunteer Militia Force, in *Ireland*.

CVIII. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

CIX. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorise the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

CX. An Act to provide for the Repayment of Monies advanced from the Exchequer to the County of *Mayo* for Public Purposes.

CXI. An Act to continue and amend the Metropolitan Sewers' Acts.

CXII. An Act to afford greater Facilities for the Establishment of Institutions for the Promotion of Literature and Science and the Fine Arts, and to provide for their better Regulation.

CXIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Administration of the Estates of deceased Persons.

CXIV. An Act to extend the Rights enjoyed by the Graduates of the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, in respect to the practice of Physic, to the Graduates of the University of *London*.

CXV. An Act to amend the Law relative to the removal of Prisoners in Custody.

CXVI. An Act to continue and amend an Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in *England*.

CXVII. An Act to facilitate the Sale and Transfer of Incumbered Estates in the *West Indies*.

CXVIII. An Act to empower the Legislature of *Canada* to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council for that Province, and for other Purposes.

CXIX. An Act for regulating Appointments to Offices in the Court of Bankruptcy, and for Amending the Laws relating to Bankrupts.

CXX. An Act to repeal certain Acts and parts of Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and to continue certain Provisions in the said Acts.

CXXI. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and certain other Sums to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CXXII. An Act for the further Alteration and Amendment of the Laws and Duties of Customs.

CXXIII. An Act to render any Dealing with Securities issued during the present War between *Russia* and *England* by the *Russian* Government a Misdemeanor.

CXXIV. An Act to settle the Contribution to be made by certain Baronies in *Roscommon* and *Galway* and the County of the Town of *Galway* to the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* Company.

CXXV. An Act for the further Amendment of the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in and enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law at *Westminster*, and of the Superior Courts of Common Law of the Counties Palatine of *Lancaster* and *Durham*.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS.

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Town of *Middleton* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

ii. An Act to enable the *London* Life Association to increase the Amount authorised by their Deed of Settlement to be assured upon a single Life in the said Society.

iii. An Act for granting further Powers to "The *Radcliffe and Pilkington* Gas Company."

iv. An Act to enable the *Leeds* New Gas Company to raise a further Sum of Money; to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

v. An Act for enabling the *Brighton, Hove, and Preston* Constant Service Waterworks Company to purchase the undertaking of the *Brighton, Hove, and Preston* Waterworks Company; and for granting to the first-named Company all necessary Powers for supplying with Water the Parishes of *Brighton, Hove*, and *Preston* in the County of *Sussex*.

vi. An Act for incorporating and extending the Powers of the *Hastings and Saint Leonards* Gas Company.

vii. An Act for enabling the *Norwich Equitable* Fire Assurance Company to sue and be sued in that Name; and for other Purposes.

viii. An Act for the Improvement of the Borough of *Warrington*; and for enabling the Council thereof to erect a covered Market; and for other Purposes.

ix. An Act to warp and improve certain Lands in the Level of *Hatfield Chase*.

x. An Act for enabling the *Nottingham* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for amending some of the Provisions of the Act relating to such Company.

xi. An Act to consolidate the Stock and Powers of the Corporation of "The *Royal Exchange* Assurance of Houses and Goods from Fire" with the Stock and Powers of the Corporation of "The *Royal Exchange* Assurance," and to confer on the last-named Corporation the Powers of "The *Royal Exchange* Assurance Annuity Company" and "The *Royal Exchange* Assurance Loan Company," and to give additional Powers to "The *Royal Exchange* Assurance."

xii. An Act to confer additional Powers upon the Corporation of the *Amicable* Society for a perpetual Assurance Office, for the Purposes of Investment.

xiii. An Act to enable the Dock Company at *Kingston-upon-Hull* to raise a further Sum of Money, and to convert the Mortgage and Bond Debt of the Company into Debenture Stock and Perpetual Annuities; and for other Purposes.

xiv. An Act for establishing a Police

Superannuation Fund in the Borough of *Liverpool*.

xv. An Act to make further Provision for the Sewerage, Sanitary Regulation, and Improvement of the Borough of *Liverpool*.

xvi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town of *Southport* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and the Neighbourhood thereof.

xvii. An Act for supplying with Gas *Ramsbottom* and other Places in the Parish of *Bury* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

xviii. An Act to enable the *Rossendale* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

xix. An Act for enabling the *Scarborough* Public Market Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and for amending and consolidating the Provisions of the Act relating to such Company.

xx. An Act for lighting with Gas the Borough of *Bolton* and Places near thereto, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Bolton* Gas Company's Act, 1854."

xxi. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Kingswood* District of Turnpike Roads in the County of *Gloucester*.

xxii. An Act for repealing "The *Stafford* Gas Act, 1846;" and for re-constituting the *Stafford* Gas Company, with additional Powers; and for other Purposes.

xxiii. An Act to enable "The *Burry* Port Company" to raise additional Capital, and to make Arrangements for the Satisfaction of the Mortgage and other Debts due from the Company; and to amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

xxiv. An Act to enable the *Whitehaven Junction* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Railway.

xxv. An Act for improving and maintaining the Harbour or Port of *Port Gordon* in the County of *Banff*.

xxvi. An Act for lighting with Gas *Bacup, Waterfoot, Newchurch, Rawtenstall, Crawshaw Booth*, and other Places in the Forest of *Rossendale* in *Lancashire*.

xxvii. An Act for supplying with Water the Town and Municipal Borough of *Clitheroe* in the County of *Lancaster*.

xxviii. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of *Manchester* to widen certain Streets in and otherwise improve the said City; to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

xxix. An Act to amend an Act intituled *An Act for incorporating the* Madras *Railway Company, and for other Purposes connected therewith*.

xxx. An Act for better supplying the Inhabitants of the Parish of *Harrow* in the County of *Middlesex* with Water.

xxxi. An Act for the Improvement of the City of *Hereford*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Hereford* Improvement Act, 1854."

xxxii. An Act for building a Bridge over the River *Tame*, to connect the Borough of *Ashton-under-Lyne* with the Township of *Dukinfield*.

xxxiii. An Act for more effectually lighting with Gas the Town of *Cardiff* and certain Parishes adjacent thereto in the County of *Glamorgan*.

xxxiv. An Act for making and maintaining Docks in the Borough and County of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.

xxxv. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe Regis* in the County of *Dorset* to provide Market Houses for the Sale of certain marketable Commodities, and to erect and maintain an improved Pier or Landing Place within the Borough; and for other Purposes.

xxxvi. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Ridghill and Lanes and Holehouse* Turnpike Road, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

xxxvii. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham* Waterworks to raise further Money.

xxxviii. An Act for the Extension of the *Manchester* Corporation Waterworks, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Manchester* Corporation Waterworks Act, 1854."

xxxix. An Act to enable the *New River* Company to construct certain Sewers, Drains, and other Works in and near the Town of *Hertford;* and for other Purposes.

xl. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Wellington* in the County of *Salop*.

xli. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town of *West Hartlepool* and Part of the Township of *Stranton* in the County of *Durham;* for providing a Cemetery; and for other Purposes.

xlii. An Act to enable the *Brighton and Hove* General Gas Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

xliii. An Act for granting certain Powers to "The *National* Assurance and Investment Association."

xliv. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Great Indian Peninsula* Railway Company, and for other Purposes connected therewith.

xlv. An Act for making new Docks and other Works at *Belfast*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Belfast* Dock Act, 1854."

xlvi. An Act for more effectually protecting certain Lands forming Part of the *Rossall* Estate in the Township of *Thornton* in the Parish of *Poulton le Fylde* in the County of *Lancaster* from Inundation by the Sea.

xlvii. An Act to renew the Term and continue certain of the Powers of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of his Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from* South Shields *to* White Mere Pool, *and from thence to join the* Durham and Newcastle *Turnpike Road at* Vigo Lane, *with a Branch from* Jarrow Slake *to* East Boldon, *all in the County of* Durham.

xlviii. An Act to renew the Term and continue the Powers of an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Roads from* Kipping's Cross *to* Wilsley Green, *and from a Place near* Goudhurst Gore *to* Stilebridge, *and from* Underden Green *to* Wanshutts Green, *all in the County of* Kent.

xlix. An Act for more effectually paving, lighting, and improving the Town of *Abergavenny* in the County of *Monmouth*, for maintaining the Markets within such Town, and for supplying the same with Water.

l. An Act to create a further Term in the *Buckingham and Towcester* Road, and to amend and extend the Act relating thereto; and for other Purposes.

li. An Act for better supplying with Water the Parish and Environs of *Louth* in the County of *Lincoln*.

lii. An Act for making a Street from *Bothwell Street to Saint Vincent Street* in the City of *Glasgow*.

liii. An Act for enabling the *South Staffordshire* Railway Company to make Branch Railways to *Cannock* and *Norton*, to acquire additional Lands in the Parish of *Wednesbury*, and for other Purposes.

liv. An Act to incorporate the Guild of Literature and Art, and to enable it to hold Land.

lv. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Imperial* Gaslight and Coke Company, and to increase the Capital of the Company.

lvi. An Act for improving the Harbour, reconstructing the Pier, and defining the Limits of the Port and Harbour of *Saint Mawes* in the County of *Cornwall*.

lvii. An Act for authorising the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle* Railway Company to raise further Monies for the Purposes of their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.

lviii. An Act for enabling the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company to construct a Railway from *Kirkdale* to the *Liverpool* Docks, with connecting Lines there; and for other Purposes.

lix. An Act to enable the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway to near *Middleton* in the County of *Lancaster*; and for other Purposes.

lx. An Act for enabling the *Whittle Dean* Water Company to extend their Works, and to obtain a further Supply of Water from certain Rivers and Streams in the County of *Northumberland*, in order to afford a better Supply of Water to the inhabitants of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, *Gateshead*, and other Places in the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*; and for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to such Company.

lxi. An Act to enable the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway Company to enlarge their Stations at *New Cross*, the *Bricklayer's Arms*, and *Norwood*; to widen the Branch Railway called "The *Thames Junction* Railway," and their Main Line of Railway in the Neighbourhood of such Branch; to increase their Capital, and to establish a Provident Institution for their Servants and Workmen; and for other Purposes.

lxii. An Act to authorise the Parliamentary Trustees on the River *Clyde* and Harbour of *Glasgow* to raise a further Sum of Money, and to fund the Debt of the Trust; and for other purposes.

lxiii. An Act for repealing an Act passed

in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, for establishing a Market for the Sale of Cattle in the Parish of *Saint Mary, Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

lxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Whitehaven and Furness* Junction Railway near *Whitehaven* to *Egremont* in the County of *Cumberland*, with a Branch therefrom to *Frizington* in the same County, to be called the *Whitehaven, Cleator*, and *Egremont* Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxv. An Act for amending "The *East London* Waterworks Act, 1853."

lxvi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town of *Padiham* and the Neighbourhood thereof, and the Villages of *Habergham* or *Cheapside* and *Lower Houses* or *Thornhill Holme*, all in the Parish of *Whalley* in the County of *Lancaster*.

lxvii. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Burnley* and Parts of the Neighbourhood thereof, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Burnley* Improvement Act, 1854."

lxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway to *Caterham* in the County of *Surrey*.

lxix. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Eastern Union* Railway Company with respect to the Extension to *Woodbridge*.

lxx. An Act to enable the *Stockton, Middlesborough, and Yarm* Water Company to supply with Water the Township of *Norton* in the County of *Durham*, and the Townships of *Coatham* and *Redcar* in the North Riding of the County of *York*, and other Places on the Line of the Mains and Pipes of the Company; and to enable the Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and to amend the Act relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

lxxi. An Act to repeal certain Acts relating to the *Petworth* Turnpike Roads, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

lxxii. An Act to enable the *New River* Company to construct new Reservoirs and other Works in the County of *Middlesex*.

lxxiii. An Act for enabling the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway Company to purchase all or any Estates, Rights, and Interests existing in the Lands or Grounds upon or adjoining to which the Railway of the said Company, called "The *Pontop and South Shields* Railway," has been formed, or otherwise to occupy such Lands or Grounds.

lxxiv. An Act for maintaining the Turnpike Road from *Greenhead*, through *Haltwhistle, Hexham*, and *Corbridge*, to the Military Road near *Shildon Bar*, and the Branch Road from *Corbridge* to *Heddon-on-the-Wall*, all in the County of *Northumberland*.

lxxv. An Act to create a further Term in the *Trowbridge* Roads, to add other Roads to the Trust, to amend and extend the Act relating to the said Roads, and for other Purposes.

lxxvi. An Act to enable the *Furness* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for the amendment of the Acts relating to the said Company.

lxxvii. An Act to make Provision with respect to Water Supply and Police for *Shipley, Baildon*, and *Windhill*, in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

lxxviii. An Act to incorporate "The *Kingston-upon-Thames* Gas Company," and to enable them to light with Gas the Parishes of *Kingston, Long Ditton*, and *Thames Ditton*, in the County of *Surrey*.

lxxix. An Act for enabling the *Blyth and Tyne* Railway Company to construct Railways to *Tynemouth* and the *Longhirst* Station of the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway in the County of *Northumberland*; and for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to such Company.

lxxx. An Act to enable the *North London* Railway Company to construct a Station or Depôt near to the New Metropolitan Cattle Market, to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

lxxxi. An Act to repeal an Act for inclosing the Marsh in the Township of *Newport* in the County of *Salop*, and to vest the same and other property in Trustees for paving, draining, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Town of *Newport*; and for other Purposes.

lxxxii. An Act to amend "The *Nene Valley* Drainage and Navigation Improvement Act, 1852," and to provide additional Funds for carrying out certain of the Improvements authorised by such Act.

lxxxiii. An Act for regulating and improving the Town of *Ryde* in the *Isle of Wight*, and providing a Supply of Gas

and Water thereto, and for other Purposes.

lxxxiv. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for more effectually constituting and regulating the Court of Record within the Borough of* Manchester, *and for extending the Jurisdiction of the said Court,* and to extend the Powers and Jurisdiction of the said Court, and to simplify and otherwise improve its Practice and Proceedings; and for other Purposes.

lxxxv. An Act for enabling the *Cornwall* Railway Company to make certain Modifications in their Share Capital; and for other Purposes.

lxxxvi. An Act for making a Turnpike Road from *Chester* by *Farndon* to *Worthenbury,* with a branch therefrom to the Village of *Farndon.*

lxxxvii. An Act to consolidate and extend the Powers of the *Accrington* Gas and Water Works Company, and to enable them the better to supply with Gas and Water the Townships and Places of *Old Accrington, New Accrington, Church, Lower Booths,* and *Huncoat,* in the parish of *Whalley* and the Extra-parochial Place of *Henheads,* all in the County of *Lancaster,* and to sell or lease their Undertaking to the Local Board of Health for the district of *Accrington;* and for other Purposes.

lxxxviii. An Act to establish a General Cemetery for the Borough of *Doncaster;* and for other Purposes.

lxxxix. An Act to extend the Powers of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Levels of *Havering, Dagenham,* and other Places, and to enable them to construct Sewers in the Parishes of *West Ham, East Ham,* and *North Woolwich.*

xc. An Act for the better supplying with Water the Parliamentary Burgh or Town of *Hamilton* and Suburbs thereof.

xci. An Act to incorporate the *Birmingham and Midland* Institute, to define its constitution, and to enable the Council of the Borough of *Birmingham* to grant a Site for the Institute Buildings.

xcii. An Act for improving the Harbour of *Blyth* in the County of *Northumberland,* and for constructing Docks there; and for other Purposes.

xciii. An act to enable the *Crystal Palace* Company to divert certain Roads, and to take and let Land on Lease; and for other Purposes.

xciv. An Act to incorporate "The *Surrey Consumers* Gaslight and Coke Association," and to enable them to raise further Sums of Money; and for other Purposes.

xcv. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the Turnpike Road from *Gloucester* through *Painswick* to *Stroud,* and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

xcvi. An Act to enable the *Cork and Bandon* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Skibbereen,* and to raise further Capital for the *Cork and Bandon* Railway; and for other Purposes.

xcvii. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing the* Wadsley and Langset *Turnpike Road, and extending the same in Two Lines to join the* Huddersfield and Woodhead *Turnpike Road in the Townships of* Upperthong *and* Honley *in the West Riding of the County of York,* and to continue the Term thereby granted, so far as the said Act and the Term thereby granted relate to the *New Mill* District of Road therein mentioned.

xcviii. An Act to alter the Site of the new Bridge authorised to be erected over the River *Foyle* at *Londonderry,* and to make Approaches thereto.

xcix. An Act for providing Waterworks, Gasworks, and public Baths and Washhouses for the Town and Borough of *Beccles* in the County of *Suffolk.*

c. An Act to incorporate the *Hull* General Cemetery Company, and to enlarge and improve their Cemetery; and for other Purposes.

ci. An Act for the further Improvement of *Kingston-upon-Hull,* and for other Purposes.

cii. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, supplying with Water, watering, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town of *Llandudno* in the County of *Carnarvon,* for making a Cemetery, and for establishing and regulating a Market and Market Places therein; and for other Purposes.

ciii. An Act for more effectually repairing several Roads adjoining or near to the Town of *Bideford,* and for making several Lines of Road connected with the same, all in the County of *Devon.*

civ. An Act for regulating the Police of the Royal Burgh of *Lanark,* and for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting,

watching, and improving the same; for regulating the Markets thereof; and for other Purposes.

cv. An Act for more effectually repairing the Roads in the Counties of *Worcester* and *Stafford* known as the *Dudley, Halesowen,* and *Bromsgrove* District of Roads.

cvi. An Act to embank and reclaim from the Sea certain Waste Lands subject to be overflowed by the Tide, called *Tacumshin Lake,* in the County of *Wexford.*

cvii. An Act to authorise the making certain Roads and stopping up certain Lanes and Footways between *Kensington Gore* and *Brompton* in the County of *Middlesex,* and for otherwise facilitating the Formation of a Site for Institutions connected with Science and the Arts.

cviii. An Act for enabling the *Great Western* Railway Company to provide additional Station Accommodation at *Birmingham, Wolverhampton,* and *Bushbury;* and for other Purposes.

cix. An Act to repeal an Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of an Act of his late Majesty *George* the Third, for repairing the Road from *Saint Martin Stamford Baron* to *Kettering,* and from *Oundle* to *Middleton Lane,* in the County of *Northampton,* and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cx. An Act for supplying with Water the Parishes of *Bangor, Llandegai,* and *Llanllechid,* and with Gas the Parish of *Bangor.*

cxi. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Bethesda* and Neighbourhood in the County of *Carnarvon.*

cxii. An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham* Canal Navigations to make new Canals and other Works; and for other Purposes.

cxiii. An Act for establishing Parks in or near to the Borough of *Birmingham.*

cxiv. An Act for constructing a Market House and other Buildings for Public Accommodation at *Chesterfield* in the County of *Derby,* and for the better Regulation and Maintenance of the Market there.

cxv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway near *Darlington* to or near to *Barnard Castle,* both in the County of *Durham,* and for making Arrangements with the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

cxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Dowlais* Railway to the *Vale of Neath* Railway at *Merthyr Tydfil,* and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Dowlais* Railway Act, 1854."

cxvii. An Act for vesting in the *East Lancashire* Railway Company jointly with the *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire* Railway Company certain Parts of the *Manchester* and *Southport* Railway and of the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway; and for other Purposes.

cxviii. An Act to amend "The *Edinburgh* Police Act, 1848," and to make further Provision for Sewerage, Drainage, and Improvement of the City of *Edinburgh;* for deepening and cleansing the Water of *Leith;* and for other Purposes.

cxix. An Act for making a Railway in Deviation and Extension of the *Halesworth, Beccles, and Haddiscoe* Railway from *Westhall Low Common* to *Woodbridge,* and certain Branches therefrom, and for changing the Name of the Company to the *East Suffolk* Railway Company.

cxx. An Act to amend the Provisions of certain Acts relating to the *Shrewsbury and Chester* Railway Company, and for other Purposes.

cxxi. An Act to enable the *South Sea* Company to realise and divide their Capital Stock and Assets.

cxxii. An Act for enabling the *South Devon* Railway Company to improve their *Sutton Harbour* Branch, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *South Devon* Railway (*Sutton Harbour* Branch) Act, 1854."

cxxiii. An Act to continue the Term and to amend and extend the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Winchester and Petersfield* Turnpike Road; and for other Purposes.

cxxiv. An Act to make further Provision for supplying with Water the Borough of *Bradford* and certain Places in the Neighbourhood thereof.

cxxv. An Act for the Regulation of the Municipal Corporation of the Borough of *Yeovil* in the County of *Somerset,* and for the Extension of the Boundaries of the said Borough, and for the Improvement of the said Borough.

cxxvi. An Act for the Conservancy and Improvement of *Swansea* Harbour, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Swansea* Harbour Act, 1854."

cxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from

the *Great Northern* Railway at or near *Welwyn* in the County of *Hertford* to *Hertford* in the same County, to be called the "*Hertford and Welwyn* Junction Railway;" and for other Purposes.

cxxviii. An Act for authorising the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to make new Works, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Act, 1854."

cxxix. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Bradford* in the County of *York*.

cxxx. An Act to authorise certain Improvements in or in connection with the *Lowestoft* Harbour; and for other Purposes.

cxxxi. An Act for constructing a Bridge for Foot Passengers across the River *Clyde* opposite to the North End of *MacNeil Street* in the City of *Glasgow*.

cxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Southern and Western* Railway near *Mallow* to *Fermoy*, to be called "The *Mallow and Fermoy* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

cxxxiii. An Act to alter the Line of the *London, Tilbury, and Southend* Extension Railway, to authorise the Lease thereof, and the Purchase of the Railway and certain Parts of the Works belonging to the *Thames Haven* Dock and Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

cxxxiv. An Act for Removal of Toll Bars beyond the Parliamentary Boundaries of the City of *Edinburgh*, and for other Purposes.

cxxxv. An Act to enable the *Londonderry and Enniskillen* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Fintona*, and to extend their Line at *Londonderry*; and for other Purposes.

cxxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Irish South-eastern* Railway at *Bagenalstown* to *Wexford*, to be called "The *Bagenalstown and Wexford* Railway."

cxxxvii. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Brighton, Cuckfield*, and *Lovell Heath*, and *Cuckfield* and *West Grinsted* Turnpike Roads.

cxxxviii. An Act to authorise the Extension by the *Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction* Railway Company of their Line of Railway into the Town of *Nottingham*, the Formation of a Station there; and for other Purposes.

cxxxix. An Act to give further Powers to the *Law* Life Assurance Society with respect to the Investment of the Funds of the Society.

cxl. An Act to authorise the Trustees of the *Rochdale and Burnley* Turnpike Roads to take Toll in respect of the Carriages of certain Stones.

cxli. An Act for enabling the *North* and *South Western* Junction Railway Company to raise additional Capital, and for other Purposes.

cxlii. An Act to amend the *Tralee and Killarney* Railway Act, 1853.

cxliii. An Act for making a Railway from *Horncastle* in *Lincolnshire* to the *Kirkstead* Station of the *Great Northern* Railway.

cxliv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway at *Leominster* to *Kington* in *Herefordshire*.

cxlv. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from the *Toll House Beck* in the Township of *Ireby* in the County of *Lancaster* to *Kirkby Lonsdale* and *Kirkby Kendal* in the County of *Westmoreland*, and through *Kirkby Lonsdale* to *Milnthorpe* in the said County.

cxlvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Ayr and Dalmellington* Railway near the *Cothouses* on the Farm of *Pleasantfield* to the Town of *Maybole*, to be called "The *Ayr and Maybole Junction* Railway."

cxlvii. An Act for supplying the Township of *Stourbridge* and the Neighbourhood thereof with Water.

cxlviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Scottish Midland* Junction Railway near *Stanley* to *Birnam* near *Dunkeld* in the County of *Perth*.

cxlix. An Act to authorise the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway Company to provide Station Accommodation in *Shrewsbury* and *Hereford*, and to enter into Arrangements and Agreements with the *Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester* Railway Company.

cl. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Llandovery* in the County of *Carmarthen* to join the *Llanelly* Railway at *Llandilofawr* in the same County, and for other Purposes.

cli. An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railway from near the *Picton* Station on the *Leeds Northern* Railway

to near the *Grosmont* Station on the *Whitby and Pickering* Branch of the *York and North Midland* Railway, and for other Purposes.

cliii. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Thirsk and Yarm* Turnpike Road, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof, and to grant a further Term in the said Road; and for other Purposes.

cliii. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company to enlarge and improve their Goods Station in the Parish of *Saint Matthew Bethnal Green* in the County of *Middlesex*.

cliv. An Act to enable the granting Building Leases of Parts of the *Camden Town* Cemetery belonging to the Parish of *Saint Martin in the Fields* not heretofore used for the Purpose of Interment; and for other Purposes.

clv. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways and other Works in the County of *Lanark;* and for other Purposes.

clvi. An Act for altering the Lines authorised by the *Caledonian* Railway (*Lesmahagow* Branches) Act, 1851, and for otherwise amending that Act.

clvii. An Act to confer further Powers on the *Dukinfield* Gas Company.

clviii. An Act for enabling the *South Wales* Railway Company to acquire additional Land at *Swansea*, and for enlarging the Powers of Lease or Sale to and Contribution by the *Great Western* Railway Company, and for authorising Arrangements between the *South Wales* Railway Company and the *Vale of Neath* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

clix. An Act for the Improvement of the Borough of *Bolton*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Bolton* Improvement Act, 1854."

clx. An Act for making a Railway from the *Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction* Railway near *Leeds* to *Wakefield*, all in the West Riding of the County of *York*, to be called "The *Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

clxi. An Act for the Improvement and Regulation of the Town of *Lowestoft*, and the Parishes of *Lowestoft* and *Kirkley* otherwise *Kirtley*, in the County of *Suffolk;* and for other Purposes.

clxii. An Act to enable the *Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction* Railway Company to construct a Railway in extension of and to alter the Levels of Part of their Railway from *Gildersome Street* to *East Ardsley* in the West Riding of the County of *York;* and for other Purposes.

clxiii. An Act for the better paving, draining, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Parish of *West Bromwich* in the County of *Stafford*, and for constructing Cemeteries there, and for making, maintaining, and regulating Markets and Market Places therein; and for other Purposes.

clxiv. An Act to confer additional Powers on the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway Company for constructing Docks at *Jarrow Slake*, and a Branch Railway thereto; and to enable the Dean and Chapter of *Durham* to appropriate a Portion of the Money payable to them for the Purchase of lands for the same to the Endowment of a Church; and for other Purposes.

clxv. An Act to repeal the Act for more effectually repairing and maintaining the Turnpike Road from *Chapel-en-le-Frith* to or near to *Enterclough Bridge* in the County of *Derby*, and other Roads therein mentioned, in the County of *Derby* and in the County Palatine of *Chester;* and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

clxvi. An Act to re-incorporate the Patent Solid Sewage Manure Company, and to extend its Powers.

clxvii. An Act for supplying with Gas the Townships of *Farnworth* and *Kearsley* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

clxviii. An Act to enable the *Bangor and Caernarvon* Railway Company to raise additional Capital, and to authorise the Sale or Lease of the said Company's Railway to the *Chester and Holyhead* Railway Company.

clxix. An Act for the Provision, Regulation, and Maintenance of County Industrial Schools in *Middlesex*.

clxx. An Act for the Embankment, Reclamation, and Drainage of Lands in the Bay of *Bannow* in the County of *Wexford*.

clxxi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction* Railway Company, and to authorise the Reduction and Regulation of and certain Arrangements as to the Capital of the said Company; and for other Purposes.

clxxii. An Act for more effectually draining

certain Fen Lands and Wet Grounds called "The *Great West Fen*," in the Parish of *Hilgay* in the County of *Norfolk*.

clxxiii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from *Stourbridge* in the County of *Worcester* to *Bridgnorth* in the County of *Salop*.

clxxiv. An Act to enable the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway Company to lease their Undertaking.

clxxv. An Act to enable the *Dublin and Wicklow* and the *Dublin and Kingstown* Railway Companies to alter certain existing Contracts therein mentioned; and for other Purposes.

clxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Inverness* to the Town of *Nairn*.

clxxvii. An Act to consolidate the several Acts relating to the Port and Harbour of *Londonderry*; for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Lough and River of Lough *Foyle*; and to authorise the Construction of a uniform Line of Quays, Docks, and other Works.

clxxviii. An Act for the more effectual Drainage and Improvement of certain Lands in the Wapentake of *Ouse* and *Derwent* in the East Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.

clxxix. An Act to reduce the Capital and define the Undertaking of the *Shropshire* Union Railways and Canal Company.

clxxx. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Wells* to join the *Norfolk* Railway at *Fakenham*, to be called "The *Wells and Fakenham* Railway."

clxxxi. An Act to enable the Local Board of Health for the Township of *Darlington* to supply Gas and Water within their District, and to purchase the Works of the *Darlington* Gas and Water Company; to establish and regulate Markets and Slaughter-houses, and a Public Park; to construct Sewage Works, and raise Money; and for other Purposes.

clxxxii. An Act for vesting the *Ardrossan* Railway in the *Glasgow and South-western* Railway Company, and for other Purposes.

clxxxiii. An Act for transferring to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Blackburn* all the Powers and Property now vested in "The *Blackburn* Improvement Commissioners," and certain Powers and Property by the Private Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of her present Majesty, Chapter Forty-six, vested in the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of *Blackburn*, authorising the Corporation to purchase the Property of the *Blackburn* Waterworks Company, and conferring on them further Powers for the Improvement and Regulation of the Borough; and for other Purposes.

clxxxiv. An Act for vesting in the *Caledonian* Railway Company certain Portions of the Undertaking of the *General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour* Railway Company.

clxxxv. An Act to enable the *Newport* Dock Company to construct a new Dock and other Works; and for other Purposes.

clxxxvi. An Act to enable the *Portsmouth* Railway Company to make certain Alterations in the Line and Levels of their Railway, and to extend their said Line from *Godalming* to *Shalford*; and for other Purposes.

clxxxvii. An Act to authorise the *Great North of Scotland* Railway Company to divert their Railway, to make a short Branch to the *Victoria* Docks at *Aberdeen*, to enter into Arrangements with the *Aberdeen Harbour* Commissioners and the *Aberdeen* Railway Company with respect to a Tramway to connect the Two Railways; and for other Purposes.

clxxxviii. An Act for the more effectual Drainage and Improvement of certain Lands in the Parish of *Methwold* in the County of *Norfolk*; and for other Purposes.

clxxxix. An Act for making a Railway from the *South Devon* Railway near *Plymouth* to *Tavistock*, with a Branch, to be called "The *South Devon and Tavistock* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

cxc. An Act for incorporating and regulating a Company to be called "The Royal Conical Flour Mill Company," and to enable the said Company to purchase, work, and use certain Letters Patent; and for other Purposes.

cxci. An Act to enable the *Newport and Pillgwenlly* Waterworks Company to increase and extend their Supply of Water, and to construct new Works; and for other Purposes.

cxcii. An Act for authorising Arrangements with respect to the *South Reserve* at *Birkenhead*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Birkenhead* Dock Trustees Act, 1854."

cxciii. An Act for making a Railway from *Rhymney* to a Point of Junction with the *Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford* Railway near *Bedllewyn*, with a Branch up the *Bargoed Rumney Valley*, to be called "The *Rhymney* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

cxciv. An Act to enable the *North Staffordshire* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Stoke-upon-Trent* to *Congleton*, with Branches therefrom.

cxcv. An Act to repeal, alter, amend, and extend some of the Powers and Provisions of "The *Tees* Conservancy and *Stockton* Dock Act, 1852," and for other Purposes relating to the Conservancy of the *Tees*.

cxcvi. An Act for making a Turnpike Road from *Garth-Penbryn* to *Adwyddu* in the County of *Merioneth*, with a Bridge over the Estuary of *Traethbach* in the said County.

cxcvii. An Act to incorporate a Company for the Purpose of lighting with Gas the Parishes of *Tormoham* and *Saint Mary Church* in the County of *Devon*.

cxcviii. An Act for transferring to a Company the Powers vested in the Commissioners under "The *North Shields* Quay Act, 1851."

cxcix. An Act for making a Railway from the Town and Royal Burgh of *Selkirk* to the *Hawick* Branch of the *North British* Railway, about a Mile Southwards from the *Galashiels* Station of the said Branch; and for other Purposes.

cc. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and North-western* Railway near *Stockport* to *Disley* and *Whaley Bridge*, all in the County of *Chester*; and for other Purposes.

cci. An Act for authorising the Transfer to the *London and North-Western* Railway Company of the *Haydon Square* Branch of the *London and Blackwall* Railway, and for other Purposes; and of which the Short Title is "The *London and North-Western* Railway Act, 1854."

ccii. An Act for enabling The *Great Western* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to connect The *Berks and Hants* Railway with the Main Line of The *Great Western* Railway near *Reading*; for extending the Time for Completion of Parts of The *Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth* Railway, and for reviving the Powers for Purchase of Land for, and for completing other Portions of that Railway; and for other Purposes.

cciii. An Act for limiting the Liability of the Shareholders in the *Electric Telegraph* Company, and for granting additional Powers to such Company.

cciv. An Act for determining the existing Lease of the *West London* Railway to the *London and North-Western* Railway Company, and for enabling the last-mentioned Company and the *West London* Railway Company to enter into fresh Arrangements for the Sale or Lease of the Undertaking of the *West London* Railway Company to the *London and North-Western* Railway Company, and for the Settlement of all Disputes between the said Companies; and for other Purposes.

ccv. An Act for making a Railway from the Parish of *Saint John the Evangelist* in the City and Liberty of *Westminster* to *Clapham* in the County of *Surrey*, with a Branch from such Railway to join the authorised Line of the *West End of London and Crystal Palace* Railway at *Long Hedge Farm* in the Parish of *Saint Mary Battersea* in the County of *Surrey*.

ccvi. An Act to extend the Powers of the *Cork and Waterford* Railway Company, and to enable them to abandon Part of their Railway to *Waterford*, and the Branch to *Tranmore*; and for other Purposes.

ccvii. An Act to alter the Lines and Levels of the *Stratford-upon-Avon* and *Stourbridge* Branches of the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway; to construct certain Branch Railways and Works connected therewith; to amend the Acts relating to the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

ccviii. An Act to authorise Agreements between the *Direct London and Portsmouth* Railway Company and the *Portsmouth* Railway Company, and for winding up the Affairs of the *Direct London and Portsmouth* Railway Company.

ccix. An Act for enabling the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway Company to construct a Branch Line of Railway to the Town of *Chipping Norton* in the County of *Oxford*, and for regulating the Working and Use of the same by such Company.

ccx. An Act to enable the *West End of London and Crystal Palace* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Norwood* to *Bromley* and *Farnborough*; and for other Purposes.

ccxi. An Act to dissolve the *York and North Midland* and *Leeds Northern* Railway Companies, and to vest their Undertakings in the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway Company, to be thenceforth called "The *North-Eastern* Railway Company," and to alter the Constitution of that Company, and to authorise working Arrangements with the *Malton and Driffield Junction* Railway Company, and the Amalgamation of that Company with such United Company; and for other Purposes.

ccxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle* Railway, at or near *Hexham* in the County of *Northumberland*, to or near the *Belling* in the Parish of *Falstone* in the same County, to be called "The *Border Counties* Railway (*North Tyne* Section);" and for other Purposes.

ccxiii. An Act for relieving the *Ratcliffe* Gaslight and Coke Company, and their Servants and Agents, from certain Penalties and Penal Actions.

ccxiv. An Act to authorise Working Arrangements between the *Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, and Eastern Junction* Railway Company and the *Great Northern* Railway Company, or Lease or Sale to the last-named Company.

ccxv. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and South-Western* Railway at *Salisbury* to *Yeovil*, and to form a Junction with the Railways at *Yeovil* of the *Great Western* and *Bristol and Exeter* Railway Companies respectively; and for other Purposes.

ccxvi. An Act to repeal and amend the Act for incorporating the *British* Guarantee Association, and to make further Provisions as to the Management and Regulation thereof.

ccxvii. An Act to transfer the *Paisley* Waterworks to the Magistrates and Council of *Paisley*, and to enable them to construct additional Works for supplying *Paisley, Johnstone*, and Places adjacent, with Water.

ccxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *South Wales* Railway at or near the Borough of *Carmarthen* to the Town of *Newcastle Emlyn*, with a view of being hereafter extended to the Town and Harbour of *Cardigan;* and for other Purposes.

ccxix. An Act to repeal an "Act for better regulating the Poor within the City of *Oxford*," and to grant further and more effectual Powers in lieu thereof; and also to provide for rating to the Relief of the Poor certain Hereditaments within the University of *Oxford*.

ccxx. An Act for authorising and confirming Arrangements and Agreements between the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company and all or any of the *Norfolk*, the *Eastern Union*, the *East Anglian*, and the *Newmarket* Railway Companies, and for other Purposes; and of which the Short Title is "The *Eastern Counties*, and the *Norfolk*, the *Eastern Union*, the *East Anglian*, and the *Newmarket* Railways Act, 1854."

ccxxi. An Act to alter and extend the *North Metropolitan* Railway, and to consolidate and amend the Provisions relating thereto.

ccxxii. An Act to authorise the Consolidation into One Undertaking of the *Great Western*, the *Shrewsbury and Birmingham*, and the *Shrewsbury and Chester* Railways, and the Union into One Company of the Three several Companies to whom the said Railways respectively belong.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act to authorise Sir *William Milborne Milborne Swinnerton*, Baronet, and his Issue, to resume and bear the Surname of *Pilkington* jointly with the Surnames of *Milborne* and *Swinnerton*, and to be called by the Surnames of *Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington*, and for such Purposes to repeal in part an Act of the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Fourth.
2. An Act to amend "*Fleming's* Estate Act, 1852."
3. An Act for effecting an Extinguishment of the Life Estate and Interest of Mistress *Violetta Masters* and the Trustee of her Marriage Settlement of and in a Freehold Close or Parcel of Land situate in the Parish of *Saint Margaret, Leicester*.
4. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Estates of *Henry Smith*, Esquire, deceased, or any Seven or more of them, to grant Building Leases of an Estate in the Parishes of *Kensington, Chelsea*,

and *Saint Martin in the Fields* in the County of *Middlesex*, and for the Confirmation of certain Leases, and to enable Seven or more of the said Trustees to make Leases and Estates, pursuant to the Deed of Uses of the said *Henry Smith*; and for other Purposes.

5. An Act for enlarging the Powers contained in "*Thornhill's* Estate Act, 1852," and for granting further Powers in respect of the *Thornhill* Estate.
6. An Act for authorising the granting of Building Leases of Lands held under the Will of *William Green*, deceased, situate at *Runworth* in the County of *Lancaster*.
7. An Act for granting Powers of Leasing, Sale, and Exchange, and other Powers, for the Management of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Estates devised by or which now stand limited to the Uses of the Will of the Right Honourable *George Obrien*, Earl of *Egremont*, deceased.
8. An Act for authorising the Sale of Estates devised by the Will of *John Fowler*, deceased, and for other Purposes; and of which the Short Title is "*Fowler's* Estate Act, 1854."
9. An Act for the Distribution of the Compensation paid under the *London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Act*, 1852, for the Extinction of the Commonable or other Rights over and in *Woking Common*; and whereof the Short Title is "*Woking* Commoners Act, 1852."
10. An Act to enable certain Persons to grant Leases for Building and Mining Purposes of the Estates in the Parishes of *Penderryn* and *Ystradfellte* in the County of *Brecon*, devised by the Will of the Reverend *Reynold Davies*, Clerk, deceased.
11. An Act for enabling Sales to be made of Estates at *Manningham* in the Parish of *Bradford*, and at *Idle* in the Parish of *Calverley*, both in the West Riding of the County of *York*, devised by the Will of *William Snell*; and for other Purposes.
12. An Act to incorporate the Craft of Shoemakers of the Burgh of *Aberdeen*; to confirm the Titles and Conveyances, and to regulate the Administration of the Estates and Affairs, of the said Craft; and for other Purposes relating to the Society.
13. An Act for enabling Leases, Sales, and Exchanges to be made of Lands subject to the Will of *George Ward*, deceased; and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Ward's* Estate Act, 1854."
14. An Act for the better Division and Management of certain Estates in the County of *Lancaster*, the Property of *Abraham* and (the late) *Alfred Darby*, Esquires.
15. An Act for authorising the granting of Leases of Mines in Estates in the County of *Glamorgan*, devised by the Will of the Reverend *Reynold Davies*, deceased, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Jenkin's* Estate Act, 1854."
16. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of *Anthony Wilkinson*, Esquire, deceased, to grant Leases.
17. An Act to empower the Warden and Scholars of the House or College of Scholars of *Merton* in the University of *Oxford* to sell certain Lands situate in the Parish of *Holywell* otherwise *Saint Cross* in the City of *Oxford*, and to lay out the Monies to arise from such Sales in the Purchase of other Hereditaments.
18. An Act to authorize the Sale of certain Messuages, Lands, and Hereditaments in the East Riding of the County of *York*, Part of the Estates devised and settled by the Will of *Bertram Osbaldeston Mitford*, Esquire, deceased, and for laying out the Money produced by such Sale in the Purchase of other Estates.
19. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Right Honourable *James*, Earl of *Fife*, deceased, to complete the Sale of the outlying Estate of *Blervie* in the County of *Moray*, and to reinvest the Sale Monies in the Purchase of more convenient Estates, to be settled upon the same Trusts; and for other Purposes.
20. An Act for vesting in Trustees for Sale the settled and devised Estates of *Richard Terrick Stainforth*, Esquire, deceased; and for other Purposes.
21. An Act to extend the Time during which the Trustees of the late Sir *Gilbert Stirling* of *Mansfield*, Baronet, were authorised to purchase Lands to be entailed in the Terms declared by certain Trust Deeds executed by him; to enable the Trustees to purchase within any Part of *Scotland*: to regulate the Powers of borrowing conferred by the said Deeds; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

22. An Act to enable the Trustees of a Settlement executed prior to the Marriage of *Thomas Thornhill*, late of *Fixby* in the County of *York*, Esquire, deceased, with *Honoria Forrester*, Spinster, to grant Building and other Leases of the Estates subject to the Trusts of the said Settlement, and to sell and exchange the same; and for other Purposes.
23. An Act for incorporating the Trustees of the School and Charity Estates and Property belonging to the Parish of *Saint Catherine* in the County and County of the City of *Dublin*, for the better Management of such Estates and Property, and for the due and careful Application of the Income of the same.
24. An Act to ascertain the Periods when the Division, under the Church Building Acts, of the Parish of *Stockport* in the County Palatine of *Chester* into the Two distinct and separate Parishes of *Saint Mary* in *Stockport* and *Saint Thomas* in *Stockport* shall take complete Effect, and the Exercise of the Rights of Presentation to the Rectories or Churches of the same Parishes respectively shall commence; and for other Purposes.
25. An Act to extend the Power to lease the Settled Estates of the Earl of *Harrington*, situate in the Parishes of *St. Margaret Westminster* and *St. Mary Abbots Kensington* in the County of *Middlesex*, and for other Purposes; and to be entitled "The Earl of *Harrington's* Estate Act, 1854."
26. An Act for vesting certain Estates in the County of *Lincoln*, entailed by an Act of Parliament of the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of his Majesty King *Henry* the Eighth, in Trustees, upon trust to sell the same, and to lay out the Monies thence arising in the Purchase of other Estates, to be settled to the same Uses as the Estates so sold.
27. An Act for vesting in Trustees, for Sale, under the Authority of the Court of Chancery, an Estate in the County of *Surrey*, acquired by Partition under the Decree of that Court in lieu of those undivided Shares of Freehold Property devised by the Will of *Thomas Bailey Heath Sewell*, Esquire, deceased, Trusts of which are declared by that Will for the Benefit of the Testator's Son and his Issue therein described; and for investing the Monies to arise from such Sale for the Benefit of the Parties beneficially interested in the same Estate.
28. An Act to provide for the Winding-up of the Trust Affairs of the late *Hugh*, Earl of *Eglinton*; and to amend the Acts relative to *Ardrossan* Harbour in the County of *Ayr*; and for other Purposes.
29. An Act to authorise the granting of Mining and Farming Leases of Estates subject to the Uses of the Will of *Miles Staveley*, Esquire.
30. An Act to authorise the granting of Building Leases for long Terms of Years of Parts of the Estates devised by the Will of *Joseph Peel*, Esquire, deceased.
31. An Act to authorise the granting of Building and other Leases of the Settled Estates of *Thomas Charles Hornyold*, Esquire, in the Counties of *Worcester and Hereford*; and for other Purposes.
32. An Act for authorising the granting of Building, Improving, and Mining Leases by the Reverend *James Allan Park*, Clerk, as Tenant for Life in possession, and other Persons in succession after his Death, of Settled Estates at *Marton* in the County of *York*, comprised in an Indenture of Settlement dated the Sixteenth Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and for other Purposes.
33. An Act for authorising the granting of Building Leases and Leases for working Brick Earth, of Settled Estates in the County of *Essex*, of the Right Honourable *William Bernard*, Lord *Petre*, Baron of *Writtle* in the County of *Essex*, and of which Act the Short Title is "The *Petre* Estate Act, 1854."
34. An Act for the Partition of the *Mowbrick* otherwise *Mowbreck* Estate in the County of *Lancaster*.
35. An Act to authorise the Sale or Exchange of the Glebe Land of the Vicarage of the Parish of *Bradford* in the West Riding of the County of *York*, and of other Land in the said Parish of *Bradford*, held in trust for and to be henceforth vested in the Vicar of *Bradford*; and to authorise Leases of the said Lands respectively; and for other Purposes.
36. An Act for enabling the granting of Leases for Mining and other Purposes, and the making of Sales and Exchanges, of certain Part of the Estates devised by

the Will and Codicils of Sir *William Foulis*, Baronet, deceased.

37. An Act for authorising the granting of Building, Improving, and Mining Leases of Estates in the Parish of *Rochdale* in the County of *Lancaster*, comprised, as to certain undivided Shares, in the Marriage Settlement of *Marcus Worsley* and *Harriet* his Wife, and devised, as to the other undivided Shares, by the Will of *Sarah Hamer*, deceased.

38. An Act to authorise Conveyances in Fee or Demises for long Terms of Years, under reserved Rents, of certain Parts of the Settled Estates of *Charles Richard Banastre Legh*, Esquire.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

39. An Act to relieve *Thomas Alexandre*, Lord *Lovat*, Baron *Lovat* of *Lovat* in the County of *Inverness* from the Effect of the Attainder of *Simon*, Lord *Lovat*.

40. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Richard Redmond Caton*, Esquire, with *Anna Maria* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

41. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Stocker*, Schoolmaster, with *Sarah Stocker* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

STATE PAPERS.

EASTERN PAPERS.

ANCIENT TREATIES.

Since the disputes between the Court of Russia and the Porte, which have led to the war between the former and the Western Powers, in alliance with Turkey, originated in the alleged infraction of rights ceded by former treaties, it is necessary for the full appreciation, both of the historical portion of the Annual Register and of the Correspondence relating to the affairs of the East, of which the most important documents are intended to be included in this volume, that the Treaties which are the bases of the rights of the principals in the war should be given from an authentic source.

The first of these documents, the Treaty of Kutschouc-Kainardji, was concluded on the 10th of July, 1774, in the tent of the Russian Commander-in-chief, Field-Marshal Count de Romanzow, immediately after a succession of disastrous defeats inflicted upon the Turkish armies, which left the Grand Vizier no alternative than to submit to the terms dictated by the conquerors.

The second Treaty here given is that of Adrianople, dated the 14th of September, 1829, being that dictated by Field-Marshal Count de Diebitsch, on his occupation of that city. A translation differing greatly in phraseology from that now published by authority, was given in the Annual Register for that year. The Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi was concluded on the 8th of July, 1833, at Constantinople, when the Porte called in the insidious aid of the Russians, on the advance of Ibrahim Pasha to the capital after the battle of Konieh. The Act of Balta Liman has a very important bearing upon the respective relations of Russia, the Sultan, and the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia.

The Treaties of Jassy, in 1792, of Constantinople, 1798, and that of 1812 are given in the Annual Register, volumes xxxiv., xl., and liv.; but have no reference to the present war.

TREATY OF KUTSCHOUC-KAINARDJI,
July 10, 1774.

Art. I. From the present time all the hostilities and enmities which have hitherto prevailed shall cease for ever, and all hostile acts and enterprises committed on either side, whether by force of arms or in any other manner, shall be buried in an eternal oblivion, without vengeance being taken for them in any way whatever; but, on the contrary, there shall always be a perpetual, constant, and inviolable peace, as well by sea as by land. In like manner there shall be cultivated between the two high contracting parties, Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias and His Highness, their successors and heirs, as well as between the two Empires, their states, territories, subjects, and inhabitants, a sincere union and a perpetual and inviolable friendship, with a careful accomplishment and maintenance of these Articles; so that neither of the two parties shall, in future, undertake with respect to the other any hostile act or design whatsoever, either secretly or openly. And in consequence of the renewal of so sincere a friendship, the two contracting parties grant respectively an amnesty and general pardon to all such of their subjects, without distinction, who may have been guilty of any crime against one or other of the two parties; delivering and setting at liberty those who are in the gallies or in prison; permitting all banished persons or exiles to return home, and promising to restore to them, after the peace, all the honours and property which they before enjoyed, and not to subject them, nor allow others to subject them, with impunity, to any insult, loss, or injury, under any pretext whatsoever; but that each and every of them may live under the safeguard and protection of the laws and customs of his native country in the same manner as his native fellow-countrymen.

Art. II. If, after the conclusion of the Treaty and the exchange of the ratifications, any subjects of the two Empires, having committed any capital offence, or having been guilty of disobedience or of treason, should endeavour to conceal themselves, or seek an asylum in the territories of one of the two Powers, they must not be received or sheltered there under any pretext, but must be immediately delivered up, or at least expelled, from the States of the Power whither they had escaped, in order that, on account of such criminals, there should not arise any coolness or useless dispute between the two Empires, with the exception, however, of those who, in the Empire of Russia, shall have embraced the Christian religion, and, in the Ottoman Empire, the Mahometan religion. In like manner, should any subjects of the two Empires, whether Christians or Mahometans, having committed any crime or offence, or for any reason whatsoever, pass from one Empire into the other, they shall be immediately delivered up, so soon as a requisition to that effect is made.

Art. III. All the Tartar peoples—those of the Crimea, of the Budjiac, of the Kuban, the Edissans, Geambouiluks and Editschkuls—shall, without any exception, be acknowledged by the two Empires as free nations, and entirely independent of every foreign Power, governed by their own Sovereign, of the race of Ghengis Khan, elected and raised to the throne by all the Tartar peoples; which Sovereign shall govern them according to their ancient laws and usages, being responsible to no foreign Power whatsoever; for which reason, neither the Court of Russia nor the Ottoman Porte shall interfere, under any pretext whatever, with the election of the said Khan, or in the domestic, political, civil and internal affairs of the same; but, on the contrary, they shall acknowledge and consider the said Tartar nation, in its political and civil state, upon the same footing as the other Powers who are governed by themselves, and are dependent upon God alone. As to the ceremonies of religion, as the Tartars profess the same faith as the Mahometans, they shall regulate themselves, with respect to His Highness, in his capacity of Grand Caliph of Mahometanism, according to the precepts prescribed to them by their law, without compromising, nevertheless, the stability of their political and civil liberty. Russia leaves to this Tartar nation, with the exception of the fortresses of Kertsch and Jenicale (with their districts and ports, which Russia retains for herself), all the towns, fortresses, dwellings, territories, and ports which it has conquered in Crimea and in Kuban; the country situated between the rivers Berda, Konskie, Vodi, and the Dnieper, as well as all that situated as far as the frontier of Poland, between the Boug and the Dniester, excepting the fortress of Oczakow, with its ancient territory, which shall belong, as heretofore, to the Sublime Porte; and it promises to withdraw its troops from their possessions immediately after the conclusion and exchange of the Treaty of Peace. The Sublime Ottoman Porte engages, in like manner, on its part, to abandon all right whatsoever which it might have over the fortresses, towns, habitations, &c., in Crimea, in Kuban, and in the island of Taman; to maintain in those places no garrison nor other armed forces, ceding these States to the Tartars in the same manner as the Court of Russia has done, that is to say, in full power and in absolute and independent sovereignty. In like manner the Sublime Porte engages, in the most solemn manner, and promises neither to introduce nor maintain, in future, any garrison or armed forces whatsoever in the above-mentioned towns, fortresses, lands, and habitations, nor, in the interior of those States, any intendant or military agent, of whatsoever denomination, but to leave all the Tartars in the same perfect liberty and independence in which the Empire of Russia leaves them.

Art. IV. It is conformable to the natural right of every Power to make, in its own country, such dispositions as it may consider to be expedient: in consequence whereof, there is respectively reserved to the two Empires a perfect and unrestricted liberty of constructing anew in their respective States, and within their frontiers, in such localities as shall be deemed advisable, every kind of fortresses, towns, habitations, edifices, and dwellings, as well as of repairing and rebuilding the old fortresses, towns, habitations, &c.

Art. V. After the conclusion of this happy peace, and the renewal of a sincere and neighbourly friendship, the Imperial Court of Russia shall always have, henceforth, at the Sublime Porte, a minister of the second rank, that is to say, an envoy or Minister Plenipotentiary; the Sublime Porte shall show to him, in his official character, all the attentions and respect which are observed towards the ministers of the most distinguished Powers; and upon all public occasions the said minister shall immediately follow the Emperor's minister,

if he be of the same rank as the latter; but if he be of a different rank, that is to say, either superior or inferior, then the Russian minister shall immediately follow the ambassador of Holland, and, in his absence, that of Venice.

Art. VI. If any individual in the actual service of the Russian minister during his stay at the Sublime Porte, having been guilty of theft, or having committed any crime or act liable to punishment, should, for the purpose of escaping the penalty of the law, become Turk; although he cannot be prevented from so doing, yet, after he has undergone the punishment he deserves, all the articles stolen shall be restored *in toto*, according to the specification of the minister. But those who, being intoxicated, might be desirous of adopting the turban, must not be allowed so to do until after their fit of drunkenness is over, and they have come to their right senses; and even then, their final declaration shall not be taken, unless in the presence of an interpreter sent by the minister, and of some Mussulman free from the suspicion of partiality.

Art. VII. The Sublime Porte promises to protect constantly the Christian religion and its churches, and it also allows the ministers of the Imperial Court of Russia to make, upon all occasions, representations, as well in favour of the new church at Constantinople, of which mention will be made in Article XIV., as on behalf of its officiating ministers, promising to take such representations into due consideration, as being made by a confidential functionary of a neighbouring and sincerely friendly Power.

Art. VIII. The subjects of the Russian Empire, as well laymen as ecclesiastics, shall have full liberty and permission to visit the holy city of Jerusalem, and other places deserving of attention. No charatsch, contribution, duty, or other tax, shall be exacted from those pilgrims and travellers by any one whomsoever, either at Jerusalem or elsewhere, or on the road; but they shall be provided with such passports and firmans as are given to the subjects of the other friendly Powers. During their sojourn in the Ottoman Empire, they shall not suffer the least wrong or injury; but, on the contrary, shall be under the strictest protection of the laws.

Art. IX. The interpreters attached to the Russian ministers resident at Constantinople, of whatever nation they may be, being employed upon State affairs, and consequently in the service of both Empires, must be regarded and treated with every degree of kindness; and they shall be subjected to no ill-treatment on account of the business with which they may be entrusted by their principals.

Art. X. If between the signing of these Articles of Peace and the orders which shall thereupon be dispatched by the commanders of the two respective armies, an engagement should anywhere take place, neither party shall be offended thereat, nor shall it be productive of any consequences, every acquisition made thereby being restored, and no advantage shall accrue therefrom to one party or the other.

Art. XI. For the convenience and advantage of the two Empires, there shall be a free and unimpeded navigation for the merchant ships belonging to the two contracting Powers, in all the seas which wash their shores; the Sublime Porte grants to Russian merchant vessels, namely, such as are universally employed by the other Powers for commerce and in the ports, a free passage from the Black Sea into the White Sea, and reciprocally from the White Sea into the Black Sea, as also the power of entering all the ports and harbours situated either on the sea-coasts, or in the passages and channels which join those seas. In like manner, the Sublime Porte allows Russian subjects to trade in its States by land as well as by water and upon the Danube in their ships, in conformity with what has been specified above in this Article, with all the same privileges and advantages as are enjoyed in its States by the most friendly nations, whom the Sublime Porte favours most in trade, such as the French and the English; and the capitulations of those two nations and others shall, just as if they were here inserted word for word, serve as a rule, under all circumstances and in every place, for whatever concerns commerce as well as Russian merchants, who, upon paying the same duties, may import and export all kinds of goods, and disembark their merchandize at every port and harbour as well upon the Black as upon the other seas, Constantinople being expressly included in the number.

While granting in the above manner to the respective subjects the freedom of commerce and navigation upon all waters without exception, the two Empires, at the same time, allow merchants to stop within their territories for as long a time as their affairs require, and promise them the same security and liberty as are enjoyed by the subjects of other friendly Courts. And in

order to be consistent throughout, the Sublime Porte also allows the residence of Consuls and Vice-Consuls in every place where the Court of Russia may consider it expedient to establish them, and they shall be treated upon a perfect footing of equality with the Consuls of the other friendly Powers. It permits them to have interpreters called Baratli, that is, those who have patents, providing them with imperial patents, and causing them to enjoy the same prerogatives as those in the service of the said French, English, and other nations.

Similarly, Russia permits the subjects of the Sublime Porte to trade in its dominions, by sea and by land, with the same prerogatives and advantages as are enjoyed by the most friendly nations, and upon paying the accustomed duties. In case of accident happening to the vessels, the two Empires are bound respectively to render them the same assistance as is given in similar cases to other friendly nations; and all necessary things shall be furnished to them at the ordinary prices.

Art. XII. When the Imperial Court of Russia shall have the intention of making any commercial Treaty with the regencies of Africa, as Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, the Sublime Porte engages to employ its power and influence in order to accomplish the views of the above-named Court in this respect, and to guarantee, as regards those regencies, all the conditions which shall have been stipulated in those Treaties.

Art. XIII. The Sublime Porte promises to employ the sacred title of the Empress of all the Russias in all public acts and letters, as well as in all other cases, in the Turkish language, that is to say, "Temamen Roussielerin Padischag."

Art. XIV. After the manner of the other Powers, permission is given to the High Court of Russia, in addition to the chapel built in the minister's residence, to erect in one of the quarters of Galata, in the street called Bey Oglu, a public church of the Greek ritual, which shall always be under the protection of the ministers of that Empire, and secure from all coercion and outrage.

Art. XV. Although, according to the manner in which the boundaries of the two contracting Powers are arranged, there is every reason to hope that the respective subjects shall no longer find any occasion for serious differences and disputes amongst themselves, nevertheless, at all events to guard against whatever might occasion a coolness or cause a misunderstanding, the two Empires mutually agree that all such cases of disagreement shall be investigated by the governors and commanders of the frontiers, or by commissioners appointed for that purpose, who shall be bound, after making the necessary inquiries, to render justice where it is due, without the least loss of time; with the express condition that events of this nature shall never serve as a pretext for the slightest alteration in the friendship and good feeling re-established by this Treaty.

Art. XVI. The Empire of Russia restores to the Sublime Porte the whole of Bessarabia, with the cities of Ackermann, Kilija, Ismail, together with the towns and villages, and all contained in that Province; in like manner it restores to it the fortress of Bender. Similarly the Empire of Russia restores to the Sublime Porte the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, together with all the fortresses, cities, towns, villages, and all which they contain, and the Sublime Porte receives them upon the following conditions, solemnly promising to keep them religiously:

1. To observe, with respect to all the inhabitants of these Principalities, of whatever rank, dignity, state, calling, and extraction they may be, without the least exception, the absolute amnesty and eternal oblivion stipulated in Article I. of the Treaty, in favour of all those who shall have actually committed any crime, or who shall have been suspected of having had the intention of doing injury to the interests of the Sublime Porte, re-establishing them in their former dignities, ranks, and possessions, and restoring to them the property which they were in the enjoyment of previously to the present war.

2. To obstruct in no manner whatsoever the free exercise of the Christian religion, and to interpose no obstacle to the erection of new churches and to the repairing of the old ones, as has been done heretofore.

3. To restore to the convents and to other individuals the lands and possessions formerly belonging to them, which have been taken from them contrary to all justice, and which are situated in the environs of Brahilow, Choczim, Bender, &c., now called Rai.

4. To entertain for ecclesiastics the particular respect due to their calling.

5. To grant to families who shall be desirous to quit their country in order to establish themselves elsewhere, a free egress with all their property; and in order that such families may duly arrange their affairs, to allow them the term of one year for this

free emigration from their country, reckoning from the day on which the present Treaty shall be exchanged.

6. Not to demand or exact any payment for old accounts, of whatever nature they may be.

7. Not to require from these people any contribution or payment for all the time of the duration of the war; and even, on account of the devastations to which they have been exposed, to relieve them from all taxes for the space of two years, reckoning from the day on which the present Treaty shall be exchanged.

8. At the expiration of the above-mentioned term, the Porte promises to treat them with all possible humanity and generosity in the monetary taxes which it shall impose upon them, and to receive them by means of deputies, who shall be sent to it every two years; and after the payment of these taxes, no Bacha, Governor, nor any other person whatsoever shall molest them, or exact from them any other payments or taxes of what description soever, but they shall possess all the advantages which they enjoyed during the reign of the late Sultan.

9. The Porte allows each of the Princes of these two States to have accredited to it a Chargé d'Affaires, selected from among the Christians of the Greek communion, who shall watch over the affairs of the said Principalities, be treated with kindness by the Porte, and who, notwithstanding their comparative want of importance, shall be considered as persons who enjoy the rights of nations, that is to say, who are protected from every kind of violence.

10. The Porte likewise permits that, according as the circumstances of these two Principalities may require, the ministers of the Imperial Court of Russia resident at Constantinople may remonstrate in their favour; and promises to listen to them with all the attention which is due to friendly and respected Powers.

Art. XVII. The Empire of Russia restores to the Sublime Porte all the islands of the Archipelago which are under its dependence; and the Sublime Porte, on its part, promises—

1. To observe religiously, with respect to the inhabitants of these islands, the conditions stipulated in Article I. concerning the general amnesty and the eternal oblivion of all crimes whatsoever, committed or suspected to have been committed to the prejudice of the interests of the Sublime Porte.

2. That the Christian religion shall not be exposed to the least oppression any more than its churches, and that no obstacle shall be opposed to the erection or repair of them; and also that the officiating ministers shall neither be oppressed nor insulted.

3. That there shall not be exacted from these islands any payment of the annual taxes to which they were subjected, namely, since the time that they have been under the dependence of the Empire of Russia; and that, moreover, in consideration of the great losses which they have suffered during the war, they shall be exempt from any taxes for two years more, reckoning from the time of their restoration to the Sublime Porte.

4. To permit the families who might wish to quit their country, and establish themselves elsewhere, free egress with their property; and in order that such families may arrange their affairs with all due convenience, the term of one year is allowed them for this free emigration, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the present Treaty.

5. In case the Russian fleet, at the time of its departure, which must take place within three months, reckoning from the day on which the present Treaty is exchanged, should be in need of anything, the Sublime Porte promises to provide it, as far as possible, with all that may be necessary.

Art. XVIII. The Castle of Kinburn, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper, with a proportionate district along the left bank of the Dnieper, and the corner which forms the desert between the Bug and the Dnieper, remains under the full, perpetual, and incontestable dominion of the Empire of Russia.

Art. XIX. The fortresses of Jenicale and Kertsch, situated in the peninsula of Crimea, with their ports and all therein contained, and moreover with their districts, commencing from the Black Sea, and following the ancient frontier of Kertsch as far as the place called Bugak, and from Bugak ascending in a direct line as far as the Sea of Azow, shall remain under the full, perpetual, and incontestable dominion of the Empire of Russia.

Art. XX. The city of Azow, with its district, and the boundaries laid down in the Conventions made in 1700, that is to say, in 1113, between the Governor Tolstoi and Hassan Bacha, Governor of Atschug, shall belong in perpetuity to the Empire of Russia.

Art. XXI. The two Cabardes, namely,

the Great and Little, on account of their proximity to the Tartars, are more nearly connected with the Khans of Crimea; for which reason it must remain with the Khan of Crimea to consent, in concert with his Council and the ancients of the Tartar nation, to these countries becoming subject to the Imperial Court of Russia.

Art. XXII. The two Empires have agreed to annihilate and leave in an eternal oblivion all the Treaties and Conventions heretofore made between the two States, including therein the Convention of Belgrade, with all those subsequent to it; and never to put forth any claim grounded upon the said Conventions, excepting, however, the one made in 1700 between Governor Tolstoi and Hassan Bacha, Governor of Atschug, on the subject of the boundaries of the district of Azow and of the line of demarcation of the frontier of Kuban, which shall remain invariably such as it has heretofore been.

Art. XXIII. The fortresses which are standing in a part of Georgia and of Mingrelia, as Bagdadgick, Kutatis, and Schekerban, conquered by the Russian armies, shall be considered by Russia as belonging to those on whom they were formerly dependent; so that if, in ancient times, or for a very long period, they have actually been under the dominion of the Sublime Porte, they shall be considered as belonging to it; and after the exchange of the present Treaty the Russian troops shall, at the time agreed upon, quit the said provinces of Georgia and Mingrelia. On its part, the Sublime Porte engages, conformably to the contents of the present Article, to grant a general amnesty to all those in the said countries who, in the course of the present war, shall have offended it in any manner whatsoever. It renounces solemnly and for ever to exact tributes of children, male and female, and every other kind of tax. It engages to consider such of these people only as its subjects as shall have belonged to it from all antiquity; to leave and restore all the castles and fortified places which have been under the dominion of the Georgians and Mingrelians, to their own exclusive custody and government; as also not to molest in any manner the religion, monasteries, and churches; not to hinder the repairing of dilapidated ones, nor the building of new ones; and it promises that these people shall not be oppressed on the part of the Governor of Tschildirsk, and other chiefs and officers, by exactions which despoil them of their property. But as the said people are subjects of the Sublime Porte, Russia must not, in future, intermeddle in any manner in their affairs, nor molest them in any way.

Art. XXIV. Immediately upon the signing and confirmation of these Articles, all the Russian troops which are in Bulgaria on the right bank of the Danube shall withdraw, and within one month, reckoning from the day of the signature, they shall cross to the other side of the river. When all the troops shall have passed the Danube, the castle of Hirsow shall be delivered up to the Turks, the said castle being evacuated to them when all the Russian troops shall have completely passed over to the left bank of that river. After which, the evacuation of Wallachia and Bessarabia shall be effected simultaneously, the term of two months being allowed for that operation. After all the Russian troops shall have quitted these two provinces, the fortresses of Giurgewo and afterwards Brahilow on the one side (of the river), and on the other, the town of Ismail and the fortresses of Kilia and Akkerman, shall be delivered up to the Turkish troops, from all which places the Russian garrisons shall withdraw for the purpose of following the other troops, so that for the complete evacuation of the said provinces the term of three months shall be assigned. Lastly, the Imperial troops of Russia shall, two months afterwards, withdraw from Moldavia, and shall pass over to the left bank of the Dniester; thus, the evacuation of all the aforesaid countries shall be effected within five months, reckoning from the above-mentioned signing of the Treaty of perpetual peace between the two contracting Empires. When all the Russian troops shall have passed to the left bank of the Dniester, the fortresses of Chotzum and of Bender shall be given up to the Turkish troops; upon this condition, however, that the castle of Kinburn with the district belonging to it, and the desert situated between the Dnieper and the Bug, shall have been already restored in full, perpetual and incontestable sovereignty to the Empire of Russia, conformably to Article XVIII. of the Treaty of Perpetual Peace between the two Empires.

As to the islands of the Archipelago, they shall be left, as heretofore, under the legitimate dominion of the Ottoman Porte, by the fleet and the Imperial troops of Russia, as soon as the arrangements and peculiar necessities of the fleet shall permit, with regard to which it is not possible to assign here the precise time. And

the Sublime Porte, in order to accelerate as much as possible the departure of the said fleet, already engages, as a friendly Power, to furnish it, as far as it can, with every necessary of which ot may be in need.

During the stay of the Imperial troops of Russia in the provinces to be restored to the Sublime Porte, the government and police shall remain there in the same vigour as at present and since the conquest, and the Porte must take no part whatever therein, during the whole of this time, nor until the entire withdrawal of all the troops. Up to the last day of their quitting these countries, the Russian troops shall be provided with all necessaries, as well provisions as other articles, in the same manner as they have hitherto been furnished with them.

The troops of the Sublime Porte must not enter the fortresses which shall be restored to it, nor shall that Power commence to exercise its authority in the countries which shall be given up to it, until, at each place or country which shall have been evacuated by the Russian troops, the commander of those troops shall have given notice thereof to the officer appointed for that purpose on the part of the Ottoman Porte.

The Russian troops may, at their pleasure, empty their magazines of ammunition and provisions which are in the fortresses, towns and wherever else they may be, and they shall leave nothing in the fortresses restored to the Sublime Porte but such Turkish artillery as is actually found there. The inhabitants in all the countries restored to the Sublime Porte, of whatever state and condition they may be, and who are in the Imperial service of Russia, have the liberty, besides the term allowed of one year, as assigned in the Articles XVI. and XVII. of the Treaty of Peace, of quitting the country and withdrawing with their families and property in the rear of the Russian troops; and conformably to the above-mentioned Articles, the Sublime Porte engages not to oppose their departure, neither then nor during the entire term of one year.

Art. XXV. All the prisoners of war and slaves in the two Empires, men and women, of whatever rank and dignity they may be, with the exception of those who, in the Empire of Russia shall have voluntarily quitted Mahometanism in order to embrace the Christian religion, or in the Ottoman Empire shall have voluntarily abandoned Christianity in order to embrace the Mahometan faith, shall be, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, and without any excuse whatever, set at liberty on either side, and restored and delivered up without ransom or redemption money; in like manner, all the Christians fallen into slavery, such as Poles, Moldavians, Wallachians, Peloponnesians, inhabitants of the islands, and Georgians, all, without the least exception, must be set at liberty without ransom or redemption money. Similarly all Russian subjects who, since the conclusion of this happy peace, shall by any accident have fallen into slavery, and who shall be found in the Ottoman Empire, must be set at liberty and restored in like manner; all which the Empire of Russia promises also to observe, on its part, towards the Ottoman Porte and its subjects.

Art. XXVI. After having received in Crimea and in Oczakow intelligence of the signature of these Articles, the commander of the Russian army in Crimea, and the Governor of Oczakow must immediately communicate with each on the subject, and within two months after the signing of the Treaty send, respectively, persons duly accredited for effecting, on the one hand, the cession, and on the other the taking possession, of the castle of Kinburn, with the desert, as stipulated in Article XVIII. above; and this the said Commissioners must absolutely effect within two months from the day of their meeting, in order that within four months, or even sooner, reckoning from the signing of the Treaty, the whole of this business be accomplished, and immediately after the said execution thereof, notice of the same shall be given to their Excellencies the Field-Marshal and the Grand Vizier.

Art. XXVII. But in order that the present peace and sincere friendship between the two Empires be so much the more strongly and authentically sealed and confirmed, there shall be sent on both sides solemn and extraordinary embassies with the imperial ratifications signed, confirmatory of the Treaty of Peace, at such time as shall be agreed upon by both the High Contracting Parties. The ambassadors shall be met on the frontiers in the same manner, and they shall be received and treated with the same honours and ceremonies as are observed in the respective embassies between the Ottoman Porte and the most respectable Powers. And as a testimonial of friendship, there shall be mutually sent through the medium of the

said ambassadors presents which shall be proportionate to the dignity of their Imperial Majesties.

Art. XXVIII. After these Articles of the perpetual peace shall have been signed by the said Plenipotentiaries, the Lieut.-General Prince Repnin, and on the part of the Sublime Porte the Nischandgi Resmi Achmet Effendi and Ibrahim Munib Effendi, all hostilities are to cease between the principal as well as between the separate corps, both by land and by sea, so soon as orders to that effect shall have been received from the commanders of the two armies. For this purpose, couriers must first of all be dispatched on the part of the Field-Marshal and the Grand Vizier into the Archipelago, to the fleet which is in the Black Sea, opposite to the Crimea, and to all the places where hostilities are being mutually carried on, in order that by virtue of the concluded peace all warfare and hostile operations may cease and determine; and these couriers shall be provided with orders on the part of the Field-Marshal, and of the Grand Vizier, in such wise, that should the Russian courier arrive first at the quarters of the commander to whom he is sent, he may, through his means, transmit to the Turkish commander the orders of the Grand Vizier; and in like manner, if the courier of the latter should be the first to arrive, then the Turkish commander may transmit to the Russian commander the orders of the Field-Marshal.

This 10th of July, 1774.

Count Pierre de Roumanzow.
Prince Nicholas Repnin.
Mousson Zade Mechmet Bacha.
Resmi Achmet Effendi.
Ibraim Munib Effendi.

TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE.

September 14, 1829.

Art. I. All hostility and dissension which, up to the present time, have existed between the two Empires shall cease from the date hereof as well by land as by sea, and there shall be perpetual peace, amity, and good intelligence between His Majesty the Emperor and Padisha of all the Russias, and His Highness the Emperor and Padisha of the Ottomans, their heirs and successors to the throne, as well as between their respective empires. The two High Contracting Powers will employ a special attention for preventing all that may cause the renewal of any misunderstanding between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present treaty of peace, and will use all their vigilance to prevent its being contravened in any manner, either directly or indirectly.

Art. II. His Majesty the Emperor and Padisha of all the Russias, desirous of giving His Highness the Emperor and Padisha of the Ottomans a proof of the sincerity of his amicable disposition, restores to the Sublime Porte the Principality of Moldavia, with the same limits which that Principality had before the commencement of the war which has just been terminated by the present treaty. His Imperial Majesty likewise restores the Principality of Wallachia, the Banat of Crajova, without any exception whatsoever, Bulgaria and the country of Dobridgia, from the Danube as far as to the sea, together with Silistria, Hirchova, Matchin, Issactchi, Toultcha, Baba-dagh, Bazardjik, Varna, Pravadi, and other cities, towns, and villages which it contains, the whole extent of the Balkan from Emineh-Bournou as far as Kazan, and all the country from the Balkans as far as to the sea, together with Selimno, Ianboli, Aïdos, Carnabat, Messembria, Ahiola, Bourgas, Sizeboli, Kirk-Klissa, the city of Adrianople, Lulé-Bourgas, and lastly, all the cities, towns, and villages, and, in general, all the places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia.

Art. III. The Pruth shall continue to form the boundary of the two Empires, from the point where that river touches the territory of Moldavia as far as its confluence with the Danube. From this place the frontier line shall follow the course of the Danube as far as the embouchure of St. George, so that, while leaving all the islands formed by the different branches of this river in the possession of Russia, the right bank will remain, as heretofore, in that of the Ottoman Porte. It is, nevertheless, agreed that this right bank, commencing from the point where the St. George branch separates from that of Souline, shall remain uninhabited, to the distance of two hours from the river, and that no establishment of any kind whatsoever shall be formed thereon, and that in like manner it shall not be permitted to make any establishment or construct any fortification upon the islands which shall remain in the possession of the Court of Russia, excepting always the quarantines which shall be thereon established. The merchant vessels of the two Powers shall be competent to navigate the Danube throughout its whole course, and those which bear the Ottoman flag may freely enter the Kili and Souline embou-

churez, that of St. George remaining common to the war and merchant flags of the two Contracting Powers. But the Russian ships of war must not, in sailing up the Danube, go beyond the place of its junction with the Pruth.

Art. IV. Georgia, Imeritia, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and several other provinces of the Caucasus, having been for a long time and in perpetuity annexed to the Empire of Russia, and this Empire having moreover acquired by the treaty concluded with Persia at Tourkmantchaï, on the 10th of February, 1828, the Khanates of Erivan and Naktchivan, the two High Contracting Powers have been convinced of the necessity of establishing between their respective States, throughout the whole of this line, a well-defined frontier and such as shall prevent all future misunderstanding. They have likewise taken into consideration the necessary means for opposing insurmountable obstacles to the incursions and depredations which, up to the present time, have been practised by the frontier tribes, and which have so often compromised the relations of amity and good fellowship between the two Empires. In consequence whereof it has been agreed to recognise henceforth for the frontier between the States of the Imperial Court of Russia and those of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Asia, the line which, following the present boundary of the Province of Gouriel, from the Black Sea, ascends to that of Imeritia, and thence in the most direct line to the point where the frontiers of the Pashalics of Akhaltzik and of Kars unite with those of Georgia, leaving, in this manner, to the north and within this line the city of Akhaltzik and the fort of Akhalkhaliki, at a distance which must not be less than two hours. All the countries situated to the south and west of this line of demarcation towards the Pashalics of Kars and of Trebizond, together with the greater part of the Pashalic of Akhaltzik, shall remain in perpetuity under the dominion of the Sublime Porte, whilst those which are situated to the north and east of the said line, towards Georgia, Imeritia, and Gouriel, as well as the whole of the coast of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kouban as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusively, shall remain in perpetuity under the dominion of the Empire of Russia. In consequence of which the Imperial Court of Russia gives up and restores to the Sublime Porte the remaining portion of the Pashalic of Akhaltzik, the city and the Pashalic of Kars, the city and the Pashalic of Bayazid, the city and the Pashalic of Erzeroum, as well as all the places occupied by the Russian troops, and which are situated without the above-mentioned line.

Art. V. The Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia having been in consequence of a capitulation placed under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte, and Russia having guaranteed their prosperity, it is understood that they shall preserve all the privileges and immunities which have been granted to them either by their capitulations, or by the treaties concluded between the two Empires, or by the hatti-cherifs promulgated at different times. In consequence whereof, they shall enjoy the free exercise of their worship, perfect security, an independent national government, and full liberty of commerce. The additional clauses to the preceding stipulations, clauses which are judged to be necessary in order to secure to these two provinces the enjoyment of their rights, are consigned to the separate Act hereunto annexed (1), which is and shall be considered as forming an integral part of the present treaty.

Art. VI. The circumstances which have occurred since the conclusion of the Convention of Ackermann, not having allowed the Sublime Porte to occupy itself immediately with the carrying into execution the clauses of the separate Act relative to Servia, and annexed to Article V. of the said Convention; it undertakes in the most solemn manner to fulfil them without the least delay, and with the most scrupulous exactitude, and to proceed especially to the immediate restitution of the six districts detached from Servia, so as to secure for ever the tranquillity and welfare of that faithful and devoted nation. The firman furnished with the hatti-cherif commanding the execution of the said clauses shall be delivered and officially communicated to the Imperial Court of Russia within the term of one month, reckoning from the signature of the present treaty of peace.

Art. VII. Russian subjects shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman Empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire freedom of trade secured to them by the treaties concluded heretofore between the two High Contracting Powers. This freedom of trade shall not be molested in any way, nor shall it be fettered in any case, or under any pretext, by any prohibition or restriction whatsoever, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether of public government or internal legislation. Russian subjects, ships, and merchandise, shall be protected from all

violence and imposition. The first shall remain under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the Russian Minister and Consuls; Russian ships shall never be subjected to any search on the part of the Ottoman authorities, neither out at sea nor in any of the ports or roadsteads under the dominion of the Sublime Porte; and all merchandise or goods belonging to a Russian subject may, after payment of the custom-house dues imposed by the tariffs, be freely sold, deposited on land in the warehouses of the owner or consignee, or transshipped on board another vessel of any nation whatsoever, without the Russian subject being required, in this case, to give notice of the same to any of the local authorities, and much less to ask their permission so to do. It is expressly agreed that the different kinds of wheat coming from Russia shall partake of the same privileges, and that their free transit shall never, under any pretext, suffer the least difficulty or hindrance.

The Sublime Porte engages, moreover, to take especial care that the trade and navigation of the Black Sea particularly, shall be impeded in no manner whatsoever. For this purpose it admits and declares the passage of the Strait of Constantinople and that of the Dardanelles to be entirely free and open to Russian vessels under the merchant flag, laden or in ballast, whether they come from the Black Sea for the purpose of entering the Mediterranean, or whether, coming from the Mediterranean, they wish to enter the Black Sea; such vessels, provided they be merchant-ships, whatever their size and tonnage, shall be exposed to no hindrance or annoyance of any kind, as above provided. The two Courts shall agree upon the most fitting means for preventing all delay in issuing the necessary instructions. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the Strait of Constantinople and of that of the Dardanelles is declared free and open to all the merchant ships of Powers who are at peace with the Sublime Porte, whether going into the Russian ports of the Black Sea, or coming from them, laden or in ballast, upon the same conditions which are stipulated for vessels under the Russian flag.

Lastly, the Sublime Porte, recognising in the Imperial Court of Russia the right of securing the necessary guarantees for this full freedom of trade and navigation in the Black Sea, declares solemnly, that on its part not the least obstacle shall ever, under any pretext whatsoever, be opposed to it. Above all, it promises never to allow itself henceforth to stop or detain vessels laden or in ballast, whether Russian or belonging to nations with whom the Ottoman Porte should not be in a state of declared war, which vessels shall be passing through the Strait of Constantinople and that of the Dardanelles, on their way from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean into the Russian ports of the Black Sea. And if, which God forbid, any one of the stipulations contained in the present Article should be infringed, and the remonstrances of the Russian Minister thereupon should fail in obtaining a full and prompt redress, the Sublime Porte recognises beforehand in the Imperial Court of Russia the right of considering such an infraction as an act of hostility, and of immediately having recourse to reprisals against the Ottoman Empire.

Art. VIII. The arrangements formerly stipulated by Art. VI. of the convention of Ackermann, for the purpose of regulating and liquidating the claims of the respective subjects and merchants relatively to the indemnification for the losses incurred at various times since the war of 1806, not having been carried into execution, and the Russian trade having, since the conclusion of the aforesaid Convention of Ackermann, suffered fresh injury to a considerable extent, in consequence of the measures adopted with respect to the navigation of the Bosphorus, it is agreed and determined that the Sublime Porte, by way of reparation for these losses and injuries, shall pay to the Imperial Court of Russia, within the course of eighteen months, at periods which shall hereafter be agreed upon, the sum of 1,500,000 ducats of Holland; so that the payment of this sum shall put an end to every reciprocal demand or claim of the two Contracting Powers, on the score of the circumstances above mentioned.

Art. IX. The prolongation of the war to which the present treaty of peace happily puts an end, having occasioned the Imperial Court considerable expenses, the Sublime Porte acknowledges the necessity of offering it a suitable indemnification. Therefore, independently of the cession of a small portion of territory in Asia, stipulated in Art. IV., which the Court of Russia consents to receive in part of the said indemnity, the Sublime Porte engages to pay it a sum of money, the amount of which shall be fixed by mutual agreement.

Art. X. In declaring its adhesion to the stipulations of the treaty concluded at London on the 24th June (6th July) 1827, be-

tween Russia, Great Britain, and France, the Sublime Porte equally accedes to the Act entered into on the 10th (22nd) of March, 1829, with common consent, between those same Powers, upon the bases of the said treaty, and containing the arrangements of detail relating to its definitive execution. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of peace, the Sublime Porte will appoint plenipotentiaries for the purpose of agreeing with those of the Imperial Court of Russia, and of the Courts of England and France, upon the carrying into execution the said stipulation and arrangements.

Art. XI. Immediately after the signing of the present treaty of Peace between the two Empires, and the exchange of the ratifications of the two sovereigns, the Sublime Porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations contained therein, and especially of the Articles III. and IV., relative to the boundaries which are to separate the two Empires, as well in Europe as in Asia, and of the Articles V. and VI., concerning the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, as well as Servia: and from the moment when these different Articles may be considered as having been executed, the Imperial Court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman Empire, conformably to the principles established by a separate Act (2), which forms an integral part of the present treaty of peace.

Until the complete evacuation of the countries occupied, the administration and order of things which are there now established under the influence of the Imperial Court of Russia, shall be maintained, nor can the Sublime Porte interfere therein in any manner whatsoever.

Art. XII. Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace, orders shall be issued to the commanders of the respective forces, as well on land as on sea, to cease from all hostilities; such as shall have been committed after the signature of the present treaty shall be considered as not having occurred, and shall produce no change in the stipulations therein contained. In like manner, whatever conquests which, during this interval, shall have been made by the troops of either of the High Contracting Powers, must be restored without the least delay.

Art. XIII. The High Contracting Powers, upon re-establishing between themselves the relations of a sincere friendship, grant a general pardon and a full and complete amnesty to all such of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who, during the continuance of the war now happily terminated, shall have taken part in the military operations, or have shown, either by their conduct or their opinions, their attachment to one or other of the two Contracting Powers. In consequence whereof, none of these individuals shall be molested or prosecuted, either in person or property, on account of their past conduct, and each of them, recovering the landed property which he before possessed, shall have the peaceable enjoyment of the same, under the protection of the laws, or else shall be at liberty to dispose thereof within the space of eighteen months, in order to transfer himself, together with his family and his movable property, into any country which he may select; and this without undergoing any molestation, or being opposed by any obstacle whatsoever.

There shall, moreover, be granted to the respective subjects, established in the countries restored to the Sublime Porte, or ceded to the Imperial Court of Russia, the same term of eighteen months, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of peace, for the purpose, should they think fit so to do, of disposing of their landed property, acquired either before or since the war; and of retiring with their assets and their movable property from the States of one of the Contracting Powers into those of the others, and reciprocally.

Art. XIV. All the prisoners of war, of whatsoever nation, condition, and sex they may be, who are in the two Empires, must, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of peace, be delivered up and restored without the least ransom or payment. Exception is made in favour of the Christians who, of their own free will, have embraced the Mahometan religion, in the States of the Sublime Porte, and of the Mahometans, who, in like manner, of their own free will, have embraced the Christian religion in the States of the Empire of Russia.

The same shall be observed with respect to the Russian subjects, who, after the signing of the present treaty of peace, may have, in any manner, fallen into captivity, and who are in the States of the Sublime Porte. The Imperial Court of Russia promises, on its part, to act in the same manner towards the subjects of the Sublime Porte.

No reimbursement of the sums which have been expended by the High Contract-

ing Powers for the maintenance of the prisoners of war, shall be required. Each of them shall provide all that is necessary for them during their journey to the frontier, where they will be exchanged by commissioners appointed respectively.

Art. XV. All the treaties, conventions, and stipulations, entered into and concluded at different epochs, between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, excepting the Articles which have been modified or changed by the present treaty of peace, are confirmed in all their force and integrity, and the two High Contracting Powers engage to observe them religiously and inviolably.

Art. XVI. The present treaty of peace shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Powers, and the exchange of the ratifications between the respective plenipotentiaries shall be effected within the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

Done at Adrianople, the 2nd (14th) of September, 1829.

(L.S.) Sadik Effendi.
(L.S.) Abdoul Kadir Bey.
(L.S.) Count Alexis Orloff.
(L.S.) Count F. Pahlen.

Separate Act relative to the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, annexed to the Treaty of Adrianople.

In the name of Almighty God.

The two High Contracting Powers, at the same time that they confirm all that has been stipulated by the Separate Act of the Convention of Ackermann, relative to the mode of electing the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, have been convinced of the necessity of imparting to the Government of those provinces a basis more stable and better adapted to the real interests of the two countries. For this purpose it has been definitively agreed upon and determined, that the duration of the government of the Hospodars should no longer be limited to seven years, as heretofore, but that they should henceforth be invested with that dignity for life, excepting in cases of voluntary abdication, or of deprivation by reason of criminality, foreseen by the said Separate Act.

The Hospodars shall have full liberty in the management of the internal affairs of their provinces, after consulting their respective Divans, without, however, the power of injuring in any degree the rights guaranteed to the two countries by Treaties or Hatti-sheriffs, and they shall not be disturbed in their internal administration by any order contrary to those rights.

The Sublime Porte promises and engages to take especial care that the privileges granted to Moldavia and Wallachia, be not in any manner infringed upon by its officers commanding in the adjoining provinces, and not to allow any interference on their part in the affairs of the two provinces, as well as to prevent all inroads of the inhabitants of the right bank of the Danube upon the Wallachian or Moldavian territory.

All the islands belonging to the left bank of the Danube shall be considered as forming an integral part of this territory, and the stream (Thalweg) of this river shall form the boundary of the two Principalities, from its entrance into the Ottoman States as far as its confluence with the Pruth.

For the better securing the inviolability of the Moldavian and Wallachian territory, the Sublime Porte engages not to retain any fortified point, nor to allow any establishment whatsoever of its Mussulman subjects on the left bank of the Danube. In consequence whereof it is permanently ordained, that upon the whole of that bank in Great and Little Wallachia, as well as in Moldavia, no Mussulman can ever establish his residence, and that the only Mahometans who can be admitted therein are merchants provided with firmans, whose object in repairing thither is to purchase, on their own account in the Principalities, the goods necessary for the consumption of Constantinople, or other articles.

The Turkish towns situated upon the left bank of the Danube shall, as well as their territories (Rayahs), be restored to Wallachia, in order to be henceforward united to that Principality, and the fortifications heretofore standing upon that bank can never be rebuilt. Such Mussulmans as possess landed estates not unjustly obtained from private individuals, whether situated in these same towns, or upon any other point of the left bank of the Danube, shall be required to sell them to natives within the space of eighteen months.

The Government of the two Principalities, possessing all the privileges of an independent internal administration, is at liberty to establish sanitary cordons and quarantines along the course of the Danube, and elsewhere in the country where they shall be needed, without the strangers who arrive there, as well Mussulmans as Christians, being allowed to exempt themselves from the exact observance of the sanitary regulations. For the quarantine service, as well as for watching over the security of the frontiers, for the maintenance of

good order in the towns and country places, and for the execution of the laws and regulations, the Government of each Principality may keep in pay such a number of armed guards as shall be strictly necessary for these different duties. The number and maintenance of this militia shall be regulated by the Hospodars, in concert with their respective Divans, the examples of former times forming the bases of these arrangements.

The Sublime Porte, animated by the sincere desire of insuring to the two Principalities all the welfare of which they are susceptible, and being informed of the abuses and annoyances to which they were subjected on account of the supplies required for the consumption of Constantinople, the provisioning of the fortresses situated upon the Danube, and the requisitions of the arsenal, fully and entirely relinquishes in their favour its right in this respect. Wallachia and Moldavia shall, in consequence, be for ever dispensed from furnishing grains and other commodities, sheep, and building timber, all of which they were formerly required to supply. In like manner, these provinces shall never be compelled, under any circumstances, to provide workmen for the erection of fortresses, nor for any other public works of whatever kind. But in order to indemnify the Imperial Treasury for the losses which this total cession of its rights might cause it, independently of the annual tribute which the two Principalities are bound to pay to the Sublime Porte, under the denominations of "karatch," "idige," and "kekiabiye" (according to the tenour of the Hatti-sheriffs of 1802), Moldavia and Wallachia shall each pay annually to the Sublime Porte, by way of compensation, a sum of money, the amount of which shall be determined hereafter by common consent. Besides which, at each reappointment of the Hospodars, whether in consequence of decease, abdication, or legal deprivation by the titularies, the Principality in which the circumstance shall have taken place shall be bound to pay to the Sublime Porte a sum equivalent to the annual tribute of the province as fixed by the Hatti-sheriffs. With the exception of these sums, there shall never be exacted from the country, nor from the Hospodars, any other tribute, contribution, or gift, under any pretext whatsoever.

By virtue of the abolishment of the supplies above mentioned, the inhabitants of the two Principalities shall enjoy the full liberty of trade for all the productions of their soil and of their industry, stipulated by the Separate Act of the Convention of Ackermann, without any restrictions save those which the Hospodars, in concert with their respective Divans, may consider it expedient to establish, in order to insure the supply of provisions for the country. They may freely navigate the Danube with their own ships, provided with passports from their Government, and carry on trade in the other towns or ports of the Sublime Porte, without being molested by the collectors of the "haratch," or being exposed to any other annoyance.

Moreover, the Sublime Porte, considering all the calamities which Moldavia and Wallachia have had to undergo, and moved by an especial sentiment of benevolence, consents to exempt the inhabitants of these provinces for the space of two years, reckoning from the day in which the Principalities shall have been entirely evacuated by the Russian troops, from the payment of the annual taxes paid into its treasury.

Lastly, the Sublime Porte, desirous of securing, by every means, the future prosperity of the two Principalities, solemnly promises to confirm the administrative regulations which, during the occupation of these two provinces by the armies of the Imperial Court, have been made in consequence of the wish expressed by the assemblies of the most influential inhabitants of the country, and which shall, in future, serve as bases for the internal government of the two provinces, with the full understanding, however, that the said regulations shall in no way compromise the rights of sovereignty of the Sublime Porte.

In consequence whereof we, the Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor and Padisha of all the Russias, in concert with the Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, have agreed upon and determined with respect to Moldavia and Wallachia the above dispositions, which are the sequel of Article V. of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Adrianople between ourselves and the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries. In pursuance of which the present Separate Act has been drawn up, subscribed by us, sealed with our seals, and delivered into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte.

Done at Adrianople, the $\frac{2}{14}$ September, 1829.

(L.S.) Sadik Effendi.
(L.S.) Abdoul Kadir Bey.
(L.S.) Count Alexis Orloff.
(L.S.) Count F. Pahlen.

[Another "Separate Act relative to the Indemnifications for Losses in Trade, to those for the War Expenses, and to the Evacuation," was annexed to the Treaty of Adrianople.]

TREATY OF UNKIAR-SKELESSI.

JULY 8, 1833.

Art. I. There shall be for ever peace, amity, and alliance between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, their empires and their subjects, as well by land as by sea. This alliance having solely for its object the common defence of their dominions against all attack, their Majesties engage to come to an unreserved understanding with each other upon all the matters which concern their respective tranquillity and safety, and to afford to each other mutually for this purpose substantial aid, and the most efficacious assistance.

II. The Treaty of Peace concluded at Adrianople on the 2nd of September, 1829, as well as all the other Treaties comprised therein, as also the Convention signed at St. Petersburgh on the 14th of April, 1830, and the arrangement relating to Greece, concluded at Constantinople on the 9th and 21st of July, 1832, are fully confirmed by the present Treaty of Defensive Alliance, in the same manner as if the said transactions had been inserted in it word for word.

III. In consequence of the principle of conservation and mutual defence, which is the basis of the present Treaty of Alliance, and by reason of a most sincere desire of securing the permanence, maintenance, and entire independence of the Sublime Porte, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the event of circumstances occurring which should again determine the Sublime Porte to call for the naval and military assistance of Russia, although, if it please God, that case is by no means likely to happen, engages to furnish, by land and by sea, as many troops and forces as the two High Contracting Parties may deem necessary. It is accordingly agreed, that in this case the land and sea forces, whose aid the Sublime Porte may call for, shall be held at its disposal.

IV. In conformity with what is above stated, in the event of one of the two Powers requesting the assistance of the other, the expense only of provisioning the land and sea forces which may be furnished, shall fall to the charge of the Power who shall have applied for the aid.

V. Although the two High Contracting Parties sincerely intend to maintain this engagement to the most distant period of time, yet, as it is possible that in the process of time circumstances may require that some changes should be made in this treaty, it has been agreed to fix its duration at eight years from the day of the exchange of the Imperial ratifications. The two parties, previously to the expiration of that term, will concert together, according to the state of affairs at that time, as to the renewal of the said treaty.

VI. The present Treaty of Defensive Alliance shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Constantinople within the space of two months, or sooner if possible.

The present instrument, consisting of six articles, and to be finally completed by the exchange of the respective ratifications, having been agreed upon between us, we have signed it, and sealed it with our seals, in virtue of our full powers, and have delivered it to the Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in exchange for a similar instrument.

Done at Constantinople, the 26th June (8 July), 1833 (the 20th of the moon Safer, in the 1249th year of the Hegira).

CTE. ALEXIS ORLOFF.
A. BOUTENEFF.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

In virtue of one of the clauses of the first article of the Patent Treaty of the Defensive Alliance concluded between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte, the two High Contracting Parties are bound to afford to each other mutually substantial aid, and the most efficacious assistance for the safety of their respective dominions. Nevertheless, as His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, wishing to spare the Sublime Ottoman Porte the expense and inconvenience which might be occasioned to it by affording substantial aid, will not ask for that aid if circumstances should place the Sublime Porte under the obligation of furnishing it, the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in place of the aid which it is bound to furnish in case of need, according to the principle of reciprocity of the Patent Treaty, shall confine its action in favour of the Imperial Court of Russia to closing the Strait of the Dardanelles, that is to say, to not allowing any

foreign vessels of war to enter therein under any pretext whatsover.

The present separate and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it was inserted word for word in the Treaty of Alliance of this day.

Done at Constantinople, the 26th June (8 July), 1833 (the 20th of the moon of Safer, in the 1249th year of the Hegira).

CTE. ALEXIS ORLOFF.
A. BOUTENEFF.

TREATY OF ST. PETERSBURGH, signed January 29, 1834, defines the Boundaries of the Empires, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Adrianople, and contains certain arrangements in regard to the Indemnities.

CONVENTION OF CONSTANTINOPLE, signed March 27, 1836, contains arrangements in regard to the debt due by the Porte to Russia, by the Treaty of St. Petersburgh, 1834.

ACT OF BALTA-LIMAN, MAY 1, 1849.

His Imperial Majesty the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, and His Imperial Majesty the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor and Padisha of the Ottomans, animated by an equal solicitude for the well-being of the Principalities of Moldavia and of Wallachia, and faithful to the antecedent engagements which secure to the said Principalities the privilege of a distinct administration and certain other local immunities, have recognised that in consequence of the commotions by which those provinces, and more particularly Wallachia, have been agitated, it becomes necessary to adopt by common agreement extraordinary and effectual measures for the protection of those immunities and privileges, either against revolutionary and anarchical convulsions, or against the abuses of power which paralysed the execution of the laws therein, and deprived the peaceable inhabitants of the benefits of the administration which the two Principalities ought to enjoy in virtue of the solemn Treaties concluded between Russia and the Sublime Porte.

For this purpose we, the undersigned, by order and by the express authorisation of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Highness Reshid Pasha, Grand Vizier, and his Excellency Aali Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, by order and by the express authorisation of His Majesty the Sultan, after having duly communicated and concerted together, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

Art. I. Considering the exceptional circumstances brought on by the recent events, the two Imperial Courts have agreed, that instead of following the mode established by the regulation of 1831 for the election of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, those high functionaries shall be nominated by His Majesty the Sultan, according to a mode especially agreed upon for this occasion between the two Courts, with the view of confiding the administration of those provinces to the candidates most worthy, and enjoying the best reputation among their fellow-countrymen. For this occasion likewise, the two Hospodars shall only be nominated for seven years, the two Courts reserving to themselves, a year before the expiration of the term fixed for the present agreement, to take into consideration the internal state of the Principalities, and the services which may have been rendered by the two Hospodars, in order, by mutual agreement, to consider of the further determinations to be taken.

Art. II. The Organic Statute granted to the Principalities in 1831 shall remain in force, saving the alterations and modifications of which the necessity shall have been proved by experience, specifically in regard to the ordinary and extraordinary assemblies of the Boyards. These assemblies, in the form in which they have heretofore been composed and elected, having more than once given rise to deplorable conflicts, and even to acts of open insubordination, their convocation shall continue to be suspended, and the two Courts reserve to themselves to come to an understanding on the subject of their re-establishment on bases settled with all requisite deliberation, at the time when they shall judge that that measure can be carried into effect without inconvenience as regards the maintenance of public tranquillity in the two Principalities. The deliberative functions shall be provisionally entrusted to Councils or Divans *ad hoc*, composed of the Boyards who are the most notable and the most worthy of confidence, and of some members of the higher clergy. The principal attributes of these Councils shall be the assessment of the taxes, and the examination into the yearly budget in the two provinces.

Art. III. In order to proceed with all necessary deliberation to the organic improvement required by the actual state of the Principalities, and the administrative abuses

which have been introduced there, two Commissions of Revision shall be established, one at Jassy and the other at Bucharest, composed of the Boyards most commendable from their character and abilities, to whom shall be entrusted the task of revising the existing regulations and of pointing out the modifications best calculated to confer upon the administration of the country the regularity and unity in which they have frequently been deficient.

The work of these Commissions shall be submitted with the shortest delay possible to the examination of the Ottoman Government, which, after having come to an understanding with the Court of Russia thereupon, and having thus proved their mutual approbation, shall grant to the said modifications its definitive sanction, which shall be published in the usual manner by a Hatti-sheriff of His Majesty the Sultan.

Art. IV. The troubles which have so deeply disturbed the Principalities having demonstrated the necessity of affording to their Governments the support of a military force capable of promptly repressing every insurrectional movement, and of causing the established authorities to be respected, the two Imperial Courts have agreed to prolong the presence of a certain portion of the Russian and Ottoman troops which at present occupy the country; and specifically, in order to preserve the frontiers of Wallachia and of Moldavia from casualties from abroad, it has been determined to leave therein, for the time, from 25,000 to 35,000 men of each of the two parties. After the tranquillity of the said frontiers shall be re-established, there shall remain in the two countries about 10,000 men on each side, until the completion of the work of the organic improvement and the consolidation of the internal tranquillity of the two provinces. Thereupon the troops of the two Powers shall completely evacuate the Principalities, but they shall still remain at hand to re-enter immediately, in case the occurrence of serious events in the Principalities should require that measure to be again adopted. Independently of that, provision shall be made for completing without delay the reorganisation of the native militia, so that by its discipline and efficiency it may afford a sufficient guaranteee for the maintenance of legal order.

Art. V. Pending the duration of the occupation the two Courts shall continue to cause an Extraordinary Russian Commissioner and an Extraordinary Ottoman Commissioner to reside in the Principalities. These special agents will be commissioned to watch over the progress of affairs, and to offer in common to the Hospodars their advice and counsel whensoever they shall observe any serious abuses or any measure prejudicial to the tranquillity of the country. The said Extraordinary Commissioners shall be furnished with identic instructions agreed upon between the two Courts, which shall prescribe to them their duties and the degree of interference which they will have to exercise in the affairs of the Principalities. The two Commissioners will likewise have to agree together upon the choice of the members of the Commissions of Revision to be established in the Principalities, as has been stated in Article III. They will give an account to the respective Courts of the work of those Commissions, adding thereto their own observations.

Art. VI. The duration of the present arrangement is fixed at seven years, at the expiration of which the two Courts reserve to themselves to take into consideration the situation in which the Principalities may then be, and to determine upon the ulterior measures which they may judge most suitable and proper to insure for a long time hereafter the well-being and the tranquillity of those provinces.

Art. VII. It is understood that by the present Instrument, occasioned by exceptional circumstances, and concluded for a limited time, none of the stipulations existing between the two Courts in regard to the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia are set aside, and that all previous Treaties confirmed by the Separate Act of the Treaty of Adrianople retain their full force and effect.

The seven preceding articles having been agreed upon and concluded, our signature and the seal of our arms have been affixed to the present Instrument, which is delivered to the Sublime Porte, in exchange for that delivered to us by His Highness the Grand Vizier and his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs aforesaid.

Done at Balta Liman, April 10 (May 1), 1849 (and of the Hegira, the 8th Djemasiul-Akhir, 1265).

(L.S.) Reshid Pasha.
(L.S.) Aali Pasha.
(L.S.) Vladimir Titoff,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia at the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

DESPATCH OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN TO LORD HEYTESBURY RESPECTING THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY, CONCLUDED AT ADRIANOPLE ON THE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1829.

Foreign Office, Oct. 31, 1829.

My Lord,—I have received, from His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador at this Court, a copy of the definitive Treaty of Peace between Russia and the Porte, together with the manifesto of the Russian Cabinet, and a circular despatch from Count Nesselrode, dated the 4th of October.

These papers have engaged the serious attention of His Majesty's Government. The consequences of the transaction to which they refer are so various and important, and influence so powerfully the future happiness and tranquillity of all nations, that it would be inconsistent with the station which His Majesty fills among the Sovereigns of Europe, as well as with that frankness and sincerity which he is desirous should characterise all his relations with the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, if he were not at once to communicate to His Imperial Majesty the sentiments which have been produced in his mind by an examination of the Treaty of Adrianople.

The first desire of His Majesty is, to express the satisfaction which he has experienced from the restoration of peace. He sincerely rejoices that a state of warfare should at length have ceased, the existence of which he has constantly deplored; and the prolonged duration of which had only increased His Majesty's apprehensions of the evils to which it must finally have led.

Count Nesselrode, at the conclusion of his circular despatch, expresses an opinion that the Treaty now concluded holds out to Europe a long prospect of tranquillity and repose. That this judgment may be fully confirmed is our most anxious desire. In the meantime, it will be an object worthy of the solicitude of His Imperial Majesty, to strengthen the confidence of his allies, and to remove those causes of alarm to which, if not discovered in the Treaty of Peace itself, the present state of the Turkish Empire cannot fail to give rise.

When His Imperial Majesty announced his intention of declaring war against the Ottoman Porte, upon grounds affecting exclusively the interests of Russia, His Majesty's Government, without pronouncing any opinion respecting the justice of the war, expressed their conviction that the most complete success in the justest cause would not entitle the stronger party to demand from the weaker sacrifices which would affect its political existence, or would infringe upon that state of territorial possession upon which the general peace had rested. They also observed, that demands of indemnity and compensation might be carried to such an extent as to render compliance scarcely practicable, without reducing the Ottoman Power to a degree of weakness which would deprive it of the character of an independent State.

His Imperial Majesty, in carrying into execution his threatened invasion of the Ottoman dominions, declared his adherence to that disinterested principle which had characterised the Protocol of St. Petersburgh and the Treaty of London. He renounced all projects of conquest and ambition. His Imperial Majesty frequently repeated, that so far from desiring the destruction of the Turkish Empire, he was most anxious for its preservation. He promised, that no amount of indemnity should be exacted which could affect its political existence; and he declared that this policy was not the result of romantic notions of generosity, or of the vain desire of glory, but that it originated in the true interests of the Russian Empire; in which interests, well understood, and in his own solemn promises, would be found the best pledges of his moderation.

His Imperial Majesty added, that his thoughts would undergo no change, even if, contrary to his intentions and his endeavours, Divine Providence had decreed that we should now behold the termination of the Ottoman Power. His Imperial Majesty was still determined not to extend the limits of his own dominions; and he only demanded from his allies the same absence of all selfish and ambitious views, of which he would himself give the first example.

Does the Treaty of Adrianople place the Porte in a situation corresponding with the expectations raised by these assurances? The answer must be left to the judgment of Europe; it might be left to the dispas-

sionate judgment of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

Undoubtedly, if we look only at the relative position of the two belligerents, the fortune of the war might have enabled the Emperor to exact still harder terms. The Sultan, threatened by a formidable insurrection in Constantinople, having lost his army, and having ordered the remaining Asiatic troops to retire to their homes, was unable to offer any effectual opposition, and threw himself under the mercy of the Russian Commander. By the persuasion of the British and French Ambassadors, and of the Minister Extraordinary of the King of Prussia, the defeated Monarch was induced to place entire confidence in the moderation of His Imperial Majesty. It may not be easy to accuse of want of generosity the conqueror who checks the unresisted progress of success, and who spares the defenceless capital of his enemy.

Nevertheless, the Treaty in question, certainly not in conformity with the expectations held out by preceding declarations and assurances, appears vitally to affect the interests, the strength, the dignity, the present safety, and future independence of the Ottoman Empire.

The modes of domination may be various, although all equally irresistible. The independence of a State may be overthrown, and its subjection effectually secured, without the presence of a hostile force, or the permanent occupation of its soil. Under the present Treaty the territorial acquisitions of Russia are small, it must be admitted, in extent, although most important in their character. They are commanding positions, far more valuable than the possession of barren provinces and depopulated towns, and better calculated to rivet the fetters by which the Sultan is bound.

The cession of the Asiatic fortresses, with their neighbouring districts, not only secures to Russia the uninterrupted occupation of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, but places her in a situation so commanding as to control at pleasure the destiny of Asia Minor.

Prominently advanced into the centre of Armenia, in the midst of a Christian population, Russia holds the keys both of the Persian and the Turkish Provinces; and whether she may be disposed to extend her conquests to the East or to the West, to Teheran or to Constantinople, no serious obstacle can arrest her progress.

In Europe the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia are rendered virtually independent of the Porte. A tribute is indeed to be paid to the Sultan, which he has no means of enforcing except by the permission and even the assistance of Russia herself; and a Prince, elected for life, is to demand investiture which cannot be withheld. The Mussulman inhabitants are to be forcibly expelled from the territory. The ancient right of pre-emption is abolished; and the supplies indispensable for Constantinople, for the Turkish arsenals, and for the fortresses, are entirely cut off. The most important fortresses on the Danube are to be razed, and the frontier left exposed and unprotected against incursions which at any future time may be attempted.

It is sufficient to observe of the stipulations respecting the islands of the Danube, that their effect must be to place the control of the navigation and commerce of that river exclusively in the hands of Russia.

Servia, by the incorporation of the six districts referred to in the Treaty, is erected into an independent and powerful State; and when the allied Powers shall have finally decided upon the character of the Government, and the limits to be assigned to Greece, the circle will be completed of territories nominally dependent or tributary, but which must be animated with the most hostile spirit; and the recognition of which by the Powers of Europe is scarcely compatible with the security, perhaps not with the existence, of the Turkish Empire.

The commercial privileges and personal immunities which are secured by the Treaty to the subjects of Russia, appear to be at variance with any notion we are able to form of the authority of a sovereign and independent Prince. It is true that by capitulations with the Porte, in consequence of the defective administration of justice by the Turkish Government, rights have been obtained by European nations, of such a description as would not have been conceded by the States of Christendom. These rights have not only been still further extended by the present Treaty, but the stipulations, so far from being drawn up in the spirit of peace, are to all appearance rather calculated to invite and justify the renewal of hostilities. What reasonable prospect of "eternal peace, friendship, and good understanding," can be afforded by an instrument which contains a special provision, making the calamities of war almost dependent upon the capricious extortion of a Turkish officer, or the unauthorised arrogance of a Russian trader?

His Majesty's Government are persuaded that it will be impossible for His Imperial Majesty to reflect upon the terms of Article VII. of the Treaty of Adrianople, without perceiving at once that they must be utterly subversive of the independence of the Ottoman Power.

This Article stipulates that merchant vessels of all nations, without any restriction of size or tonnage, shall be admitted to pass freely through the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The right of visit on the part of the Turkish Government is expressly excluded. This provision not only deprives the Porte of the exercise of a right in its own waters, inherent in the very nature of independent sovereignty; but it also destroys a necessary protection against the effects of foreign hostility or domestic treachery. The power of marching a Russian army, at any moment, through any part of the Turkish territory, without the permission of the Government, could not be more degrading or more dangerous.

Such stipulations are not only destructive of the territorial rights of sovereignty, and threatening to the safety of the Porte; but their obvious tendency is to affect the condition and the interests of all maritime States in the Mediterranean, and may demand from those States the most serious consideration.

How is the true character of the vessel to be ascertained? In former Treaties the bulk and the amount of tonnage to be admitted had been fixed by Russia herself, and was regulated by what had been found to be most usual, and most advantageous in the navigation of those seas. The right of search, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and value of the cargo, with a view to fix the duties to be levied on importation, was very generally relinquished by the Porte in its practice towards the vessels of foreign Powers; the ship's manifest transmitted from the Consul's office being admitted as sufficient evidence of the nature of the cargo, instead of proof derived from actual inspection. But the right of visit, in order to ascertain the character of the vessel, and the object of the voyage, has never been relinquished, and can never be relinquished by a State in any degree careful of its own independence and of its safety.

The Porte is not only prohibited from exercising any interference with the free passage of the Straits by Russian ships, but it is also divested of this indispensable attribute of sovereignty in its relations with all other Powers, and that too by virtue of a Treaty concluded with the Emperor of Russia.

If the Turkish Government should detain and visit a ship belonging to any foreign State, the injury would not be offered to that State, with which perhaps no Treaty may exist, but to the Emperor of Russia, who, according to the terms of the Article in question, would at once be furnished with a justifiable cause of war against the Porte. But suppose any such State were fraudulently to send an armed vessel, or a vessel carrying armed men, into the waters of the Turkish dominion, and under the walls of the Seraglio, with purposes the most hostile, would His Imperial Majesty, by the Treaty of Adrianople, become responsible for such an act? In either case the Sultan would be entirely dependent upon Russia in a matter in which the dignity and security of his Government were vitally affected.

Is it too much to say that such stipulations are inconsistent with the desire of His Imperial Majesty to preserve the independence of the Turkish Empire?

His Majesty's Government have always been persuaded that the power of imposing a pecuniary burthen upon the Ottoman Porte, as a compensation and an indemnity for the expenses of the war, would be exercised in the promised spirit of equity and of moderation. His Imperial Majesty cannot fail to reflect that in judging of the character of such a transaction it is necessary to compare the sum exacted, not only with the expenses of the war, but with the means of the Power upon which the payment is imposed. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh will undoubtedly acquiesce in the principle that indemnities, whether pecuniary or territorial, ought not by their operation to crush the Power by whom they are given, or to expose by their consequences the military security of neighbouring and allied States. The Emperor is too wise not to desire, even in the midst of conquest and success, to maintain inviolate that system established for the general tranquillity of Europe, in which His Imperial Majesty's august predecessor took so prominent and so honourable a part. It is, therefore, with sincere satisfaction that His Majesty's Government have learnt from the declaration made by Count Nesselrode to your Excellency, for the purpose of being transmitted to your Government, "that it was in contemplation not only to diminish the amount of the sum stipulated, but also to make a different arrangement

with respect to its guarantee." It is by such conduct that His Imperial Majesty will really manifest his generosity, and his regard for those principles of just and enlarged policy by which alone can be secured the confidence of his allies and the respect of Europe.

Even if the Emperor were not thus to yield at once to the impulse of his own disposition, the same determination would still be recommended by considerations of prudence, as being essential to the success of objects which he has professed to have much at heart. His Imperial Majesty has declared that a regard for the true interests of Russia induced him to feel more desirous than any other European Power of maintaining the independent existence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He has also repeatedly avowed that the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte demanded his constant solicitude, and that the obligations both of his own conscience and of public Treaties imposed upon him the special duty of consulting their welfare, and providing for their protection. These objects, at all times difficult to reconcile, would, under the strict execution of the Treaty, become altogether incompatible with each other. The real situation of the Turkish power is too obvious to escape the most common observation. The Sultan is surrounded by independent States formed out of his own territories, and with the great mass of the European population of his Empire anxiously waiting for the moment when they may profit by this example, and shake off his dominion altogether. Defeated and reduced to the lowest degree of humiliation, he has retained his throne and political existence by the mercy of his conqueror. The disaffection of his Mahomedan subjects of all ranks, whether produced by repeated disgrace, or the effect of a gradual change long since in operation, has become general. In this condition, with a broken authority and exhausted resources, he is called upon to provide for the indemnity which is exacted from him. In what manner is the Sultan to relieve himself from this burthen, and by whom must the sacrifices principally be made? If the Turkish Government be still permitted to act at all as an independent Power, it is clear that the necessary sums must be raised by fresh impositions upon the people, and by such means as are authorised by the law and customs of the Empire. It is equally certain that the Christian subjects of the Porte must largely contribute to furnish these supplies. Compliance with the demands of the Government will be difficult, but the urgency of the case will justify severity. Resistance may be attempted: if successful, leading to general confusion and revolt; if otherwise, spoliation and oppression will follow. At all events, new scenes of calamity will be opened calculated to frustrate the admitted objects of His Imperial Majesty, and fatally destructive both to the independence of the Porte and to the happiness and prosperity of the Christian subjects of the Empire.

There are other considerations which ought to have their due weight in the mind of His Imperial Majesty.

It cannot be doubted that the result of the war has been such as to change entirely the relative position of the belligerents towards each other, as well as towards the neighbouring States and the rest of Europe. This change, it may be admitted, is to a certain extent the natural consequence of an unequal contest; for at the termination of hostilities characterised on one side by the most signal success, and on the other by continued disaster, it would be unreasonable to suppose that the parties could in every respect resume their former relations. It is, therefore, not exclusively to the conditions of the peace, but also to the events of the war, that we are to ascribe the change which has taken place. In whatever manner it may have been accomplished, the fact is sufficient to justify some anxiety on the part of those Powers who have always felt a deep interest in the preservation of the system of the European balance established by the Treaty of Paris and at the Congress of Vienna. This anxiety must be greatly increased when, in addition to the unavoidable weakness and prostration of the Turkish Power, it is found that fresh causes are brought into action which are obviously calculated to hasten and ensure its utter dissolution. The evils attending upon uncertainty, expectation, and alarm, must be universally felt throughout Europe. Encouragement will be afforded to projects the most adverse to the general tranquillity; and the different Powers, so far from disarming, will probably augment their warlike preparations, already too extensive for a state of peace.

It is only by a frank and cordial desire on the part of His Imperial Majesty to remove all reasonable grounds of suspicion and apprehension; it is only by a sincere endeavour in conjunction with his allies to confirm and perpetuate the repose which

has hitherto been enjoyed, and by making this the main object of European policy, that we shall be enabled to avert the threatened dangers. In this salutary work His Imperial Majesty will assuredly call to mind the example of his illustrious predecessor; and he will recollect that whatever may have been the glories of his reign, the last ten years of his life, devoted exclusively to the preservation of peace, eminently entitled him to the gratitude of Europe.

I am to instruct your Excellency to read this despatch to Count Nesselrode, and, if desired, to give his Excellency a copy. The sentiments of His Majesty are expressed without reserve, but with cordial and friendly feelings. They are expressed, too, without previous concert or communication with any other Power whatsoever.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

MEMORANDUM BY COUNT NESSELRODE,

DELIVERED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, AND FOUNDED ON COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA SUBSEQUENTLY TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ENGLAND IN JUNE, 1844.

Russia and England are mutually penetrated with the conviction that it is for their common interest that the Ottoman Porte should maintain itself in the state of independence and of territorial possession which at present constitutes that Empire, as that political combination is the one which is most compatible with the general interest of the maintenance of peace.

Being agreed on this principle, Russia and England have an equal interest in uniting their efforts in order to keep up the existence of the Ottoman Empire, and to avert all the dangers which can place in jeopardy its safety.

With this object the essential point is, to suffer the Porte to live in repose, without needlessly disturbing it by diplomatic bickerings, and without interfering without absolute necessity in its internal affairs.

In order to carry out skilfully this system of forbearance, with a view to the well-understood interest of the Porte, two things must not be lost sight of. They are these:—

In the first place, the Porte has a constant tendency to extricate itself from the engagements imposed upon it by the Treaties which it has concluded with other Powers. It hopes to do so with impunity, because it reckons on the mutual jealousy of the Cabinets. It thinks that, if it fails in its engagements towards one of them, the rest will espouse its quarrel, and will screen it from all responsibility.

It is essential not to confirm the Porte in this delusion. Every time that it fails in its obligations towards one of the Great Powers, it is the interest of all the rest to make it sensible of its error, and seriously to exhort it to act rightly towards the Cabinet which demands just reparation.

As soon as the Porte shall perceive that it is not supported by the other Cabinets, it will give way, and the differences which have arisen will be arranged in a conciliatory manner, without any conflict resulting from them.

There is a second cause of complication, which is inherent in the situation of the Porte; it is, the difficulty which exists in reconciling the respect due to the sovereign authority of the Sultan, founded on the Mussulman law, with the forbearance required by the interests of the Christian population of that Empire.

This difficulty is real. In the present state of feeling in Europe, the Cabinets cannot see with indifference the Christian populations in Turkey exposed to flagrant acts of oppression and religious intolerance.

It is necessary constantly to make the Ottoman Ministers sensible of this truth, and to persuade them that they can only reckon on the friendship and on the support of the Great Powers on the condition that they treat the Christian subjects of the Porte with toleration and with mildness.

While insisting on this truth it will be the duty of the foreign Representatives, on the other hand, to exert all their influence to maintain the Christian subjects of the Porte in submission to the sovereign authority.

It will be the duty of the foreign Representatives, guided by these principles, to act among themselves in a perfect spirit of agreement. If they address remonstrances to the Porte, those remonstrances must bear a real character of unanimity, though divested of one of exclusive dictation.

By persevering in this system with calmness and moderation, the Representatives of the great Cabinets of Europe will have the best chance of succeeding in the steps

which they may take, without giving occasion for complications which might affect the tranquillity of the Ottoman Empire. If all the Great Powers frankly adopt this line of conduct, they will have a well-founded expectation of preserving the existence of Turkey.

However, they must not conceal from themselves how many elements of dissolution that Empire contains within itself. Unforeseen circumstances may hasten its fall, without its being in the power of the friendly Cabinets to prevent it.

As it is not given to human foresight to settle beforehand a plan of action for such or such unlooked-for case, it would be premature to discuss eventualities which may never be realised.

In the uncertainty which hovers over the future, a single fundamental idea seems to admit of a really practical application; it is, that the danger which may result from a catastrophe in Turkey will be much diminished, if, in the event of its occurring, Russia and England have come to an understanding as to the course to be taken by them in common.

That understanding will be the more beneficial, inasmuch as it will have the full assent of Austria. Between her and Russia there exists already an entire conformity of principles in regard to the affairs of Turkey, in a common interest of conservatism and of peace.

In order to render their union more efficacious, there would remain nothing to be desired but that England should be seen to associate herself thereto with the same view.

The reason which recommends the establishment of this agreement is very simple.

On land Russia exercises in regard to Turkey a preponderant action.

On sea England occupies the same position.

Isolated, the action of these two Powers might do much mischief. United, it can produce a real benefit; thence, the advantage of coming to a previous understanding before having recourse to action.

This notion was in principle agreed upon during the Emperor's last residence in London. The result was the eventual engagement, that if anything unforeseen occurred in Turkey, Russia and England should previously concert together as to the course which they should pursue in common.

The object for which Russia and England will have come to an understanding may be expressed in the following manner:—

1. To seek to maintain the existence of the Ottoman Empire in its present state, so long as that political combination shall be possible.

2. If we foresee that it must crumble to pieces, to enter into previous concert as to everything relating to the establishment of a new order of things, intended to replace that which now exists, and in conjunction with each other to see that the change which may have occurred in the internal situation of that Empire shall not injuriously affect either the security of their own States and the rights which the Treaties assure to them respectively, or the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe.

For the purpose thus stated, the policy of Russia and of Austria, as we have already said, is closely united by the principle of perfect identity. If England, as the principal Maritime Power, acts in concert with them, it is to be supposed that France will find herself obliged to act in conformity with the course agreed upon between St. Petersburgh, London, and Vienna.

Conflict between the Great Powers being thus obviated, it is to be hoped that the peace of Europe will be maintained even in the midst of such serious circumstances. It is to secure this object of common interest, if the case occurs, that, as the Emperor agreed with Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers during his residence in England, the previous understanding which Russia and England shall establish between themselves must be directed.

EASTERN PAPERS—CORRESPONDENCE.

The four first Papers have been already quoted in the HISTORY of the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1853; but as they had not at that time been published in an authenticated form, they are now reprinted from the Papers laid before Parliament, from which the former editions have considerable differences.

DRAFT OF NOTE PROPOSED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE PORTE TO RUSSIA, AS ALTERED AT VIENNA AND LONDON.

(Referred to in ANNUAL REGISTER, 1853, page 279.)

Sa Majesté le Sultan n'ayant rien de plus à cœur que de rétablir entre elle et Sa

Majesté l'Empereur de Russie les relations de bon voisinage et de parfaite entente qui ont été malheureusement altérées par de récentes et pénibles complications, a pris soigneusement à tâche de rechercher les moyens d'effacer les traces de ces différends; et un irade suprême en date de
lui ayant fait connaître la décision Impériale, elle se félicite de pouvoir la communiquer à son Excellence l'Ambassadeur de Russie (ou à son Excellence M. le Comte de Nesselrode).

Si, à toute époque, les Empereurs de Russie ont témoigne leur active sollicitude pour le maintien des immunités et privilèges de l'Eglise Orthodoxe Grecque dans l'Empire Ottoman, les Sultans ne se sont jamais refusé à les consacrer de nouveau par des actes solennels qui attestaient leur ancienne et constante bienveillance l'égard de leurs sujets Chrétiens.

Sa Majesté le Sultan Abdul Medjid, aujourd'hui régnant, animé des mêmes dispositions, et voulant donner à Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie un témoignage personnel de son amitié la plus sincère et de son désir intime de consolider les anciennes relations de bon voisinage et de parfaite entente qui existent entre les deux Etats, n'a écouté que sa confiance infinie dans les qualitiés éminentes de son auguste ami et allié, et a daigné prendre en sérieuse considération les représentations dont son Excellence M. le Prince Menchikoff s'est rendu l'organe auprès d'elle.

Le Soussigné a reçu, en consequence, l'ordre de déclarer par la présente que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Sultan restera fidèle à la lettre et à l'esprit des stipulations des Traités de Kainardji et Andrinople relatives à la protection du culte Chrétien, et que Sa Majesté regarde qu'il est de son honneur de faire observer à tout jamais, et de préserver de toute atteinte, soit présentement soit dans l'avenir, la jouissance des privilèges spirituels qui ont été accordés par les augustes aïeux de Sa Majesté à l'Eglise Orthodoxe d'Orient, et qui sont maintenus et confirmés par elle; et, en outre, à faire participer, dans un esprit de haute équité, le rit Grec aux avantages concédés aux autres rits Chrétiens par convention ou disposition particulière.

Au reste, comme le firman Impérial qui vient d'être donné au patriarche et au clergé Grecs, et qui contient la confirmation de leurs privilèges spirituels, devra être regardé comme une nouvelle preuve de ces nobles sentiments, et comme, en outre, la proclamation de ce firman qui donne toute sécurité devra faire disparaître à jamais toute crainte à l'égard du rit qui est la religion de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, je suis heureux d'être chargé du devoir de faire la présente notification.

Quant à la garantie qu'à l'avenir il ne sera rien changé aux lieux de visitation de Jérusalem, elle résulte du firman revêtu du hatti-humayoun du 15 de la lune de Rebiul-Akhir, 1268 (Février 1852) expliqué et corroboré par les firmans de ;
et l'intention formelle de Sa Majesté le Sultan est de faire exécuter sans aucune altération ses décisions souveraines.

La Sublime Porte, en outre, promet officiellement qu'il ne sera apporté aucune modification à l'état des choses sans entente préalable avec les Gouvernements de France et de Russie, et sans préjudice aucun pour les différentes communautés Chrétiennes.

Pour le cas où le Cour Impériale de Russie en ferait demande, il sera assigné une localité convenable dans la ville de Jerusalem, ou dans les environs, pour la construction d'une église consacrée à la célébration du service divin par des ecclésiastiques Russes, et d'un hospice pour les pélerins indigents ou malades de la même nation.

La Sublime Porte s'engage, dès à présent, à souscrire à cet égard un Acte solennel, qui placerait ces fondations pieuses sous la surveillance spéciale du Consulat-Général de Russie en Syrie et en Palestine.

Le Soussigné, &c.

COUNT NESSELRODE TO BARON MEYENDORFF—(COMMUNICATED TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON BY BARON BRUNNOW, SEPTEMBER, 16).

(Referred to in ANNUAL REGISTER, 1853, page 282.)

St. Petersburgh,
Aug. 26 (Sept. 7), 1853.

We have received with your Excellency's reports, dated August $\frac{16}{28}$, the modifications introduced by the Ottoman Government into the draft of note drawn up at Vienna.

It will be sufficient for Count Buol to call to mind the terms of our communication of the 25th July last, in order to appreciate the impression which those modifications must needs have made on the Emperor's mind.

In accepting in His Majesty's name the draft of note which Austria, after having first obtained the assent and approval of the Courts of France and of England, had announced to us as an ultimatum which she proposed to offer to the Porte, and on the

acceptance of which depended the continuance of her good offices, I added, M. le Baron, in the Despatch, that it was incumbent on us to communicate to the Austrian Cabinet the following observations and reservations:

"I consider it superfluous in this place to remark to your Excellency that in accepting, as we do from a spirit of conciliation, the expedient devised at Vienna and the mission of a Turkish Ambassador, we fully understand that we are not to have to examine or discuss fresh modifications and new drafts, drawn up at Constantinople under the bellicose inspirations which at this moment seem to influence the Sultan and the majority of his Ministers; and that in case the Ottoman Government should still reject this last plan of settlement, we should not consider ourselves as any longer bound by the consent which we now give to it."

Words so positive could not have left the Austrian Government in any doubt as to our present intentions.

I will not in this place examine the alterations which have been made at Constantinople. I have done so in a separate despatch. I will for the present confine myself to demanding whether the Emperor, after having denied himself the power of changing even a single word in a draft of note drawn up without his participation, can allow the Ottoman Porte to retain that power for itself, and permit Russia to be thus placed in a position of inferiority as regards Turkey. We conceive that the dignity of the Emperor precludes this. Let the course of events be called to mind. In the place of the "Menchikoff note," the adoption of which without alteration we had put forward as the condition of the re-establishment of our relations with the Porte, a different note was proposed to us. For this reason alone we might have declined to discuss it. We might, whilst acceding to it, have had more than one objection to offer to it, more than one alteration of its terms to insert in it. You are well aware, M. le Baron, that from the time that we consented to modify the ultimatum which we had presented at Constantinople, the form of a note is not that which could have suited us. You are acquainted with the plan and form of arrangement which we should have preferred. Nevertheless, we did not insist on that plan. We set it completely aside as soon as other proposals were made to us. Wherefore? Because, by opposing to these a counter-project or any counter-propositions whatsoever, which, nevertheless, we had a full and perfect right to do, we might have incurred the reproach of seeking to protract the matter, and gratuitously to prolong a crisis which occasions anxiety to Europe. Wishing, on the contrary, to bring that crisis as soon as possible to an end, and acquiescing with this view in the wishes which were expressed to us, we sacrificed our objections of substance and of form. On the mere receipt of the first draft of note agreed upon at Vienna, and even before we knew if it would be approved at London and at Paris, we announced by telegraph our adhesion to it.

The draft, as finally agreed upon, was sent to us at a later period, and although it had been modified in a sense which we could not mistake, nevertheless we did not on that account retract our adhesion or raise the slightest difficulty. Was it possible, we ask, to manifest greater readiness and more conciliatory dispositions? But when we acted in this manner, it was well understood that it was on condition that the draft of note which the Emperor had accepted without discussion should be accepted in the same manner by the Porte. It was under the conviction that Austria would regard it as an ultimatum in which no change was to be made, as a last effort of its friendly intervention which, if the effort were to fail by reason of the obstinacy of the Divan, would cease *ipso facto*. We regret to perceive that such is not the case. But the Cabinet of Vienna will on its side admit that if it is a question not of an ultimatum, but of a new draft of note which each of the two parties is at liberty to modify, we then resume the right which we had voluntarily renounced, of proposing in our turn our own alterations, of again considering the draft of arrangement, and of altering not only its terms, but its forms.

Would this result enter into the views of Austria? Would it suit the Powers who, by modifying and adopting her draft of note, made it their own work? It is for them to consider the delays which will necessarily result from such a course, or to examine whether it is for the interest of Europe to cut those delays short. We see only one way of putting an end to them. It is that Austria and the Powers should frankly and firmly declare to the Porte that having opened to it in vain the only way which can lead to the immediate re-establishment of its relations with us, they henceforth abandon to it the task. We conceive that if they hold this language unanimously to them, the Turks, yielding

to the advice of Europe, instead of reckoning upon its assistance in a contest against Russia, will accept the note such as it is, and will cease to prejudice their position in so serious a manner in order to afford themselves the childish satisfactien of having modified certain expressions of the document which we had accepted without discussion. For one of two things: either the modifications required by the Porte are important, and then it is very obvious that we should refuse to assent to them; or they are insignificant, and in that case why should the Porte continue, without necessity, to make its acceptance dependent on them?

In conclusion, M. le Baron, the ultimatum agreed upon at Vienna is not ours. It is that of Austria and of the Powers who, having in the first instance devised, discussed, and modified it in its original terms, have considered that it might be accepted by the Porte without prejudice to its interests and to its honour. It is for them, therefore, and not for us, forthwith to bring to an end the uncertainties of the present crisis. We on our side have done all that depended on us to abridge useless delays, by renouncing, when the arrangement was proposed to us, all kinds of counter-propositions whatsoever: no one can refuse this testimony to the sincerity of the Emperor. Having for a long time exhausted the measure of concessions without the Porte having hitherto made a single one, His Majesty cannot go further without prejudice to his position, and without exposing himself to the risk of renewing his political relations with Turkey under unfavourable circumstances, which would deprive them of all stability for the future, and would inevitably bring on a fresh and more decided rupture. At the present moment, indeed, fresh concessions in regard to the terms of the note would serve no purpose; for we perceive by your despatches that the Ottoman Government is only waiting for our acquiescence in the alterations made in the Vienna note, in order to make its signature of it, as well as the mission of the Ambassador who is to convey it here, dependent on fresh conditions and inadmissible propositions, which it has already put forward on the subject of the evacuation of the Principalities. On this last point, M. le Baron, we can only refer to the assurances and explanations contained in our despatch of the 10th of August, and repeat that the arrival at St. Petersburgh of a Turkish Ambassador, bearer of the Austrian note, without alterations, will be sufficient to ensure our troops being immediately ordered to repass our frontier.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) NESSELRODE.

CIRCULAR DESPATCH ADDRESSED TO RUSSIAN MISSIONS AT FOREIGN COURTS.

(Referred to in ANNUAL REGISTER, 1853, page 295.)

St. Petersburgh,
October 19 (31), 1853.

The efforts which we have not ceased to make for the last eight months to arrive at an amicable settlement of our differences with the Ottoman Porte have unhappily up to the present time been unavailing. Moreover, matters tend to become worse and worse every day. Whilst the Emperor, during his interview at Olmütz with his intimate friend and ally the Emperor Francis Joseph, was offering numerous facilities to the Austrian Cabinet to clear up the misunderstanding connected with the reasons stated by us for rejecting the modifications which the Porte was desirous of introducing into the note drawn up at Vienna, the Porte, notwithstanding the advice of the European Representatives at Constantinople, yielding to the impulse of bellicose notions and of Mussulman fanaticism, has now, as you will have already learnt, formally declared war against us. This precipitate measure has, however, for the time made no change in the pacific disposition of the Emperor. We do not on that account as yet abandon the resolutions expressed at the outset in our circular of the June 20 (July 2). At that time His Imperial Majesty declared that in temporarily occupying the Principalities as a substantive pledge for obtaining the satisfaction which he requires, he had no desire to carry further his measures of coercion, and would avoid an offensive war so long as his dignity and his interests would permit him to do so. At the present time, notwithstanding the fresh provocation which has been offered to him, the intentions of our August Master remain the same.

Being in possession of the substantive pledge which the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian Provinces gives us, although still prepared, in conformity with our promises, to evacuate them immediately upon reparation being made to us, we will content ourselves for the time with maintaining our position there, remaining on the defensive so long as we may not be compelled to go beyond the limits within which we are desirous of confining our operations. We

will await the attack of the Turks without being the first to commence hostilities. It will therefore wholly rest with the other Powers not to extend the sphere of hostilities if the Turks are absolutely determined to make war upon us, and not to give a different character to them from that which we propose to assign to them. This state of expectation offers no obstacle to carrying on negotiations. As a matter of common sense, after war has been declared against her, it is not for Russia to devise fresh expedients, to take the first step in conciliatory overtures. But if, better enlightened as to its real interests, the Porte at a later period is inclined to put forward or to receive such overtures, the Emperor will offer no obstacle to their being taken into consideration.

This, Sir, is all that I can say to you at the present time, in the uncertainty in which we are as to whether the Ottoman Porte will immediately carry into effect the warlike plans which it has adopted. Communicate our eventual intentions to the Cabinet to which you are accredited. They manifest once more the desire of our August Master to circumscribe as much as possible the circle of hostilities, if they must break out notwithstanding his wishes, and to spare Europe from the consequences thereof.

Receive, &c.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE OF THE FOUR REPRESENTATIVES, HELD AT VIENNA, DECEMBER 5, 1853.

(Referred to in ANNUAL REGISTER, 1853, page 303.)

The undersigned, representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, in conformity with the instructions of their Courts, have met together in conference, in order to devise the means of reconciling the difference which has arisen between Russia and the Sublime Porte.

The dimensions which that difference has assumed, and the war which has broken out between the two Empires, notwithstanding the efforts of their Allies, have become the object of the most serious solicitude for Europe. Accordingly, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Prussia, being equally impressed with the necessity of exerting themselves in order to put an end to hostilities which would not be protracted without affecting the interests of their own States, have resolved to offer their good offices to the two high belligerent parties, in the hope that they will be unwilling themselves to incur the responsibility of a conflagration, when, by an exchange of frank explanations, they may still be able to avert it, by replacing their relations on a footing of peace and good understanding.

The assurances given at different times by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia exclude, on the part of that august Sovereign, the notion of assailing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In fact, the existence of Turkey in the limits assigned to her by treaty is one of the necessary conditions of the balance of power in Europe, and the undersigned Plenipotentiaries record, with satisfaction, that the existing war cannot in any case lead to modifications in the territorial boundaries of the two Empires, which would be calculated to alter the state of possession in the East established for a length of time, and which is equally necessary for the tranquillity of all the other Powers.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, moreover, has not confined himself to these assurances; he has declared that it never was his intention to impose upon the Porte any new obligations, or any which might not be in conformity with the treaties of Koutchouk-Kainardji and Adrianople, according to the stipulations of which the Sublime Porte has promised to protect throughout the whole extent of its dominions the Christian religion and its churches. The Court of Russia has added, that in requiring from the Ottoman Government a proof of its faithful adherence to former engagements, it by no means had the intention of diminishing the authority of the Sultan over his Christian subjects, and that its sole object had been to ask for explanations calculated to prevent any misapprehension and any cause of misunderstanding with a neighbouring and friendly Power.

The sentiments manifested by the Sublime Porte during the recent negotiations prove, on the other hand, that it was prepared to recognise all its treaty engagements, and to take into account, as far as its sovereign rights would allow, the interest felt by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia in a religion which is his own and that of the majority of his people.

In this state of things, the undersigned are convinced that the readiest and surest means of attaining the object desired by their Courts will be to make a joint communication to the Sublime Porte, in order to set before it the wish of the Powers to contri-

bute, by their friendly intervention, to the re-establishment of peace, and to enable it to make known the conditions on which it would be disposed to treat.

This is the object of the annexed collective note, addressed to the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of the instructions likewise annexed, transmitted to the Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, at Constantinople.

(Signed) Buol-Schauenstein.
Bourqueney.
Westmoreland.
Arnim.

Lord A. Loftus to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received Dec. 12.)

Berlin, Dec. 10, 1853.

My Lord—The following telegraphic despatch has been received this evening by Baron Manteuffel from the Prussian Consul-General at Bucharest:—

"Bucharest, Dec. 8, 1853.

"Prince Menchikoff announces to Prince Gortschakoff:—

"A Turkish squadron of seven frigates, one sloop, one steamer, and five transports, destined to land troops at Soucoum-Kalé, was pursued by a division of the Russian fleet to the harbour of Sinope, and forced to engage on the 30th of November, under the guns of the newly-erected batteries of Sinope, which engagement ended in the entire destruction of the Turkish squadron, and the capture of the Vice-Admiral, Osmar Pasha.

"Only one Turkish steamer escaped.

"The Russian squadron suffered considerably."

A similar telegraphic despatch has been likewise received from Count Arnim, at Vienna, who also reported the return of the Russian fleet to Sevastopol.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Augustus Loftus.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received Dec. 13.)

Paris, Dec. 12, 1853.

My Lord—I saw M. Drouyn de Lhuys for a few moments this afternoon, when he informed me he had spoken with the Emperor this morning, on the subject of the disastrous intelligence received yesterday from Constantinople. He need not add, he said, that he had found His Majesty preoccupied with this untoward news.

Both the Emperor and his Minister are of opinion that the instructions sent to the Ambassadors and Admirals would have justified them in giving material support to the Turkish squadron, had any French or English vessels been near enough to do so. At this distance from the scene of action they do not see what fresh instructions can be sent, and they opine that, at all events, nothing can be done until accounts are received from Constantinople, giving more ample details of the affair than those which we now possess.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Cowley.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon. — (Received Dec. 13.)

(*Telegraphic.*)

(*Extract.*)

Constantinople, Dec. 3, 1853.

Russia speaks of peace, but carries on war. Her squadron has just attacked the Turkish flotilla at Sinope. Six ships-of-the-line entered there and having anchored manned their boats in order to take possession of the Turkish vessels, twelve in number. The latter fired in self-defence, and, as far as we know, were all destroyed with the exception of a single steamer which had just brought the intelligence. I had a meeting to-day with the French Ambassador and the two Admirals. We are sending two steam-frigates, one of each nation, to Sinope, and two others to Varna, in order to obtain exact information; on their return the two squadrons, according to all probability, will enter the Black Sea. We have adopted this preliminary measure in the interest of peace. In case the Russians should attempt to turn back the steam-frigates, the latter would persevere, provided the force was inferior or equal; in case it should be superior, they would retire after having made a protest.

The most perfect harmony and concert prevail between the Ambassadors and the Admirals of England and France.

Sir G. H. Seymour to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received Jan. 4, 1854.)

(*Extract.*)

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 26, 1853.

Your Lordship's wishes as to the frankness to be observed towards the Russian Government at a juncture of this importance are so well known to me, that I have not hesitated to state to Count Nes-

selrode the feelings excited in England by the intelligence of the destruction of the Turkish squadron at Sinope.

The language which I held to his Excellency when I waited upon him the day before yesterday, was as follows:—

Dismiss, I entreat of you, from your mind the unfounded notion of the existence on the part of Her Majesty's Government of a desire to humiliate Russia; no feeling of the sort exists. Do not imagine either that it can be for our interests that Russia should be injured—quite the contrary. Her Majesty's Government consider that they have reason to complain of Russia; that the unlimited confidence placed in her assurances has been ill repaid; but the feeling does not alter their policy, or inspire the Government with the wish of returning evil for evil. The case is plainly this: Her Majesty's Government have a British interest and an European interest in maintaining the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and they hold that the first would have been virtually destroyed if Prince Menchikoff's demand had been successful; and that the second is placed in great danger by the occupation of the Principalities, which is, moreover, a precedent and example against which it behoves all the Great Powers of Europe to enter a protest. Her Majesty's Government accordingly have duties to perform—duties not voluntarily undertaken, but imposed upon them by Russia; and from the discharge of these duties Her Majesty's Government cannot and will not shrink. Turkey must be defended from aggression; Her Majesty's Government are pledged to defend her, and the obligation must be discharged. Now as to the application of this. The victory over the Turks has produced a very painful effect in England; it may be regarded as an intentional insult to the maritime Powers, for the statement which has been made respecting the affair is incorrect. It is not true that the Turkish squadron had on board troops destined to attack Sécoum-Kalé; these ships were charged with provisions for Batoum, and they have been destroyed in a Turkish harbour, which is Turkish territory, which England is bound to protect.

Before I had concluded this last sentence, Count Nesselrode interrupted me by strong assurances that nothing could be more unfounded than the supposition of its having been the wish of the Russian Government to offer any affront to England and France; that which had happened was, he observed, the unavoidable consequence of the position taken by the Two Powers and of that assigned to Russia. Turkey, said Count Nesselrode, declares war upon us, she opens the campaign before the term laid down by herself, she invades our territory, she takes a small fortress which she still holds, and then you find fault with us because we oppose hostilities by hostilities; but remember, I beg, that we are at war with Turkey, and that no one ever heard of a war which was not attended by acts such as you complain of: our attack, too, was a defensive act—the Turkish ships were notoriously laden with military stores, intended for the tribes who are lighting up war on our borders.

As to the last point, M. le Comte, I said, it is a question of fact, and our two versions differ; I am prepared to maintain, as I before stated, that the Turkish ships were conveying stores to a Turkish town. As regards what you say respecting the practices of war, I must repeat what I once before observed—if the present war is anomalous, it is not we who brought about this extraordinary state of things. However, I am now not so much complaining as I am pointing out what is to be expected, and I do not wish to conceal from you that whilst great forbearance as to the entrance by our ships of the Black Sea has been observed and might have been continued, this, after what has lately occurred, is no longer possible.

The Chancellor only replied that, as he had before stated, he could well understand the public feeling excited in England and France; that his intelligence gave him no reason to believe that Her Majesty's ships had entered the Black Sea, or even that their dispatch thither had been finally resolved upon; and that as to the intended bombardment of Varna, which had been spoken of, no such intention had existed on the part of the Russian Government.

After this, as I believe, salutary notice had been given to the Russian Minister, we spoke of other points.

Count Nesselrode complained of the conduct which was pursued towards the Russian Cabinet: it was unheard of; the Sultan was consulted as to the conditions upon which he was disposed to make peace, and when these were ascertained and arranged, of course with exclusive reference to Turkish interests, he supposed Russia would be called upon to sign what had been prepared for her. Then again the idea of asking Russia to send a Plenipotentiary to meet a Turkish Plenipotentiary under the auspices of the allied Ministers

was perfectly novel, was an indignity which would be offered only to one of the smallest of the European States, was a course which during the last hundred years Russia had never submitted to in her intercourse with Turkey, and to which she could not now be expected to lend herself.

I entreated Count Nesselrode to bear in mind that if her relations with Turkey were of importance to Russia, our interest in Turkey was not less important; that her weakness and decrepitude, of which so much had been said, were but additional motives for the support of her friends not being withheld. Then, I added, as to the feeling which you profess of being humiliated by our policy, although, as you admit, it may not be our wish that you should be humiliated, I protest to you that it is in vain that I endeavour to comprehend the statement. Here is a question of avowed general European interest, and you are to be hurt because Europe chooses to attend to that interest. I must again say that I find it quite impossible to understand the objection which you are raising.

This comes, replied Count Nesselrode, from your not choosing to put yourselves into our situation.

On the contrary, I said, that is the way in which, but to little purpose, I am endeavouring to judge of your objections. I suppose England engaged in an altercation or a war with Turkey, and I can easily understand other European States desiring to take part in the settlement of the affair: what I cannot realise is, the idea of England feeling insulted by the wish of other States to participate in an adjustment in which their interests should be immediately concerned.

Count Nesselrode would only ask what the feelings of England would have been if some of the Great Powers had come forward to take part in the settlement of her difference with China.

It appeared to me, I said, very easy to understand what the English policy would have been: in the first place, the question was one in which no great European interests, other than our own, were engaged; and secondly, any such offer on the part of the leading Powers to assist in the promotion of a settlement of differences would have been gladly received by Her Majesty's Government.

The above, my Lord, is a correct outline of my last conversation with the Chancellor.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Count Walewski.—(Communicated to the Earl of Clarendon by Count Walewski, December 17.)

(*Translation.*)

Paris, Dec. 15, 1853.

M. le Comte—The despatch which I have had the honour to write to you under No. 159, has made known to you the first impression of the Emperor's Government in regard to the destruction of the Ottoman flotilla in the roads of Sinope, and I entertained no doubt that it was fully shared in by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. I perceive by Lord Stratford's telegraphic despatch, which Lord Clarendon has had the goodness to communicate to you, that our Representatives at Constantinople have instantly understood the necessity for a demonstration on the part of our naval forces in the Black Sea, and I am pleased to think that on the return of the steam-vessels sent to reconnoitre at Bourgas and Sinope itself, they will not have hesitated to send out of the Bosphorus the greater portion of the two squadrons. The operation which they proposed to support, and which is that of which Lord Clarendon and myself had equally the idea, will be a first indication of the inspection which it is become necessary to enforce on a coast where we had not supposed that an aggression could so quickly take place.

In fact, our last information from St. Petersburgh still represented Russia as disposed to treat, and as determined, above all, to assume the offensive in no quarter. This confidence explained why our fleets did not move. It appeared to us that the presence of our flag in the waters of Constantinople demonstrated our firm intention to protect that capital against a sudden danger, and we were unwilling that our premature appearance in quarters more in the vicinity of the Russian territory should run the risk of being taken for a provocation. The state of war doubtless rendered a collision possible by sea as well as by land between the belligerent parties, but we had been authorised to infer from the repeated declarations of Russia that our reserve would be imitated by her, and that, not misunderstanding the real object of our demonstration, she would avoid, with the same care as ourselves, the occasions of collision, by abstaining from proceeding to aggressive measures within the limits in which, if we could have supposed her to be influenced by different intentions, our

action would have naturally taken effect concurrently with her own.

In a word, M. le Comte, we admitted, without, however, stating it, that the Sevastopol fleet should protect the Asiatic coast of the Russian Empire, keep the approach to it clear, and provision the garrisons, and in none of those circumstances would we have had to interfere with its movements. To do so would have been to attack Russia; and we had passed the Dardanelles only to defend Turkey.

The expedition directed against Sinope has consequently surpassed our anticipations; that fact modifies, in the same degree, the attitude which we should have wished to have been able to maintain until the end.

Instead of availing herself of the sea, which we left free to her, for the purpose of her own defence, Russia, abusing, as it were, her position, has availed herself of it in order to attack our ally in his ports, and not satisfied with exercising an illegal sovereignty in the Principalities of the Danube, she appears inclined still further to extend, with all the horrors of war, her absolute dominion over the Euxine.

When His Imperial Majesty's Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty determined upon the movement of their squadrons towards Constantinople, there was a question, you remember, of inviting our Admirals to inform the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian naval forces of the object of their mission. The time has come for carrying this step into execution, since our forbearance has in the end only served to make matters worse.

I propose, therefore, to order Vice-Admirals Hamelin and Dundas to declare to Prince Menchikoff or to Admiral Korniloff, that the Governments of France and of England are resolved to prevent the repetition of the affair of Sinope; that every Russian ship met with at sea by our ships will henceforward be invited to return to Sevastopol; and that any act of aggression which, notwithstanding this notice, may be attempted against the Ottoman territory or flag will be repelled by force.

As a consequence of this declaration, we shall find ourselves, in conjunction with Turkey, masters of a vast basin which washes the provinces of the Russian Empire, at once the most important and the most exposed; and to the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, so long as that shall last, we shall oppose a corresponding occupation, of which the consequences will assuredly be more serious for the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, than the taking possession of the Principalities can be for the Porte. Either the army commanded by Prince Gortschakoff will repass the Pruth, or our vessels, as far as the season will admit, will cruise in the Black Sea, and will interrupt all the maritime communications of Russia with her Asiatic Provinces. We should thus retain the Black Sea as a pledge until the evacuation of the Principalities and the re-establishment of peace. Meanwhile the influence of the West, almost unknown in those quarters, will penetrate there; the dangers to which our presence will expose a rule badly settled, the new relations and interests which it may develope in countries lost to the commerce of the world; such, M. le Comte, are the serious grounds for reflection with which such a demonstration, executed with vigour, is calculated to inspire the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

The attitude of that Cabinet; the pretensions which it has announced; the invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia in full peace; the bold aggression of which Sinope a few days ago was the scene; all these circumstances taken together announce views and resolutions which Europe can only alter by adopting in its turn an energetic course; and at present I see no one more efficacious than that which I have just pointed out. France and England, by the independence of their policy and by the means at their disposal, are called upon first to come to a decision. It is a duty, M. le Comte, which the Emperor's Government, for its part, is ready to undertake, if Her Britannic Majesty's Government, on its side, is disposed to bear with it. It is accordingly His Imperial Majesty's pleasure that you should give this assurance to Lord Clarendon, while delivering to him a copy of this despatch.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO LORD COWLEY.

Foreign Office, December 24, 1853.

My Lord—Count Walewski has communicated to me the important despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys which forms the subject of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th instant.

That despatch has received the attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government, whose views, as it must be superfluous for me to inform your Excellency, are in entire accordance with those of the French Government upon the unjustifiable

course that Russia has throughout pursued on the Eastern question, and the absolute necessity of preventing the recurrence of a disaster such as that which has lately taken place at Sinope.

That necessity is, in fact, so evident that Her Majesty's Government did not doubt that the combined fleets had at once been sent into the Black Sea, and as your Excellency has already been made aware by my despatch of the 17th instant to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Her Majesty's Government did not consider that any fresh instructions were called for on the occasion, because, special instructions having already been given to protect the territory of the Sultan from attack, they must be faithfully and effectually carried out.

Despatches have since been received from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe by which it appears that on the 4th the fleets were about to be sent into the Black Sea, either to clear Sinope of the Russians or to protect the coasts of Turkey generally, and that the Russian Admiral at Sevastopol was to be apprised of the service on which they would be employed; and, thereupon, I have conveyed to his Excellency the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

In my despatch to Lord Stratford of the 20th December, I have also stated that it was only by obtaining a complete command of the Black Sea that the policy of the English and French Governments could be effectually carried out, and the recurrence of disasters such as that at Sinope could be prevented.

These instructions are in accordance with the instructions that Count Walewski told me would be addressed to the French Ambassador at Constantinople; but the French Government now propose to us in addition that the Ottoman flag, as well as the Ottoman territory, should be protected by the combined fleets, and that all Russian vessels, other than merchantmen, met in the Black Sea, should be required to return to Sevastopol.

Her Majesty's Government having clearly announced that the recurrence of a disaster such as that at Sinope must be prevented, and that the command of the Black Sea must be secured, would have been content to have left the manner of executing those instructions to the discretion of the Admirals, but they attach so much importance not alone to the united action of the two Governments, but to the instructions addressed to their respective agents being precisely the same, that they are prepared to adopt the specific mode of action now proposed by the Government of the Emperor.

Instructions to that effect will accordingly be addressed to Lord Stratford.

Even if the Governments of England and France were not in honour bound to protect the Sultan, they could not, in the interests of humanity, tolerate that such scenes of horrible carnage, as that of which Sinope has been the theatre, should be renewed, and for both these objects they must exercise complete command in the Black Sea; but they will at the same time render a signal service to the Porte; and Her Majesty's Government consider it indispensable that no naval operation should be undertaken by the Turkish fleet without the previous knowledge and sanction of the British and French Admirals, who cannot be made responsible for operations of which they may be kept in ignorance, or of which they may disapprove. Nor can Her Majesty's Government think it just, so long as England and France are not actually at war with Russia, that the combined fleets should aid and protect the Turkish forces in acts of aggression upon the Russian territory, while the Russian fleet is prevented from repelling such attacks or conveying the means necessary for the defence of that territory.

Her Majesty's Government have not hesitated to adopt the course which the honour and dignity of this country prescribe, but at the same time they do not disguise from themselves that it may at no distant period involve England and France in war with Russia, and they consider it equally for the honour and dignity of the two Powers not to allow the peace of Europe to be dependent upon that national spirit in Turkey, which, however admirable in itself, and however useful against the aggressor, is now evidently beyond the control of the Turkish Government. Her Majesty's Government would therefore propose to the Government of the Emperor that, in making known to the Porte the course which the two Governments are about to pursue, the English and French Ambassadors should at the same time be instructed to demand, in the event of the answer to the proposal recently sent from Vienna having been unsatisfactory, that the terms on which a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey shall be negotiated may be left to the decision of England and France, on the distinct understanding that nothing shall be proposed on her part to which she has already officiall objected,

I communicated this proposal on the 22nd to Count Walewski, who engaged to refer it to his Government, and his Excellency has this day informed me that it has been entirely approved of by M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

CIRCULAR DESPATCH ADDRESSED TO FRENCH MINISTERS ABROAD.

(*Translation.*)

Paris, December 30, 1853.

Sir—The affairs of the East are taking too serious a turn for me not to be desirous, at the very moment when circumstances impose new duties upon the Government of His Imperial Majesty, of reminding you of the efforts which we have not ceased to make, with a view to prevent the complications with which Europe is so seriously threatened.

The question of the Holy Places, ill represented or ill understood, had excited the alarm of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh: we endeavoured to calm this uneasiness by frank and complete explanations. It appeared to us that whilst reserving the rights of the Porte, a discussion of this nature would gain by being carried on at a distance from the scene where it originated. Our opinion was not shared by Russia, and Prince Menchikoff received instructions to proceed to Constantinople. I will confine myself to observing, that if we had had the exclusive views which were attributed to us, that if the vindication of our ancient and incontestable privileges had not been maintained with so much moderation, the mission of this Ambassador Extraordinary would immediately have become the cause of a conflict which we have been enabled to avoid.

The affair of the Sanctuaries of Jerusalem being set at rest, and, according to the testimony of Count Nesselrode himself, decided in a satisfactory manner, another difficulty arose. Prince Menchikoff demanded guarantees for the maintenance of the privileges of the Greek Church. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh did not prove by any particular fact that those privileges had been violated, and the Porte, on the contrary, solemnly confirmed the religious immunities of her Christian subjects.

Animated by the desire of appeasing a difference which, if on the one hand it concerned the sovereign rights of the Sultan, on the other affected the conscience of His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, the Government of His Imperial Majesty, in concert with that of Her Britannic Majesty, anxiously sought the means of reconciling the interests, at once so delicate and so complicated, which were involved in it. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh cannot have forgotten the zeal and loyalty with which we endeavoured to fulfil this difficult task; nor can it deny that the resistance of the Porte to accede to a first plan of arrangement, which emanated from the Conference of Vienna, has not been the only cause of our want of success.

In the course of these various negotiations, grave events had taken place. A Russian army had crossed the Pruth and invaded, in the time of perfect peace, two provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The squadrons of France and England were compelled to approach the Dardanelles, and from that period, if the Government of His Imperial Majesty had so desired, his naval forces would have anchored in the waters of Constantinople. Nevertheless, if it has judged it necessary to establish its right, it has only been in order still furthur to show its moderation. The nature of the relations of Russia with the Sublime Porte had become too irregular for it to be possible that the state of war should not succeed to the state of peace, or, speaking more correctly, it was requisite that things should assume their true names, and that the aggression of which the Turkish territory had been the object should produce its consequences. This change in the posture of affairs rendered necessary a new movement of our squadron, and on the requisition of the Sultan, the French flag appeared in the Bosphorus simultaneously with the British flag.

Nevertheless, M. ———, we did not, give up the hope of an arrangement, and, acting in concert with Austria and Prussia, as we already were with England, we still followed a pacific course. New proposals, for the success of which we shall not cease to exert our efforts, have been addressed to the Porte by the Representatives of the Four Powers.

No treaty concluded with Russia interdicted our vessels of war from the navigation of the Black Sea. The Treaty of July 13, 1841, while closing in time of peace the passages of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, reserved to the Sultan the privilege of opening them in time of war; and from the day on which His Highness allowed us free access to the Straits, free access to the Euxine was legally ours. The same motives which

had so long detained us in Besika Bay, detained our squadron in the roadstead of Beicos. The Government of His Imperial Majesty earnestly desired to manifest to the last the sentiments of friendship which it professes for Russia, and to relieve itself in public estimation from the responsibility of aggravating a state of affairs which all its endeavours had not succeeding in modifying. It flattered itself, moreover, that according to the contents of more recent despatches from General Castelbajac, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, satisfied with a seizure which it considered as a pledge, would nowhere assume the offensive in the contest which it has so unhappily begun with Turkey. It appeared to us sufficient that the presence of our flag in the waters of Constantinople should evince our firm intention to protect that capital against sudden danger, and we were unwilling that its premature appearance in localities nearer the Russian territory should incur the risk of being considered as a provocation.

The state of war, doubtless, rendered possible a collision between the belligerent parties by sea as well as on land; but we had been led to believe that our forbearance would be imitated by Russia, and that her Admirals would avoid, with the same care as our own, occasions of collision, by abstaining from proceeding to measures of aggression within those limits in which, could we possibly have supposed the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh to be animated by different intentions, our squadron would assuredly have exercised a more active surveillance.

The affair of Sinope, M. ———, took place altogether unexpectedly; and this deplorable event modifies in the same degree the attitude which we would have desired to maintain.

The agreement which has recently been come to at Vienna between France, Austria, England, and Prussia, has established the European character of the difference which exists between Russia and the Porte. The Four Courts have solemnly recognised that the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire is one of the conditions of their political equilibrium. The occupation of Moldavia and of Wallachia is the first blow to this integrity; and it is unquestionable that the chances of war may still further encroach upon it.

Count Nesselrode some months ago represented the invasion of the Danubian Principalities as a necessary compensation for what he at that time designated as our maritime occupation. In our turn, M. ——, we are of opinion that it has become indispensable ourselves to calculate the amount of compensation to which we are entitled as well by our character of a Power interested in the existence of Turkey, as by the military positions already taken by the Russian army. We require a pledge which shall secure to us the re-establishment of peace in the East, upon conditions which shall not alter the distribution of the respective power of the Great States of Europe.

The Government of His Imperial Majesty and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty have in consequence decided that their squadrons should enter the Black Sea, and combine their movements in such a way as to prevent the Ottoman territory or flag from being exposed to a fresh attack on the part of the naval forces of Russia.

Vice-Admirals Hamelin and Dundas will receive instructions to communicate to those whom it may concern the object of their mission; and we flatter ourselves with the hope that this frank step will prevent conflicts the occurrence of which we could not witness without the deepest regret. The Government of the Emperor, I repeat, has but one object—that of contributing to effect, upon honourable conditions, a reconciliation between the two belligerent parties; and if circumstances compel it to take precautions against contingencies to be apprehended, it still retains the confidence that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which has given such numerous proofs of its wisdom, will not be willing to expose Europe, hardly recovered from her convulsions, to trials which the high intelligence of her Sovereigns has succeeded in sparing her from for so many years.

I authorise you to read this despatch to M. ——.

(Signed) Drouyn de Lhuys.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received Jan. 4, 1854.)

(*Extract.*)

Constantinople, Dec. 17, 1853.

In reporting on the subject of my efforts to overcome the Porte's reluctance to accept the note and declaration which the late French Ambassador and myself were authorised by our respective Governments to present to Reshid Pasha, I stated in substance that the inducement to recommend

that mode of restoring peace was not so much my hope of success, which was very faint, as an impression that a failure in that respect, if not invested with an official character, might smooth the way for some proposition better suited to the altered circumstances of the case.

Acting upon this principle, when I had thoroughly ascertained that even a modified note and declaration would not prove acceptable to the Turkish Ministry, I entered into private communication with Reshid Pasha on the ground of taking a common-sense view of the existing circumstances, and endeavouring to form a plan of proceeding which in its issue might secure every reasonable advantage to Turkey without injustice or palpable humiliation to Russia.

I was encouraged to embark in this course by the corresponding disposition which I found in my new French colleague, and by the knowledge which your Lordship's correspondence afforded of the views of the several Powers who take a leading interest in the settlement of the Eastern question. The principal difficulties to be encountered were the illusions of frontier success, the national enthusiasm in favour of war, the fears of leading statesmen unwilling to oppose the current of popular sentiment, and, above all, the necessity of applying to the General Council for permission to entertain any plan of pacification with Russia. The Sultan, his Ministers, and the Council, all stood in fear of each other; and though, perhaps, at heart desirous of peace, were reluctant to forfeit their share of the popularity enjoyed by the votaries of war.

The first necessary step towards a negotiation for peace was to wean Reshid Pasha from his new-born propensities to war; the second was to obtain his sincere co-operation in opening a door for his more moderate colleagues to avow their real sentiments with safety. Aided by auxiliary incidents, I succeeded, after a time, in making him a partaker of my own convictions. It was in consequence agreed between us that the General Council should be assembled, that its consent should, if possible, be obtained for negotiating a pacific settlement on safe and honourable terms, and that a more distinct proposition, satisfactory to both of us in the interest of the Porte, should be submitted officially to him and his colleagues.

On my part I followed out this plan by putting together in a practicable form the several points which it was evidently desirable or necessary to provide for in the contemplated negotiation and its preliminary steps. Sufficient elements were fortunately at hand in your Lordship's correspondence with Paris and Vienna. They had only to be combined with some indispensable additions, and adapted to the present state of things and of parties here.

The short memorandum inclosed herewith exhibits the project of arrangement approved in private by Reshid Pasha, and subsequently adopted, in private also, by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, with whose ideas I had made myself previously acquainted.

In concert with him, and after sounding Baron de Bruck, I proposed a meeting of the Four Representatives at the Internuncio's house.

The result of our deliberations there on the 12th instant was the adoption in substance of the plan which, on a perfect understanding with the French Ambassador, I submitted to our colleagues in the terms already made known to your Lordship. A second meeting, which took place at his Excellency's house on the 13th, confirmed, with some verbal alterations, the agreement already made; and I joined in signing it, thus completed, with the more confidence, as I had in the interval ascertained privately that Reshid Pasha saw no objection to its amended form.

Our principal difficulty in coming to an agreement lay with the Internuncio. With every inclination to meet his wishes, I found it impossible in some instances to acquiesce in his proposals, whether of omission or of insertion. But I trust that in striking out expedients for the removal of his scruples, his colleagues at the meeting, including myself, have retained whatever was necessary to guard the interests of Turkey and of Europe; while his acceptance of our counter-amendments may warrant a sanguine hope that the plan, as it stands now, will, if accepted here, present few points of reasonable objection, even at St. Petersburgh.

The form of an identic communication to the Porte, subscribed separately by each Representative, and presented by their respective interpreters in a body, is referable to the same spirit of scrupulousness towards Russia, on the one side, and of accommodation, as far as principles admit, on the other.

In recording these circumstances, I must in justice acquit Baron de Bruck of any personal disposition to make difficulties;

and nothing could be more satisfactory than the support afforded to every just and reasonable view of the points in question by General Baraguay d'Hilliers and M. de Wildenbruch.

Our simultaneous communication of the plan agreed upon was made to Reshid Pasha officially on the 15th; and the manner in which his Highness received it is best described in the words of M. Pisani, a copy of whose report, together with a copy of my instruction to him, is inclosed herewith.

As soon as possible after the decision to be taken by the General Council to-morrow on the broad question of peace or war, our note will be submitted by the Ottoman Secretary of State to his colleagues in the Ministry. Appearances are at present in favour of a pacific vote, but not with unanimity, nor without considerable opposition.

The proposition in favour of peace will, if adopted, make room for a negotiation on the two conditions of evacuating the Principalities, and guarding completely the sovereign rights and independence of the Sultan. The hope which I entertain, in common with Reshid Pasha, is that the adoption of such a basis by the General Council will enable him to prevail upon his colleagues to accept the proposal which he has already received from the Four Representatives.

(*Translation.*)

MEMORANDUM OF BASES OF NEGOTIATION.

The Representatives would declare that Russia had given assurances of her wish for peace.

The Porte would reply to them by a declaration of the same purport.

The negotiation to ensue would be based upon the evacuation as soon as possible of the Principalities, the renewal of the treaties, and the communication to all the Powers of the firmans relative to the spiritual privileges, accompanied with suitable assurances.

The arrangement already made for the completion of the agreement relating to the Holy Places would be definitively adopted.

The Porte would declare to the Representatives that it is ready to name a plenipotentiary, to establish an armistice, and to negotiate on the bases above mentioned in some neutral place with the concurrence of the Four Powers.

The principles declared by the Powers in the years 1840 and 1841 would be solemnly and effectively confirmed by the same Powers; and the Porte, on its side, would engage to give effectual development to a system of internal improvement calculated to replace the independence of its Empire on solid bases such as should satisfy the just expectation of all its subjects of every class.

IDENTIC NOTE ADDRESSED BY THE FOUR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PORTE.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, in concert with the Representatives of Austria, France, and Prussia, has the honour to make known to the Sublime Porte that their Governments having still reason to believe that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia does not consider the thread of the negotiations as broken off by the declaration of war and the circumstances which have ensued from it; and knowing, moreover, from the actual declaration of His Imperial Majesty, that he is only desirous of obtaining an assurance of perfect equality as regards the rights and the immunities granted by His Majesty the Sultan and his glorious ancestors to the Christian communities subjects of the Porte;

And the Sublime Porte, on its side, responding to this declaration by the declaration that it considers itself bound in honour to continue to uphold the aforesaid rights and immunities, and that it is still disposed to put an end to the difference which has arisen between the two Empires;

The negotiation to be pursued would be based:

1. On the evacuation as soon as possible of the Principalities;

2. On the renewal of the ancient treaties;

3. On the communication of the firmans relative to the spiritual privileges granted by the Sublime Porte to all its non-Mussulman subjects, a communication which, being made to all the Powers, would be accompanied with suitable assurances given to each of them.

4. The arrangement already made for the completion of the agreement relative to the holy places and religious establishments at Jerusalem would be definitively adopted.

The Porte would declare to the Representatives of the Four Powers that it is ready to name a Plenipotentiary, to establish an armistice, and to negotiate on the bases above specified, with the concurrence of the Powers, and in a neutral town on which they might agree.

The declarations made by the Powers in

the preamble of the treaty of July 13, 1841, would be solemnly confirmed by those same Powers, with a view to the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and to European concert.

And the Porte, on its side, would declare, with the same view, its firm resolution more effectually to develope its system of administration, and the internal improvements which should satisfy the wants and the just expectation of its subjects of all classes.

Pera, December 13, 1853.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received January 14, 1854).

Constantinople, Dec. 31, 1853.

My Lord—I have the honour to inclose herewith, in copy and translation, the Porte's official answer to the identic note of the Four Representatives, dated the 12th instant, and presented collectively to Reshid Pasha on the 15th.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Porte's note confirms entirely what I have already announced by means of a telegraphic message. It is addressed not only to me, but to each of my three colleagues respectively. Our proposals are formally accepted under the Sultan's sanction, and it now remains with the Four Powers to obtain the assent of Russia, and to set on foot the negotiation which they have expressed their desire to obtain, and which, if the Court of St. Petersburgh be sincere in its professions, ought to terminate at an early period in peace.

I venture to congratulate your Lordship on the prospect of that consummation. The hope which it encourages may not, indeed, be realised; but it will always be gratifying to remember, that the injured and by no means unsuccessful party was the first to give proof of its pacific views, and to accede, with almost unlimited confidence, to the suggestion of its European Allies.

The Porte has intimated an expectation that the answer from Russia shall not be more than forty days from the present date in reaching Constantinople. It is also her intention that the armistice, proposed to be established on both sides during the negotiation, should be of limited, though sufficient, extent.

It appears to me that in both particulars the Porte takes a just view of what is required alike by her interests and by her duties. Exposed to the attacks of Russia even at this season, and obliged, therefore, to continue her defensive operations at great cost, it is very desirable that the present uncertainty should not be indefinitely prolonged. An armistice, it is true, would suspend the prosecution of hostilities on either side; but it would also leave undiminished whatever disadvantage results from continued preparations against the contingency of their renewal, and it would operate at once as a damp on military ardour, and as a motive for popular discontent.

Whether in substance or in form, the Porte, I verily believe, has reached the utmost verge of concession with respect to spiritual privileges. Nothing short of prostration, the consequence of military reverses, could, to all appearance, induce her to overstep the line traced out in the plan of negotiation proposed by the Four Representatives, and now accepted by her.

With respect to the last two paragraphs of the Ottoman reply, I conceive that the Porte does not so much pretend to a positive technical guarantee against future encroachments, as a formal admission into the circle of Europe's international law and system of mutual respect for each others' rights, established among its independent States. I am further of opinion, that with a view to the condition of the non-Mussulman communities in this Empire, and the development of those resources on which the Porte's independence must ever mainly rest, it would not be safe to hedge round the Ottoman Empire with European guarantees, unless the Porte engaged at the same time to realise and extend her system of improved administration in good earnest.

It was under this conviction that I urged the adoption of the paragraph which concludes the identic note of the Four Representatives.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

RESHID PASHA TO THE FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

(*Translation.*)

1 REBIUL-AKHIR, 1270. (December 31 1853.)

His Majesty the Sultan has seen the note dated the 12th of December, N.S., relative to peace, which your Excellency has sent us, and which is identical with that of the Ambassador of France and the Ministers of Austria and Prussia, your colleagues.

As it appears from these collective communications that the intentions of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia are pacific; that, if the Sublime Porte has been forced to undertake the war, it is solely for the maintenance of its sovereign rights; that there is nothing in the proposed plan of arrangement prejudicial to the sacred rights of the Ottoman Empire; and that His Majesty the Sultan's very special regard for, and entire confidence in, the Four Powers, his exalted allies, require his acquiescence in their wishes for the work of peace, the Sublime Porte has found the plan of arrangement, which has been proposed to it, to be such as it can accept.

It is requisite, then, that the evacuation of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, to take effect as quickly as possible, should be the first point of the negotiations. And as, in order not to deviate from its system of moderation, and not to separate itself from the counsels of its allies, the Sublime Porte will consent to the renewal of the Treaties, that should be the second point of the conferences.

With regard to the spiritual privileges of the communities, consisting of all classes of the non-Mussulman subjects of the Ottoman Empire, as these privileges have already for a long time been granted by the august ancestors of His Majesty the Sultan; as it is only a short time since His Highness has confirmed them by a firman decorated with his hatti-humayoun (imperial autograph); and as the Government of His Highness considers it a point of dignity always to maintain them, the Sublime Porte will make no difficulty in announcing to all the Powers, as it has done heretofore and again lately, and as it declared to the whole of Europe when it established the Tanzimat, that it is its firm and sincere intention to uphold for ever the spiritual privileges of the communities consisting of its own subjects: and that, if one of those communities should possess, as regards spiritual privileges, something more than the others, it will grant to the latter, if they desire to enjoy them in the same manner, the favour to be put in this respect also on a footing of equality. That being the case, there will not be the slightest hesitation in delivering to the Russian Cabinet also, as there will be given to each of the Four Powers, a copy of the orders of the Porte in this respect, accompanied by an identical note drawn up in this sense.

The mode of arrangement as regards the Holy Places, and for carrying into execution what has been decided with regard to the construction of certain religious buildings at Jerusalem, shall be completely adopted.

Thus the Porte is prepared to conclude a peace in the manner pointed out to it by its allies, and if intelligence is received that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh likewise accepts these bases, the Porte will name and send a Plenipotentiary to a Congress to be held in a neutral city which shall be specified by the Four Powers, and at which delegates of the Four Powers shall assist for the arrangement of affairs with the Plenipotentiary of the Court of Russia; and, thereupon, as is natural, a temporary armistice for a fixed period will be concluded.

Considering the great relations of this Empire with the Governments of Europe, the Sublime Porte is fully entitled to be included within the limits of collective security, and to be admitted into the European union; and for this purpose it will be necessary to confirm and complete in this sense the Treaty of 1841. Accordingly, the Porte is persuaded that the allied Courts will be pleased to exert their good offices in this respect.

As it is calculated that forty days are sufficient to convey this decision to St. Petersburgh, and to receive an answer, the Powers are requested to provide for this likewise.

His Majesty the Sultan has particularly at heart that every class of his subjects should enjoy that security and that justice which the Tanzimat, really and completely carried into execution, hold out to it; and, in a word, that by making the necessary reforms in the administrative system, great force may thereby be given to the principles of justice and equity in favour of all.

His Majesty the Sultan having directed that the greatest care should be taken to carry into effect these sublime maxims, I likewise hasten to announce it, as such commands cannot fail to give pleasure to the Powers.

(Signed) MUSTAPHA RESHID.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT VIENNA, JANUARY 13, 1854.

(*Translation.*)

Present: The Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia.

The Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia being assembled in conference, the Representative of Austria read a note addressed by Reshid Pasha to the Internuncio, in reply to that which he

had delivered to him under date of the 12th of December last, and which was identical with the communication made at the same time to the Porte by the Representatives of the three other Courts, at Constantinople. Reshid Pasha's answer being the result of a step taken by the four Representatives before the arrival at Constantinople of the collective note signed in the conference of the 5th of December, the Representative of Austria invited the conference to examine with him whether the contents of that document were in accordance with the views and intentions expressed in the protocol of the same date.

After full deliberation the undersigned were unanimously of opinion that the conditions on which the Porte declared its readiness to treat for the re-establishment of peace with Russia, were in conformity with the wishes of their Governments and proper for communication to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

Impressed more and more with the serious character of the existing state of things and with the urgency for putting an end to it, the undersigned express their confidence that Russia will accept the resumption of negotiations on the bases which in their opinion offer an assurance of their success, and afford to the two belligerent parties an opportunity for coming to an understanding in a suitable and honourable manner, without Europe being any longer grieved by the spectacle of war.

The Representatives of Great Britain, France, and Prussia entrust to the Representative of Austria the task of making known to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh the opinion recorded in the present protocol, to which is annexed a copy of the note addressed in an identic form by Reshid Pasha to the four Representatives at Constantinople.

(Signed) Buol-Schauenstein.
Bourqueney.
Westmorland.
Arnim.

Sir G. H. Seymour to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 20.)

(*Extract.*) St. Petersburgh, January 13, 1854.

I received a note yesterday from the Chancellor, whom I knew to be ill, to say that he should be ready to receive me at half-past 12 o'clock. I found his Excellency very imperfectly recovered, and evidently still weak and unfit for exertion.

I expressed my regret at having a painful communication to make to him, observing, however, that what I had remarked, as soon as I heard of the disaster at Sinope, as to the feeling which that event would produce in England, would have prepared his Excellency for what I have now to state.

Her Majesty's fleet, I said, had been sent to Constantinople, not with the intention of attacking Russia, but certainly with that of defending Turkey. Her Majesty's Government would have been well pleased that no necessity for naval exertion should have presented itself, and this very probably would have been the case but for the catastrophe to which I had alluded.

The intimation which I had made to his Excellency on the 27th October would have had, it had been hoped, the effect of preventing an attack upon the Turkish coast—an attack which, had it been made when the English ships had been at hand, they would have assisted in repelling. These hopes were found to have been illusory: an attack upon a Turkish squadron, anchored peaceably in a Turkish port, had been made, and a dreadful slaughter had ensued.

I here entered into some particulars of the horrors of Sinope, and dwelt upon the effect which the account of these misfortunes must have produced upon the public mind in England; the upshot, I said, was a conviction on the part of Her Majesty's Government that more stringent measures were required; sufficient account had not been taken of the conciliatory dispositions of Her Majesty's Government, of the notice which had been given in an amicable spirit, and it had been determined to take measures which should guard against the recurrence of such scenes as Sinope had witnessed.

Her Majesty's ships, and those of the Emperor of the French as well—for there was an entire uniformity in the orders sent to the two fleets as in the intentions with which they had been drawn up—will, I said, enter the Black Sea, and will require (requérir) every Russian ship which they meet with to re-enter a Russian port. It is painful to me, I continued, M. le Comte, to make such an allusion, but if the summons is not attended to it will be enforced (on aura recours à la force). On the other hand, as Her Majesty's Government are not less intent than they were before upon effecting a peaceful settlement of difficulties, measures will be taken for preventing Turkish ships of war from making descents upon the coasts of Russia.

Are you sure, Count Nesselrode said, that this intention is expressed in your instruction? I was, I replied, quite sure; if I were not I should certainly not have made the statement; in fact, M. le Comte, I said, I like truth, and should feel to be wanting in duty, both to Her Majesty's Government and to yourself, if I either held back any part of the communication which I am charged with for you, or endeavoured to give it another colour.

In proof of this, I continued, I was about to remark to you, that my instruction dwells more upon the coercive measures which will be employed toward Russian vessels than upon those which will be used against those of Turkey.

In a word, I said, England has promised assistance and support to the Turkish Government, and she will keep her engagements with fidelity. Her ships have been ordered into the Black Sea for the protection of the Turkish territory and of the Turkish flag.

Count Nesselrode inquired whether I had been directed to make any written communication to him upon the subject. I replied that I had not; that I had been ordered to communicate to him the substance of your Lordship's despatch, had endeavoured to do so faithfully, and was quite ready to clear up, as far as I was able, any point which might appear doubtful.

His Excellency desired to read me a despatch which had reached him, from Baron Brunnow, in which he gives an account of a conversation which he had held with your Lordship as to the instructions which had been sent to Her Majesty's Admiral, in the Bosphorus. I could only say that I felt sure that Baron Brunnow's was a very faithful one, as the language ascribed to your Lordship corresponded closely with that of the despatch which I had received.

After a short controversy respecting the right of Her Majesty's Government to feel aggrieved by the affair of Sinope, Count Nesselrode said that he felt obliged to observe that it was most unfortunate that Her Majesty's Government should have determined upon taking measures of so decided a character at the precise moment when strenuous efforts were being made at Vienna for coming to a peaceable arrangement.

This opinion, I replied, was entirely shared by Her Majesty's Government, and, as I had before stated, nothing of the sort would have happened but for the attack upon Sinope, and the dreadful incidents by which this attack had been attended; Her Majesty's Government were nevertheless still intent upon peace if it were attainable.

As I saw that Count Nesselrode was too ill to carry on a longer conversation, I rose to take leave of him, when he said that he could not at present make any reply to my communication beyond this, that it would be his duty to bring it as soon as possible to the Emperor's knowledge, and to take His Majesty's orders upon the subject.

LETTER TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ADMIRALS TO THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL AT SEVASTOPOL.

The squadron under my orders being on the point of appearing in the Black Sea, in concert with that of France, and the object of this movement being the protection of the Ottoman territory and flag against any aggression or act of hostility, I apprise your Excellency of it with the view of preventing any collision which might prejudice the friendly relations existing between my Government and yours, relations which we are desirous of preserving, and which, doubtless, you also wish to maintain.

I should be happy to learn that your Excellency, animated by the same pacific intentions, has been pleased to give to the commanders of the Russian forces in the Black Sea, instructions intended to prevent any event which might compromise peace.

COUNT NESSELRODE TO BARON BRUNNOW. —(COMMUNICATED TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON BY BARON BRUNNOW, JANUARY 23.)

(*Translation.*)

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 4 (16), 1854.

The Representatives of England and France have verbally announced to me the resolution adopted by their two Governments to cause their combined fleets to enter the Black Sea with the view of securing the ports and coasts of Turkey from an attack on our side. The reason assigned for this determination was the attack on the Turkish squadron at Sinope, a naval operation which the two Cabinets represent as a gratuitous aggression. It is not without painful surprise that I have heard it thus characterised, when it is notorious that the Turkish squadron, commanded by Osman Pasha, left the Bosphorus freighted with arms, money, ammunition, and troops for disembarkation, destined for Circassian coasts; consequently

with the intention of giving greater extension to the operations equally aggressive which have already stained with blood the Russian territory in Asia. That squadron had doubtless not left its anchorage in the Bosphorus in order to station itself at Sinope. What it had sought there was not a maritime station, but a temporary shelter. Ought we patiently to allow it afterwards to execute its hostile purpose? Because, in Wallachia, which is Turkish territory, we have declared our intention of waiting for the attack of the Ottoman forces, are we obliged equally to wait for it on our own coasts? Are we to suppose that, in the opinion of the Powers, in a war which we have not wished for, and which has been declared against us, the privilege of acting offensively belongs to Turkey alone, and that, when certain of being immediately and suddenly attacked, we have precluded ourselves from the right of preventing it?

If I have rightly understood the sense of the declarations which have been made to me, and specifically what was said to me by the English Representative, it would be the intention of the two Powers to prevent the recurrence of a disaster resembling that at Sinope, and to establish henceforth a species of naval armistice, preventing any attack on our part upon the Turkish ports or flag, but taking care, on the other hand, that the Turkish squadron should not commit any upon the Russian ships and territory.

It is essential, M. le Baron, that this point should be clearly established. Assuredly it is the least that the two Cabinets can do in order to divest, at least in appearance, the cause of the entrance of their fleets into the Black Sea of the character of flagrant hostility against us; for to allow the Turks to attack, while assuming to prohibit us from doing so, would be to take an active part in a war which they have not yet declared against us.

It is only to be regretted that the two Powers, if they were desirous of preventing such collisions, had not, from the commencement of the contest, put a stop to the maritime expeditions directed by the Turks against our Asiatic coasts, expeditions of which the conflict at Sinope has been only a necessary consequence; or, still more, that they had not prevented the Turks from declaring war against us; for from the time that they allowed them to declare it and to wage it against us, in Asia as well as in Europe, the event which has occurred could not altogether be excluded from their anticipations. But if they considered as contrary to the independence of the Porte the pretension entirely to interdict it from engaging in hostilities, we ask how that of allowing it henceforth to undertake hostilities only to a certain extent would be more consistent with the idea which they entertain of that same independence? As for ourselves, it is impossible for us to look upon such a resolution in any other light than as a violence offered to our belligerent rights. The Emperor, therefore, finds himself obliged solemnly to protest against the declaration which has been addressed to him, and can in no wise admit its legality.

He will await, in order to decide upon the course that he shall adopt, the manner in which that declaration shall have been carried into execution by the Admirals of the two fleets, and the attitude which their vessels shall take with regard to our own.

He cannot but regret to see the peace with England and France, which he has never been desirous of interrupting, put in jeopardy by this fresh extension given to a system of pressure which the two maritime Powers have deemed it their duty to adopt towards him, and which, advancing step by step, involving each time more and more his dignity as well as their own, at the same time that it encouraged the Porte to push matters to extremities, has ended by bringing affairs in the East to their actual state of tension. At the present moment a mere chance is sufficient to bring about a collision from which a general conflagration would ensue, and the Emperor disclaims beforehand the responsibility of the first step which shall have given the signal for it.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this despatch to the English Cabinet.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) NESSELRODE.

BARON BRUNNOW TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received January 25.)

(*Translation.*)

London, Jan. 13 (25), 1854.

The Undersigned, &c., has received orders to have an explanation, and to come to an understanding with his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, &c., as to the precise meaning of a communication which the English Minister at St. Petersburgh has just made verbally to the Chancellor of the Empire.

If it was caused by the wish to avert the contingency of a collision between the Russian and Ottoman naval forces, that result could only be effected by the observance of a principle of just reciprocity.

For this purpose it would be requisite, in the first instance, that it should be expressly understood that the Ottoman squadron should refrain from all aggression on the Russian flag and country on the coast of Europe and of Asia.

Under this condition equal security would be obtained for the Ottoman flag and coast.

In the second place, in case the Turkish ships should be allowed to continue without impediment to keep up communications between one Ottoman port and another for the transport of provisions, ammunition, and troops, it would be necessary that the same condition should be secured to the ships of the Imperial marine for freely keeping up communication between one Russian port and another on the coast of Europe and Asia.

These arrangements, thus agreed upon and strictly executed, would have the effect of suspending, in fact, hostilities at sea between the belligerent parties.

The Undersigned has the honour to request his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon to have the goodness to inform him, in reply to this note, if the intentions of Her Britannic Majesty's Government are in accordance with those of the Imperial Cabinet as to the principles of perfect reciprocity established by the present communication.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) BRUNNOW.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO BARON BRUNNOW.

Foreign Office, Jan. 31, 1854.

The Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a note dated the 25th instant, from Baron Brunnow, &c., stating that he has been ordered to inquire of the Undersigned the precise meaning of a verbal communication recently made by Her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburgh to the Chancellor of the Empire.

Baron Brunnow adverts to certain arrangements which, being agreed upon, and strictly executed, would suspend hostilities by sea between the belligerent parties; and he requests that the Undersigned will inform him whether the intentions of Her Majesty's Government are in accordance with those of the Imperial Cabinet upon the principles of perfect reciprocity established in the note of Baron Brunnow.

In replying to Baron Brunnow the Undersigned thinks it right to state that the communication made by Sir H. Seymour was to the following effect: that Her Majesty's fleet had been sent to Constantinople not for the purpose of attacking Russia, but with the firm intention to defend Turkey, and Her Majesty's Government would, therefore, have been well pleased if the necessity for thus employing the fleet had not arisen; but that the destruction of a Turkish fleet anchored peaceably in a Turkish harbour proved that the conciliatory dispositions of Her Majesty's Government, and the notice of their intentions given in an amicable spirit on the 27th October to Count Nesselrode, had been mistaken or disregarded, and that Her Majesty's Government had determined to take measures to guard against the recurrence of disasters such as those of which Sinope had been the theatre. That Her Majesty's ships therefore, and those of the Emperor of the French, would enter the Black Sea, and require every Russian ship-of-war which they might meet to return to a Russian port, and that if the summons were not attended to it would be enforced; but that Her Majesty's Government, being not less anxious than they were before to effect a peaceful settlement of difficulties, would take measures for preventing any aggressive operation by sea on the part of the Turkish fleet against the Russian territory.

The Undersigned has thus stated the terms of the communication verbally made by Her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburgh, in order to prevent misunderstanding, and it can hardly be necessary for him to inform Baron Brunnow that they will be strictly adhered to. The Undersigned at the same time begs to add that the maintenance of friendly relations with Russia is earnestly desired by Her Majesty's Government, whose best efforts will continue to be exerted to secure a just and honourable solution of the differences between Russia and the Porte; but a duty has been imposed upon Her Majesty's Government by Russia, from the performance of which they will not shrink. Turkey is the aggrieved and the weaker Power; a portion of territory has been forcibly occupied and retained, while military preparations upon a scale of the greatest magnitude are made by Russia: and in defending Turkey

from the imminent danger that threatens her, Her Majesty's Government uphold that fundamental principle of European policy involved in the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire that has been repeatedly proclaimed by the Five Great Powers of Europe.

The extent to which this defence may be carried, and the nature of the operations it may entail, must depend on the course which may be pursued by Russia; but Her Majesty's Government indulge a hope that peace may yet be negotiated upon the reasonable terms proposed by the Porte for the acceptance of Russia, and in the case of that acceptance an armistice both by sea and land would stop the effusion of blood, and put an end to embarrassment regarding naval operations, and differences which now endanger the general peace of Europe might then be speedily terminated.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO SIR G. H. SEYMOUR.

Foreign Office, Jan. 31, 1854.

Sir—I herewith inclose the copy of a note addressed to me by Baron Brunnow, together with the copy of my answer.

I inclose also the copy of a despatch from Count Nesselrode which Baron Brunnow, by orders of his Government, placed in my hands, the purport of which is so extraordinary that I am compelled to desire you to communicate to the Chancellor the impression that it has produced on Her Majesty's Government.

This despatch ends by saying: "Un hasard suffit aujourd'hui pour produire une collision d'où naîtrait une conflagration générale, et l'Empéreur repousse d'avance la responsabilité de l'initiative qui en aura donné le signal." Hence it would seem that the Russian Government has entirely forgotten the origin of this unhappy quarrel. They would seem to have forgotten that, so soon as the only cause of difference between Russia and the Porte had been satisfactorily terminated, Prince Menchikoff required, in peremptory terms, the assent of the Sultan to a certain large and new interpretation of the Treaty of Kainardji; that upon the offer of the Turkish Government to substitute other conciliatory assurances for those proposed by Prince Menchikoff, the Russian Ambassador at once quitted Constantinople; that, immediately afterwards, Count Nesselrode required the Porte, within the space of eight days, to send back, signed, the note which the Sultan had previously declared it would be fatal to his independence to accept, under a threat that, if His Highness did not comply, Russian armies would occupy the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; that when the Sultan refused to submit, under compulsion, to so degrading a demand, the previous threat was at once carried into execution, and Provinces of the Sultan, containing 4,000,000 of his subjects, were invaded in time of profound peace by Russian forces; that the territory of the Sultan has since been occupied as a conquered country, the Russian Government thus violating the *status quo* of Europe, contradicting the intentions proclaimed by the Great Powers of Europe in 1840 and 1841, and stamping Russia as the disturber of the general peace.

Not content with this aggression, which at first was announced as a temporary occupation and as a material pledge held only until the demands of Russia upon the Porte should be satisfied, the Emperor of Russia has prepared great armies at vast expense, apparently with the object of crossing the Danube, and attempting the conquest of Constantinople.

Nor is it to be overlooked, frequently as I have urged the topic, that no injury to the Christian subjects of the Porte afforded even a pretext for such acts. On the contrary, with the introduction of new laws for their protection, their own gradual progress in wealth and intelligence, and by general advance in the arts of peace, the condition of the Christians was manifestly improving.

All the serious events that have since arisen—the deplorable effusion of blood, the oppression of the people of the Principalities, the aggression upon the Turkish territory in Asia, the disaster at Sinope, and the entrance of the combined fleets into the Black Sea—are the direct consequences of the unprovoked conduct of the Russian Government; and if unhappily a chance encounter should produce a collision from which a general conflagration should arise, the Emperor of Russia will in vain attempt to throw off a responsibility which must attach to him who in time of profound peace first invaded the territory of his unoffending neighbour.

You will read, and give a copy of this despatch to Count Nesselrode.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

BARON BRUNNOW TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Feb. 4.)

(*Translation.*)

London, Jan. 23 (Feb. 4), 1854.

The Undersigned, &c., has had the honour to receive the note which his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, &c., addressed to him on the 31st of January.

It does not satisfy the conditions of fair reciprocity on which the Undersigned was ordered to insist in the name of his Court in his note of the 13th (25th) January.

That communication, if it had been appreciated as it deserved to be, would have had the effect, on the one hand, of confining the calamities of war within limits which could be accepted by the two belligerent parties; while, on the other hand, it offered to Great Britain a fresh proof of His Majesty the Emperor's sincere desire to remove from his relations with her every cause of misunderstanding.

The Undersigned regrets that the spirit of good-will which dictated that proceeding should not have met with intentions equally conciliatory. Thenceforth, his line of conduct was traced out for him by a deep sense of respect for the dignity of the Sovereign whom he has the honour to represent.

Faithful to his duties, he cannot admit that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, at peace with Russia, should assume to impede the freedom of the communications which the Imperial Marine is directed to keep up between the Russian ports, while Turkish ships convey troops from one Ottoman Porte to another under the protection of the English squadron.

This distinction being contrary to the rules of public law, as well as to the consideration mutually observed between friendly Powers, the Undersigned is thereby placed under the impossibility of continuing to exercise his functions so long as Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall not have resumed towards Russia an attitude conformable to the relations of good understanding and friendship which have so happily subsisted up to the present time between the two countries.

The more value the Undersigned attached to the maintenance of those relations, the more he regrets the obligation under which he labours to suspend them.

He has the honour to notify to the Earl of Clarendon, &c., that he is about to leave London, accompanied by the members of the Embassy, and to proceed to Germany until further orders.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) BRUNNOW.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO SIR G. H. SEYMOUR.

Foreign Office, Feb. 7, 1854.

Sir—On the evening of the 4th instant Baron Brunnow placed in my hands a note, the copy of which is herewith inclosed, announcing that the diplomatic relations between this country and Russia were suspended, and that he was about to leave England with the members of the Russian Mission. You will, therefore, immediately on the receipt of this despatch, inform Count Nesselrode that you are instructed to withdraw from St. Petersburgh, together with every member of Her Majesty's Mission.

You will return to England, and avoid all unnecessary delay in quitting the Russian dominions.

Similar instructions will this day be addressed to M. de Castelbajac by the French Government. I am, &c.,

(Signed) CLARENDON.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE TO VICE-ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

Constantinople, Jan. 9, 1854.

Sir—Despatches which arrived from London to-day having put me in full possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government regarding recent occurrences in the Black Sea, I lose no time in sending you such further instructions as on that account are necessary.

You are already authorised to employ the squadron under your command for the protection of the territory and flag of Turkey. It is now my duty, while confirming that instruction, to add that wherever you meet any Russian ship-of-war in the Black Sea, you will require it to return to Sebastopol, or to the most neighbouring port; and that in every case of aggression on the Ottoman territory or flag, you will repel force by force.

It is obvious that a notification to this effect should be made to the proper authority at Sebastopol; and, consequently, I inclose herewith the draft of the letter, in French, to be addressed, under your signature, to the Admiral commanding there in chief. The same letter is to be addressed by Vice-Admiral Hamelin to the same au-

thority, in pursuance of instructions from the French Ambassador, who acts entirely in concert with me on this occasion.

The transmission of the letter must, however, depend in some degree on the manner in which your preceding letter has been received or answered, and being ignorant of the circumstances, I must of necessity confide this point to your discretion.

You are to understand the present instruction as extending to all parts of the Black Sea, and also the release of Turkish vessels captured by any Russian force and met with at sea by your squadron.

Her Majesty's Government and that of France being resolved to prevent the recurrence of any such event as that which took place at Sinope, you are requested to maintain an adequate force in the Black Sea so long as the flag and territory of the Porte are exposed to danger.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

DRAFT OF A LETTER TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ADMIRALS TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SEVASTOPOL.

Monsieur—Par l'ordre exprès de mon Gouvernement je dois ajouter la notification suivante à celle que j'ai déjà eu l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence : Les Gouvernements d'Angleterre et de France étant résolus d'empêcher la répétition d'événements tels que celui qui a eu lieu à Sinope, tout bâtiment de guerre Russe sera dorénavant invité à retourner soit à Sevastopol, soit au port le plus voisin, et toute agression contre le pavillon ou le territoire Ottoman imposerait aux Amiraux respectifs la pénible nécessité de repousser la force par la force.

L'exécution du devoir que j'ai maintenant l'honneur de remplir ne change en rien les vœux pacifiques dont l'expression est consignée dans ma lettre précédente.

Je profite, &c.

THE HON. CAPTAIN DRUMMOND TO VICE-ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

Retribution, at Sea, Lat. 42° 50′ N., Long. 34° 23′ E., Jan. 7, 1854.

Sir—I have the honour to report to you, that in pursuance of your instructions of the 30th ultimo, I proceeded in Her Majesty's ship under my command to Sevastopol, taking with me M. Benie, lieutenant de vaisseau, sent by the French Admiral.

After parting company with your flag on the 5th instant, I fell in with no ships or vessels until I made the lighthouse of Kersenese on the morning of the 6th instant, when I observed a brig-of-war cruising.

I rounded the lighthouse about 9 A.M. of the 6th instant, the weather thick and very hazy over the land; I stood straight in towards the harbour's mouth, and owing to the fog, I was well in before a small steamer-of-war, the *Bessarabia*, stood out and put herself across the entrance, hoisted a quarantine flag, and waved me to stop. I continued on my course, and upon reaching the entrance between the two forts, three guns, blank cartridge, were fired from the principal fort. I anchored in ten fathoms water, and observed that men were running to man the several batteries.

Immediately I had anchored, an officer came to inform me that I must proceed out of gun-shot of the forts, or otherwise that the batteries were prepared to fire. I stated that I had letters to deliver to the Admiral in command, and to the Governor of the Crimea; the officer repeated that I must remove from under the batteries before he would receive my letters; that, coming from Constantinople, I was subject to a quarantine of 14 days. I then weighed and stood about one mile out, where I remained until the return of the officer, who came attended by a health officer, and took the letters entrusted to me for delivery, those in charge of Lieutenant Benie, and a letter from me addressed to the Russian Admiral in command, relative to the detention of the two engineers, British subjects, a copy of which I inclose. He then informed me that Prince Menchikoff was absent at Kherson; that Vice-Admiral Nachimoff was absent, and that the squadron, as per margin,* at anchor in the harbour was under the command of Rear-Admiral Stoemen (promoted for the affair of Sinope).

I saluted the Russian flag with 21 guns, and the flag of the Rear-Admiral with 13.

Having stated that I required an answer to my letters, one hour lapsed before the officer returned to say, that in the absence of Prince Menchikoff no answer could be given; that the letters would be forwarded immediately to Kherson; that the Rear-Admiral was not authorised to

* 2 three-deckers, 3 two-deckers, 2 frigates, 1 corvette, 3 brigs.

open letters; and that answers should be sent to Constantinople.

I replied that having been instructed to deliver the letters and to receive an answer, I must insist upon a document in writing to the effect that the letters had been received at Sevastopol. In about one hour and a half's time, the officer returned with a letter from the commandant of the port, a copy of which I beg to enclose.

Having received this answer, and finding that I could get nothing more, with a certainty of 14 days' quarantine if I remained, I proceeded at 3 P.M. of the 6th instant to join your flag at Sinope.

I had sufficient time during my stay off Sevastopol to observe that the harbour is very strongly fortified. The ships of the line were anchored with springs on their cables, broadside to the entrance of the harbour.

A large portion of the Russian squadron was absent from Sevastopol, probably out under Vice-Admiral Nachimoff, either at sea or perhaps at anchor in Kaffa Bay, which from its position is a more convenient anchorage for the coast of Circassia at this season of the year.

The harbour of Sevastopol, with westerly winds, is not easy for ships to move from without the assistance of steam.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. R. DRUMMOND.

THE RUSSIAN HARBOUR-MASTER TO THE HON. CAPTAIN DRUMMOND.

Sevastopol, Dec. 25, 1853 (Jan. 6, 1854).

I acknowledge having received three sealed letters addressed to the Commander-in-chief of the naval forces at Sevastopol, and two addressed to the Governor of the Crimea. Having neither the right to open them, nor to enter into correspondence with foreign ships of war, I have forwarded the aforesaid letters without delay to the Commander-in-chief of the military forces of this country, who is absent from Sevastopol, and at present at Kherson.

I deem it my duty at the same time to apprise Captain Drummond that, in conformity with the strict orders which prohibit the admission of foreign ships of war into Sevastopol, I am obliged to request him not to delay his departure from it.

(Signed) STANEE KINALETE,
Commandant of the Port.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Feb. 6.)

Vienna, Feb. 2, 1854.

My Lord—I forward to your Lordship, herewith inclosed, the Protocol which at the Conference called this day by Count Buol has been signed by himself, by Baron Bourqueney, Count Arnim, and myself, and to which are annexed the Russian counter-propositions which were communicated by Count Buol, together with a memorandum which accompanied them.

Count Buol, upon our meeting, stated that he considered himself bound to lay these propositions before the Conference, but that he could in no way take upon himself to recommend them.

After reading the document Count Buol stated, that it remained with the Conference to take a decision with regard to them, and that in his opinion they differed so essentially from those which, emanating from the Turkish Government, he had transmitted with the sanction of the Conference to St. Petersburgh, that he did not think they could or ought to be forwarded to Constantinople.

The other members of the Conference having agreed to that opinion, the Protocol which I inclose was immediately drawn up and signed.

Count Buol considered this as likely to be the closing scene of the negotiation which under better promise had been undertaken for the re-establishment of peace, and he did not disguise the opinion he entertained that the Emperor of Russia was losing a great opportunity of bringing to a favourable termination a complicated state of things, as menacing to himself as it was to every other Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WESTMORLAND.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT VIENNA, FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

(*Translation.*)

[Present: The Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia.]

The Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, have met together in conference to hear the communication which the Austrian Plenipotentiary has been good enough to make to them of the propositions submitted by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh in reply to those which he had undertaken, on the 13th of January, to forward to the Imperial Government, and which were sanctioned by the approval

of the Powers represented in the Conference of Vienna. The document which contains them is annexed to the present protocol.

The Undersigned, after having submitted the above-mentioned propositions to the most careful examination, have ascertained that, in their general character and in their details, they so essentially differ from the basis of negotiation agreed upon on the 31st of December at Constantinople, and approved on the 13th January at Vienna, that they have not considered them to be such as should be forwarded to the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

It consequently only remains for the Undersigned to transmit the annexed document to their respective Courts, and to wait till they shall have taken their final resolutions.

(Signed) Buol-Schauenstein.
Bourqueney.
Westmorland.
Arnim.

Annex to the Protocol of the Conference held at Vienna, February 2, 1854.

(*Translation.*)

In answer to the propositions of the Porte transmitted to St. Petersburgh subsequently to the Protocol of the 13th January, Russia has informed us that, faithful to the declarations which she made at the commencement of the contest, she desires neither to aggravate the dangers to which Turkey has exposed herself, nor to impose upon her a peace incompatible with her integrity and her independence.

Russia is persuaded that there never will have been a treaty less difficult to negotiate and to bring to a satisfactory conclusion than the one which the Porte should now propose with a sincere desire to replace its relations with Russia on their former footing, and to remove for ever the grounds of dissension which have arisen, by coming to a frank understanding upon the meaning and the bearing of its previous engagements, and of their present mutual intentions.

Russia maintains that there is a distinction to be made between the substance, that is, the conditions, of the peace, and the form, that is, the mode, of the negotiation.

As regards the question of form the Cabinet of Vienna is authorised, in concert with the other members of the Conference, to pave the way for direct negotiation by persuading the Porte to adopt as a preliminary the bases which Russia offers her.

The Imperial Cabinet attaches to them the essential and irrevocable condition that the definitive negotiation for the signature of the Treaty of Peace should be carried on directly between Russia and the Porte, either at head-quarters or at St. Petersburgh, by means of a Plenipotentiary whom the Porte should send to one or other of those places.

The Russian Cabinet observes that in the event of negotiations being set on foot at St. Petersburgh, the Representatives of the Four Powers might be furnished with the requisite instructions for directing, assisting, and supporting by their counsels the Turkish Plenipotentiary, without there being any necessity for an ostensible Conference, and that form once set aside, it may be relied upon that the attitude of Russia will be all the more conciliatory.

As regards the substance of the negotiations, the Emperor, faithful to his disinterested sentiments, proposes as bases of the pacification, so far as it is possible to define them in the midst of circumstances which vary every day, and in the event of direct negotiations between Russia and the Porte being shortly opened:

1. The full and entire confirmation of former Treaties concluded between Russia and the Porte, dating from that of Kainardji, and of the special Conventions of Adrianople relative to the Danubian Principalities and to Servia.

2. Explanations, to be recorded by the respective Plenipotentiaries charged with the negotiation of peace in a Separate Act in the form of a Protocol or of an Additional Article, the draft of which is hereunto annexed, concerning the signification and practical application of the former and latter firmans of the Sultans relative to religious liberty, and to the immunities accorded to the churches of the orthodox Eastern rite.

3. The evacuation, with the least possible delay, of the Danubian provinces, and of the other territories and towns forming part of the Sultan's dominions which may, in consequence of the events of the war, be occupied by the Russian armies, so soon as the arrangement shall be concluded.

4. The re-establishment of the order of things, and of the Governments of the Principalities, such as they were settled by the stipulations of Adrianople.

5. The regulation of the right of asylum, and of the conditions on which it should for the future be accorded in the respective

countries to agitators and revolutionists, who, under the guise of political réfugees, might foment dissensions and create misunderstandings between friendly and neighbouring Governments.

As concerns the Treaty of July 13, 1841, Russia considers it as never having ceased to be in force, since it was concluded both for the time of peace as well as for that of war; consequently there would be no occasion for its renewal or completion by a guarantee.

Draft of Protocol.

(*Translation.*)

After having signed the Articles of the Treaty intended to re-establish peace between the two Empires, and to substitute for a transitory disagreement the relations of friendship which have hitherto been maintained by their two Sovereigns, in accordance with their mutual interests, the Plenipotentiaries have applied themselves to consider more particularly the original cause of that disagreement; and with the view of obliterating for the future every trace of it, they have severally recorded in the present Protocol the following declarations and provisions:

The Ottoman Plenipotentiary, in the first place, asserted in the Sultan's name the constant solicitude with which that Sovereign is animated for the security in his States of the clergy, the churches, and the religious establishments of the orthodox Eastern faith, expressing sincere regret that there could have existed for a moment any doubts on this subject in the mind of His Imperial Majesty. He declared that His Majesty the Sultan had not for a moment thought of contravening the general principles laid down in the Treaty of Kainardji as well as in the Treaties which confirm it, and that it was his firm intention to continue invariably faithful to it. In corroboration of that intention, and in proof of the Sultan's resolution to secure to the orthodox Eastern rite in his dominions the rights, immunities, privileges, and spiritual advantages which have been accorded to the said rite and to its churches by His Majesty's august predecessors, and even to extend in their favour the effects of His Imperial benevolence, the Ottoman Plenipotentiary was charged to communicate officially to the Court of Russia the Supreme Iradé which the Sultan of his own accord granted on the of to the Greek patriarch and clergy. The formal delivery of that document into the hands of the Imperial Cabinet, and, further, the proclamation which had been publicly made of it, would demonstrate to the world that the Sultan considers it a point of honour to enforce for ever, and to preserve from all infringement, both now and for the future, the privileges confirmed or latterly accorded by His Majesty. His Majesty further promised, in a spirit of perfect equity, to allow the Greek Church to participate in the advantages which he might hereafter accord to the other Christian churches.

In return for these assurances, the Plenipotentiary of Russia declared that if divers acts of the Porte, and especially with regard to the Holy Places, having appeared to the Emperor to indicate intentions little favourable to the faith which he professes, had induced His Majesty to require, at the same time with the settlement of the more special question of the Holy Places, a general guarantee for the rights, privileges, and religious immunities accorded to the orthodox church, on the other hand, it never entered his Majesty's mind to ascribe to that guarantee a character different from that which naturally results from the principle laid down in the Treaty of Kainardji, and confirmed in subsequent acts — consequently anything contrary to the Sultan's rights and independence; and that in requiring that the Greek Church and clergy should continue to enjoy those rights and privileges under the protection of their Sovereign the Sultan, the Emperor had sufficiently explained the nature of that guarantee.

In receiving from the hands of the Ottoman Plenipotentiary the aforesaid Supreme Iradé, the Russian Plenipotentiary declared, in the name of his august master, that he accepted that manifestation as a further pledge of the cordial and sincere friendship so much to be desired for the two Empires, and in a spirit of the most perfect confidence.

These preliminaries once settled, and the general question thus solved, the Undersigned proceeded to place on record, by a definitive arrangement, the results of the former negotiation at Constantinople.

Consequently, the sovereign firman issued by His Majesty the Sultan on the in order to explain and corroborate that of January, 1852, as well as another firman dated relating to the repairs of the great dome of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre, were brought officially to the knowledge of the Imperial Court of Russia by the Ottoman Plenipotentiary; and it was agreed that those so-

vereign ordinances, designed, when strictly carried out, to guarantee the *status quo* of the sanctuaries in possession of the Orthodox Greeks, either exclusively or in common with other sects, are considered by the two Cabinets to be mutually satisfactory, and that they cannot for the future give rise to further discussion. Furthermore, the Sublime Porte promised that if any unforeseen circumstances should render necessary any modification of the actual state of things, she would take care to inform the Court of Russia thereof beforehand, reserving to herself to make a similar declaration to those European Courts to whom she may be bound by special stipulations.

Moreover, as the subjects of the Empire of Russia, secular as well as ecclesiastic, who are permitted by the Treaties to visit the Holy City of Jerusalem, and other places of devotion, ought to be considered on an equality with the subjects of the most favoured nations; and as those nations, Catholic and Protestant, have their own prelates and special ecclesiastical establishments, it has been determined that in the event of the Imperial Court of Russia demanding it, a suitable locality should be granted in the city of Jerusalem, or in the neighbourhood, for the construction of a church, appropriated to the celebration of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for sick or needy pilgrims, which pious establishments shall be under the special superintendence of the Russian Consulate-General in Syria and in Palestine.

The present Act having thus settled the points which remained in discussion, and definitively confirmed the results already obtained, the Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed to it the seal of their arms.

LORD COWLEY TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Feb. 6.)

(*Extract.*) Paris, Feb. 5, 1854.

M. de Kisseleff called on M. Drouyn de Lhuys yesterday afternoon and placed in his hands a note, in which he states, that in consequence of the unsatisfactory answer made by the French Government to the Russian demand for explanations respecting the presence of the French fleet in the Black Sea, it would not comport with the dignity of his Government that he should remain any longer at his post, and he therefore announced his intention of leaving Paris. Your Lordship will of course have received a similar note from M. de Brunnow, and I need not enter into further details, nor expose the fallacies, both of facts and reasoning, with which this document abounds.

M. de Kisseleff, on taking leave of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, asked for passports for Belgium and Germany, and presented to his Excellency the Russian Consul-General.

After M. de Kisseleff had taken the determination to quit Paris, he told M. Drouyn de Lhuys that he had received so much personal kindness from the Emperor, that he should be sorry to go away without taking leave of His Majesty,—that he did not ask for an interview as Russian Minister, but as a private individual. The Emperor was pleased to grant the interview the day before yesterday, and I am informed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys that His Majesty took occasion to pass the whole Eastern question in review, with the intention of showing how completely Russia had put herself in the wrong. M. de Kisseleff appears to have dwelt more particularly on the inequality displayed in the treatment of Russia and Turkey in the Black Sea, an inequality which the Emperor justified by the example set by Russia in the Principalities. "Russia," said His Majesty, "excludes all Turks from the Principalities, and we, on our part, exclude all Russians from the Black Sea."

SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Feb. 7.)

(*Extract.*)

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 30, 1854.

Your Lordship will have some difficulty in believing (although the fact admits, I apprehend, of no doubt), that the first resolution of the Emperor, upon the arrival of the very honourable overtures which were received from Count Buol, was to return no answer to the communication.

At a moment when the whole of Europe supposed the Imperial Cabinet to be engaged in weighing the enormous dangers of refusing against the advantage of closing with the conditions offered for an honourable peace, the Cabinet had almost, if not altogether, decided that such overtures were to be left unnoticed, and that England and France, Austria and Prussia, speaking through the Conference, should be left to infer from silence that the terms which it had cost them so much labour to obtain from the Sultan were beneath the attention of the Sovereign by whom he

had been so grossly insulted and so deeply injured.

I will not indulge in the reflections which are suggested by the course which it was for a short time intended to follow, and will only say that wiser counsels prevailed, and that an answer of some kind will be returned to Count Buol as the mouthpiece of the Conference.

The answer, I apprehend, will be of an evasive nature; because, if I mistake not, it is determined that the resolution of the Government shall depend in great measure upon the decision taken by Count Orloff, after he has had an opportunity of learning the state of affairs at Vienna.

No efforts will, I am convinced, be spared to induce Austria and Prussia to cast in their lots with those of Russia. Fresh attempts will probably be made to disunite the Governments of England and France; but, supposing all this to fail, it may well be that Count Orloff will be the man who will take upon himself the responsibility of admitting a Turkish Plenipotentiary to the Council Board at which he and his Representatives of the Four Powers will take their places.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON—(Received February 13).

Vienna, February 8, 1853.

My Lord—I have just left the conference to which Count Buol had this morning invited me, in conjunction with my colleagues. Upon our assembling, he stated that he had no proposal to make to us; but, in consideration of the perfect union existing amongst us upon the Eastern question, he thought he was forwarding our common objects by communicating the despatches he had addressed to Count Esterhazy, for the purpose of being submitted to Count Nesselrode.

Count Buol then read to us these despatches. The first gave an account of the proposal brought forward by Count Orloff, that the Emperor of Austria should, in conjunction with Prussia, take an engagement with the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance of a strict neutrality in the war now existing with the Porte, and in which the Maritime Powers seemed likely to take part. Count Buol, in his despatch, developes in the clearest and most distinct language the impossibility of the adoption by the Emperor of any such engagement. He states, with all courtesy to the Emperor Nicholas, the obligations by which the Austrian Government is bound to watch over the strict maintenance of the principle of the independence and integrity of Turkey—a principle proclaimed by the Emperor Nicholas himself, but which the passage of the Danube by his troops might, by the encouragement of insurrections in the Turkish Provinces, endanger. Count Buol, therefore, states that he cannot take the engagement proposed to him. The second despatch to Count Esterhazy relates to the answer which has been returned to the proposals for negotiations transmitted by Count Buol with the sanction of the Conference on the 13th ultimo.

In this despatch, Count Buol states with considerable force, the disappointment felt by the Emperor at the want of success which had attended his recommendation in favour of the Turkish propositions. He enters very fully into the subject, and renews the expression of the Emperor's most anxious desire that the Emperor Nicholas may still adopt the proposals which had been submitted to him.

The last despatch is one in which Count Buol replies to the reproach which was addressed to the Imperial Government, that by its present conduct it was abandoning the principles upon which the three Governments of Russia, Austria, and Prussia had hitherto acted for the maintenance of the established interests and independence of the different States of Europe, and that, by so doing, it was endangering the established order of things in Europe, and the security at present existing.

The answer of Count Buol to this reproach is very firmly and clearly stated.

It is impossible for me to give your Lordship a more detailed account, before the departure of the messenger of these despatches; but I must add, that they met with the entire approbation of the members of the Conference, that they were looked upon as most ably drawn up, and that while using every courteous and friendly expression towards the Emperor Nicholas, they most clearly pointed out the present position which the Austrian Government would maintain with the view of upholding the principles they had proclaimed, and the engagements which they had taken for their support.

After these communications, Count Buol stated that the Emperor, in speaking of the departure of Count Orloff, had inquired whether any suggestion could be made to him, in a confidential manner, by which the negotiations for peace might still be continued. Count Buol had consequently

given this subject his best consideration. He had gone to Count Orloff before his departure, which had taken place this morning, and, as a private suggestion of his own, and only verbally, had stated that if the Emperor Nicholas would accept the Turkish proposals, and, upon their general import, send to Vienna the form of preliminaries for peace which he would agree to, and which might be discussed by the Conference with Baron Meyendorff, who should be instructed to that effect, these preliminaries, if approved by the Conference, might be sent to Constantinople with the recommendation of the Four Powers. In the meantime, Baron Meyendorff should be instructed to announce to Prince Gortchakoff that if the Turkish Commander-in-chief proposed to him a suspension of hostilities, upon the ground of the acceptance by Turkey of these preliminaries, he was to agree to it. That when that acceptance arrived at Vienna, from that moment the war should be considered as at an end, and that the Russian troops should immediately receive orders to evacuate the Principalities, and the combined fleets to quit the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. That the Emperor of Austria would then depute a Plenipotentiary of his own to return these preliminaries (approved by His Majesty) to the Emperor Nicholas, and to request him to appoint a person to proceed to any place which might be fixed upon for the signature of the Peace. In stating this plan to the Conference, Count Buol repeated that it was a mere informal suggestion; that he had refused even to put pen to paper with regard to it; but that Count Orloff had taken down the heads of it, and had said that he should submit them to his Emperor. Count Buol stated, that under these circumstances he had thought it right to communicate to us what had passed, although it might be doubtful if it ever again would be brought under discussion. He thought, however, that we might make our Governments acquainted with the general outline of his idea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WESTMORLAND.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Foreign Office, February 16, 1854.

My Lord—I have to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government, after communication with that of France, have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when it is necessary to be prepared for whatever contingencies may grow out of the prosecution of active hostilities by Russia against Turkey, which may be looked for in the coming spring.

Her Majesty's Government have accordingly determined, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French, without loss of time to send to Turkey a considerable military force, and the first portion of the British force will in the course of a few days proceed to Malta, on its way to Constantinople. The direction to be given to the combined forces on their arrival at that point, will necessarily depend on the reports of the English and French Officers who have been sent to examine the country; but it is not unlikely that a portion of them will be disembarked in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, with the view of obtaining a sure basis of operations against any Russian force which may hereafter move upon Constantinople, or against any direct attack on that city.

Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that this intelligence will prove highly agreeable to the Sultan and his Government, as affording an additional proof of the fixed determination of the British and French Governments to carry into effect the assurances which they have given to the Porte, that it might count on their assistance in upholding the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire. And although the very fact that England and France appear together on the scene of action must be sufficient of itself to reassure the Porte against any apprehensions that a permanent occupation of any portion of the Turkish territory could be in the contemplation of the two Governments, they will not hesitate distinctly to abjure any such intention.

But it will be apparent to the Porte that the two Governments, having undertaken to assist Turkey, and having consequently staked their honour that their assistance shall be effectual, must be free to decide what means are best calculated to carry that object into effect; and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Porte will appreciate the great advantage which the proposed military expedition to the shores of Turkey is calculated to afford by encouraging its own troops, and discouraging those of its enemy, and will cordially accept the proffered aid, and give such orders to the Turkish Generals as may insure unity of action in combined operations which the British and French Commanders may propose to undertake.

Her Majesty's Government are the more

confirmed in this conviction by the fact of the Turkish Ambassador at Paris having more than once officially demanded from the Government of France the assistance of French troops; and they cannot doubt that the Porte will be glad to see a British army associated with that of France, as the fleets of the two Powers already are, for the defence of the Turkish Empire against the aggressions of Russia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

Foreign Office, Feb. 18, 1854.

My Lord—Count Colloredo has read to me a despatch from Count Buol on the subject of Count Orloff's mission to Vienna.

Count Buol says in his despatch, that the identity of the objects pursued by Austria in common with the other three Powers which was established by the Protocol of December 5th, imposes upon the Austrian Government the duty of entire frankness towards them with regard to this mission.

He states that Count Orloff was instructed to urge in the strongest manner upon the Emperor of Austria to enter into an engagement, simultaneously with the Court of Berlin to observe the strictest neutrality in the case of the maritime Powers taking an active part in the war between Turkey and Russia; and as a proof of the entire confidence subsisting between the Cabinets of Vienna and London, the despatch to the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburgh, giving the reasons which have induced the Emperor of Austria to decline this proposal of Russia, is communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

In this despatch to Count Esterhazy, Count Buol observes with reference to the grave propositions which the war between Russia and Turkey appears to be on the eve of assuming, that the Court of Russia proposes to Austria and Prussia to enter into an agreement by which the position of the three Courts will be clearly defined, as well in their relations with each other as towards the Western Powers who are about to engage in the conflict.

The Emperor of Russia proposes the strictest neutrality as the attitude to be assumed by the two principal German Powers and their confederates, and an armed defence of this neutrality against any who might threaten to infringe it. Russia would engage to assist them, for this purpose, with all her forces, to an extent which should hereafter be determined by a joint arrangement to be concluded by military commissioners. She would further undertake, in case the events of the war should lead to a modification of the state of things existing in Turkey, not to adopt any resolution on this subject without a previous understanding with the Courts of Vienna and Berlin.

Such is in substance the plan of conduct traced out by the Court of St. Petersburgh, on which Count Buol, after mature examination, has arrived at the following conclusions.

The King of Prussia, as is already known, has declined the Russian propositions; this fact alone would be sufficient to remove every chance of the practical application of the project, since it is founded on the agreement of the three Powers.

But setting aside this circumstance, which would in fact relieve Austria from any further action, the frankness which she has prescribed to herself in her confidential communications with the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, does not allow her to leave that Cabinet in ignorance of the grave objections which, under all circumstances, she would have entertained to this plan.

With reference to events the consequences of which cannot be foreseen, the Emperor of Austria could not bind himself by an engagement of this nature, at any rate unless the Emperor of Russia would limit the field of his action (l'étendue de son action). The results of a prolonged war between Russia and Turkey would be so uncertain, that Austria, so directly interested in the Eastern question, could not engage on her part to follow out a policy of absolute neutrality.

The success of the Russian arms, joined with the wishes of the populations subjects of Turkey, might bring on a state of affairs so detrimental to the interests of Austria, that the Emperor of Austria might find himself placed between the necessity of a military intervention, or an inaction incompatible with his dignity and the most vital interests of his Empire.

Originally, the dispute might be considered as an affair between Russia and Turkey alone, and, so long as Russia declared and maintained a defensive attitude, Austria was able on her side to preserve an attitude of expectancy. But this question unfortunately has since assumed an European character, and has become of such

intense importance that Austria could not do otherwise than reserve to herself entire freedom of action with respect to it.

If the Emperor Nicholas would engage not to extend further his military operations in European Turkey, to seek no territorial aggrandisement, no right of interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, nor any new rights not resulting from the ancient treaties between Russia and Turkey —engagements which appear to Count Buol to be in conformity with Russian interests— Austria would be ready in return to give the assurances that have been demanded of her; but otherwise the Russian Cabinet must perceive the difficulties which Austria would encounter in tracing out, at present, the line of conduct which future circumstances may impose upon her. Moreover, the Russian Government must be aware that the inevitable effect of an engagement so positive as the one proposed would be to cripple Austria in her conciliatory efforts; to cause a pressure adverse to her on the part of some of the contending parties.

The prevailing idea of the plan proposed by Russia consists in maintaining intact during the present crisis the conservative alliance which has so long existed between the three Courts, to the advantage of the party of social order.

But is the question one of preservation, or, on the contrary, of entering into new combinations, of which it would be impossible to define the nature, or to foresee the consequences?

It is not on this ground that the question had been placed by the Protocols of Vienna, which have made so painful an impression at St. Petersburgh. The mutual agreement of the Four Powers as set forth in these Acts, rests on the importance which they attach to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as an element of the balance of Europe. In this principle the special interest of Austria and that of Europe in general are united. Count Buol has therefore learnt, with deep regret, that the Emperor of Russia appears ready to renounce the firm intention he had previously declared, of maintaining a defensive position on this side the Danube. The graver the consequences which are connected with the passage of the Danube, the more Count Buol conceives that Austria fulfils a friendly duty in conjuring the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, in its wisdom, once more to consider them before taking a decisive step.

If Count Buol does not conceal from the Russian Cabinet the painful feelings caused to the Cabinet of Vienna by the differences of opinion existing between them as to the best course to be pursued at the present juncture, the latter harbours no thought which can be considered hostile to Russia.

Count Buol has considered it a duty to state, with entire frankness, the attitude which Austria is compelled to reserve to herself for the eventuality, which she still hopes may be averted, of the conflict assuming greater dimensions; he trusts, however, that these observations which Count Esterhazy is directed to offer to Count Nesselrode, may contribute to put an end to a state of tension alarming to Europe and detrimental to so many interests. Austria, he declares, has faithfully applied herself to trace out the path of peace, and her efforts will constantly be directed to the same end.

Count Buol states that he has nothing to add to this despatch to Count Esterhazy, which clearly defines the attitude of Austria in the present situation of affairs.

The Emperor of Austria will not tie his hands by a Convention of absolute neutrality as long as he is not in possession of satisfactory guarantees that the interests of his Empire will not be compromised by a dissolution of European Turkey. These guarantees Count Orloff was not authorised to give; besides, adds Count Buol, how could Russia reassure Austria as to the incalculable consequence of a rising of the Christian population from the moment that the Emperor of Russia should determine to push the war vigorously beyond the Danube?

Whilst, therefore, renewing its serious representations against the extension of the war beyond the Danube, the Austrian Government has not concealed from Russia, that in the presence of the dangers with which she is threatened by the continuance of the struggle, Austria must reserve to herself entire liberty of action.

With this view a body of troops has been concentrated in the Austrian provinces which border on the theatre of war, and their numbers will be augmented as the course of events may require.

This measure, on the subject of which tranquillising assurances have been given to the Porte, is not to be considered as of a hostile nature towards either of the belligerents—its object is solely to preserve the Austrian frontiers from insult, and, if necessary, from the contagion of insurrection in the adjoining Turkish provinces;

and even if an armed intervention on the part of Austria should become indispensable, it would be with the firm intention of preserving intact in all respects the *status quo* established by Treaties—an intention which Count Buol is confident will be shared by the other Powers who are represented at the Conference of Vienna.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

Foreign Office, Feb. 18, 1854.

My Lord—Count Colloredo has read to me a despatch from Count Buol, in which his Excellency states that Count Esterhazy has been instructed to inform the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh of the decision of the Conference with respect to the counter-propositions brought forward by Count Orloff. Count Buol adds that this opportunity has been taken again to urge in the strongest manner the arguments in favour of the adhesion of Russia to the bases of peace approved by the Conference. He has especially pointed out that the most essential difference between the project of the Conference, and that of which Count Orloff was the bearer, consists in the place at which the negotiations are to be carried on; and he has strongly impressed upon the Russian Cabinet how much an understanding would be facilitated by their yielding in this respect.

The Austrian Government will continue to make every effort in favour of peace, although it cannot keep altogether out of view the consideration of what may result from their failure; and Count Buol concludes by asking to be informed of the opinion of the maritime Powers with regard to the Russian counter-propositions, which he hopes will be considered by them in the same spirit as they have been by Austria.

I told Count Colloredo that I could hardly look upon them in the light of counter-propositions, as the Emperor of Russia had not even condescended to notice the terms offered by the Porte, and that, so far from reducing, he had added to his original demands; that he required the Porte to send a Plenipotentiary either to St. Petersburgh or to the head-quarters of the Russian army which was now in forcible occupation of the Sultan's territory, and that the representatives of the Four Powers might there give prudent advice to the Turkish negotiator; that His Imperial Majesty appeared thus to have ignored the existence of the Conference, to have disregarded the offers which were thought just and honourable by Austria, England, France, and Prussia; to have determined not to admit of European intervention in the settlement of his quarrel with Turkey; and advisedly to have adopted a course as offensive to the dignity of the Four Powers as it was to that of the Sultan.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

Foreign Office, Feb. 18, 1854.

My Lord—Your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant has been received and laid before the Queen.

Your Lordship says that Count Buol, having called together the Conference and communicated to them the counter-propositions of Russia, had stated that he could in no way take upon himself to recommend those propositions, and that he did not think they could or ought to be forwarded to Constantinople. Your Lordship will inform Count Buol that Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in this opinion, and that they approve the Protocol which was signed by your Lordship and your colleagues on the 2nd instant.

It is useless to comment upon propositions that necessarily put an end to negotiation, and it only remains for Her Majesty's Government to express their astonishment and deep concern that the Emperor of Russia should thus throw away an opportunity of effecting a just and honourable peace upon terms that would have secured to him all that he has a right to demand, and all that he has professed to require from the Porte; and that, regardless alike of the wishes of his allies and of the great interests which are at stake, His Imperial Majesty should still appear determined upon involving Europe in war.

Your Lordship will give a copy of this despatch to Count Buol.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

Foreign Office, Feb. 20, 1854.

My Lord—Count Colloredo has communicated to me a despatch from Count Buol referring to the previous communications

he had made to Count Colloredo on the subject of Count Orloff's mission, and the rejection by the Conference at Vienna of the counter-propositions made by the Cabinet at St. Petersburgh, and pointing out the gravity of the situation which this determination has created, and the complications which rapidly-approaching events appear to lead to.

Count Orloff, although limited to his instructions, could not deceive himself as to the danger of the situation, and appeared to Count Buol to be animated with the desire of being enabled to carry to St. Petersburgh an expedient calculated to lead to an honourable issue.

Perceiving this disposition on the part of Count Orloff, and impressed by the fact that the difference which exists between the bases of pacification proposed by either party, seems to have reference rather to their form than to their substance, Count Buol turned his attention to some means of restoring peace, which might be suggested to the Court of St. Petersburgh; and having received the authority of the Emperor of Austria, introduced such a plan in his conversation with Count Orloff, on the understanding that Count Orloff must not attribute to Count Buol's idea the character of an overture on the part of the Court of Austria, or of a desire on their part to assume an intermediate position between Russia and the maritime Powers, as it was simply an attempt made in good-will towards conciliation. On this understanding Count Buol proceeded to develope his idea in the following manner, which was—

First. That, in answer to the last communications of Austria, inviting the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh to re-examine the propositions of the Porte, of which the Conference had been the organ, the Court of Russia should transmit to the Austrian Cabinet preliminaries of peace, drawn up in accordance with the above-mentioned propositions, and should leave it to Count Buol to arrange with the Conference to cause such preliminaries to be agreed upon and signed by the Porte.

Secondly. That the Russian Envoy at Vienna should be authorised to concert in a confidential manner with the members of the Conference on the alterations which might still be judged necessary to render them such as the Porte could accept.

Thirdly. The preliminaries thus arranged would be sent to Constantinople by the Conference, which would undertake to insure their adoption by the Porte, and to obtain for them the signature of the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to arrange with the Porte a temporary suspension of hostilities.

Fourthly. The preliminaries of peace thus signed should be sent to Vienna, and from thence transmitted to St. Petersburgh by an Envoy Extraordinary from His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, who should, in the name of the Emperor and in that of the other Powers, obtain from the Emperor of Russia, in exchange for the Turkish document, one bearing the signature of the Chancellor of the Russian Empire to be sent to the Porte.

Fifthly. After this formality shall have been accomplished, the Emperor of Russia should give orders to his troops to evacuate the Turkish territory, and on their part the Cabinets of London and Paris would direct their fleets to leave the Black Sea, as well as the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Sixthly. The two measures being thus set on foot, the Plenipotentiaries named by the belligerent parties would meet in a place to be arranged between them, to negotiate and sign the definitive instrument in conformity with the preliminaries already signed. And,

Seventhly. The Six Powers would afterwards proceed to a renewal of the Treaty of 1841.

Count Buol left it to Count Orloff to make use of these ideas if he judged proper. Count Orloff appeared disposed to submit them to the Emperor of Russia, and requested Count Buol at the same time to pave the way so as to insure for them a favourable reception by the three Courts in the event of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh deciding to adopt them.

With this object, Count Buol has instructed Count Colloredo to ascertain the feelings of Her Majesty's Government on this matter, and states that in these proceedings he has had in view, first, to secure to the Conference the participation he wishes to have in the work of peace; secondly, to conciliate the self-love which has been brought into play, by setting aside any questions of form likely to offend it; and thirdly, to obtain as soon as possible the evacuation of the Turkish territories and the cessation of hostilities.

I told Count Colloredo that without analysing all the grave objections to which these propositions were liable, they would entail a most inconvenient delay, and that although they were said to have been made in an informal manner, yet if they

were accepted by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, Count Buol would find himself bound by them, and the great object of the Emperor of Russia, viz. that of creating disunion between the Four Powers, might thus be effectually attained.

I added that Her Majesty's Government would recognise no propositions but those which were transmitted to St. Petersburgh on the 13th ultimo, and could consent to no modification of terms that had been declared by the Conference to be just and reasonable; and that in the meanwhile they would not relax in those preparations which were now actively making for bringing to a speedy conclusion the war in which Europe was about to be involved by the Emperor of Russia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Feb. 23.)

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 14, 1854.

My Lord—At 20 minutes before 2 o'clock yesterday I received from Count Nesselrode the note of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy, informing me that diplomatic relations between England and Russia are suspended, and inquiring on what day, and for what point, I might wish my passports delivered to me and the other members of the Mission.

I should have been better pleased that diplomatic relations should not have been interrupted until after the receipt of the instructions which I am expecting from your Lordship; but as Count Nesselrode's note is of that kind which calls for an early answer, I returned him the reply of which I beg likewise to inclose a copy.

It is to be observed that on the same day on which the Russian Government were offering their passports to the English and French Ministers, an order came out for the levy of nine men in every thousand in the western half of the Empire.

The coincidence may be accidental, but it is at least worthy of notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

COUNT NESSELRODE TO SIR G. H. SEYMOUR.

(*Translation.*)

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 1 (13), 1854.

In consequence of the notes which have been lately exchanged at London between the Envoy of Russia and the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron Brunnow, in conformity with the instructions which he had previously received, has demanded his passports in order to leave England. The grounds of this decision having already been communicated to the English Government, it only remains for the Undersigned, Chancellor of the Empire, to inform Sir Hamilton Seymour, &c., that the diplomatic relations between the two Governments are thus suspended, and to request him in consequence to have the goodness to acquaint him for what day and for what place he wishes his passports, with those of the persons attached to the Mission, to be sent to him.

He avails, &c.

(Signed) NESSELRODE.

SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO COUNT NESSELRODE.

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 1 (13), 1854.

The Undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt of the note of this date which Count Nesselrode has done him the honour of addressing to him, acquainting him that in consequence of the circumstances which have led to Baron Brunnow's departure from London, the diplomatic relations between the two countries are suspended; and desiring to be informed on what day and for what place the Undersigned may wish to be provided with passports for himself and the persons attached to Her Majesty's Mission.

As regards the one point, the Undersigned will request his Excellency to have the goodness to give directions that his passport and that of his family should be made out for London by Königsberg: with regard to the other point he would beg permission not to answer the inquiry at the present moment. The state of health of one of the members of his family is such at present as to render immediate departure impossible, and by waiting a little he may be enabled to ascertain whether he can accompany his family on their journey, or whether it will be necessary to make arrangements for their remaining here some days after his departure.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Feb. 23.)

(*Extract.*)

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 14, 1854.

Upon receiving Count Nesselrode's note yesterday I felt so convinced that a similar

communication must have been addressed to the Marquis de Castelbajac, that, having previously come to an understanding with him as to the nature of the answer to be returned, it did not occur to me to make inquiries upon the subject.

In the evening the First Secretary of the French Mission came to my house, and upon being informed of what had passed, immediately hastened home to apprise his chief.

Half-an-hour afterwards he returned, bringing with him General Castelbajac, who did not hesitate to state to me that, according to his instructions, if I left the town he should do so likewise.

After some conversation it was agreed between us, that if by 10 o'clock this morning General Castelbajac had not received a note of the same tenor as that which had been addressed to me, he should take the initiative and ask for his passports.

I asked my colleague whether I was at liberty to announce this intention to your Lordship, to which he immediately assented.

I send these despatches by a Prussian courier, keeping back Colonel Townley (who is fortunately provided with a messenger's passport for the next journey) until the 16th, by which time I shall hope to have received your Lordship's despatches due to-morrow, and possibly to have heard some intelligence respecting Count Orloff, whose return is hourly looked for.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO COUNT NESSELRODE.

Foreign Office, Feb. 27, 1854.

M. le Comte—As the ordinary channels of communication between England and Russia have been closed by the recent interruption of diplomatic relations between the two Courts, I am under the necessity of addressing myself directly to your Excellency on a matter of the deepest importance to our respective Governments and to Europe.

The British Government has for many months anxiously laboured, in conjunction with its allies, to effect a reconciliation of differences between Russia and the Sublime Porte, and it is with the utmost pain that the British Government has come to the conclusion that one last hope alone remains of averting the calamity which has so long impended over Europe.

It rests with the Government of Russia to determine whether that hope shall be realised or extinguished; for the British Government, having exhausted all the efforts of negotiation, is compelled to declare to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, that if Russia should decline to restrict within purely diplomatic limits the discussion in which she has for some time past been engaged with the Sublime Porte, and does not, by return of the messenger who is the bearer of my present letter, announce her intention of causing the Russian troops under the orders of Prince Gortchakoff to commence their march with a view to re-cross the Pruth, so that the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be completely evacuated on the 30th of April next, the British Government must consider the refusal or the silence of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh as equivalent to a declaration of war, and will take its measures accordingly.

The messenger who is the bearer of this letter to your Excellency is directed not to wait more than six days at St. Petersburgh for your reply; and I earnestly trust that he may convey to me an announcement on the part of the Russian Government that by the 30th of April next the Principalities will cease to be occupied by Russian forces.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Feb. 28.)

(*Telegraphic.*)

(*Extract.*) Vienna, Feb. 25, 1854.

Count Buol approves your proposal of a summons to evacuate the Principalities within a given time, which he will direct Count Esterhazy to support on the following grounds:—1st. His original representations to Russia against the occupation of the Principalities; 2ndly. The disastrous consequences resulting from refusal to evacuate them; 3rdly. The responsibility of the war with which Russia will charge herself by such refusal; 4thly. Citing the reply of the Austrian Government to Count Orloff's proposals, by which they reserve their entire liberty of action.

LORD BLOOMFIELD TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Feb. 28.)

Berlin, Feb. 25, 1854.

My Lord—Baron Manteuffel has informed me that he has written this evening to Count Arnim at Vienna, upon the subject of the more decided policy which it is

supposed the Austrian Government is about to adopt in the affairs of the East, and that he has expressed the satisfaction of the Prussian Government at the interests of Germany on the Danube being likely to be so warmly espoused. His Excellency appeared gratified at the course which Austria was apparently about to follow, and he gave me to understand that he had thought it necessary to make this communication to the Imperial Court for fear of its being spread abroad by Russian or other agents that, because Prussia was not disposed to take an active part in these supposed measures, she was either indifferent to them, or that she disapproved of them. Prussia, he said, must take a deep interest in everything which so deeply concerned the welfare of Germany as the mouths of the Danube, and he was glad that this question was likely to be seriously considered and strenuously supported.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BLOOMFIELD.

LORD BLOOMFIELD TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.— (Received Feb. 28.)

(*Extract.*) Berlin, Feb. 25, 1854.

Your Lordship's telegraphic despatch of yesterday 8·15 P.M. reached me this day at 1·30 o'clock. I immediately sought an interview with Baron Manteuffel, and communicated the substance of it to his Excellency, requesting him to take the King's orders on the subject. He said that he did not think His Majesty would perhaps object to join in a summons which it is proposed to address to the Russian Government to evacuate the Principalities; but he did not think His Majesty would take a part in active hostility in the event of a refusal.

I replied that the summons would be of little use if Prussia declined supporting her demands with an armed force; but that I hoped, if the Austrian Government, as we had reason to believe, joined with us, that such a resolution might produce some effect on the King—for Prussia would surely not like to remain behindhand in carrying out a work of such great European importance; and that as his Excellency had already mentioned his having written to Vienna, I would not press him further at this moment, relying on the hope that a little reflection might bring about a modification of the opinions which he now entertained.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received March 5.)

(*Telegraphic.*)
Vienna, March 4, 1854.

Blackwood arrived here only this morning. At the same time, Baron Meyendorff received a Russian courier bearing the answer of the Russian Government to the proposals taken by Count Orloff from [here?] Count Buol assembled the Conference. He said the Russian answer now arrived consisted of preliminaries to be sent to Constantinople. They accepted the evacuation of the Principalities after the acceptance of those preliminaries, but they differ from those set forth in the Protocol of the 13th of January. He begged that the preliminaries might be examined in Conference. In the meantime he entreated that the messenger might be delayed. He cannot write in support of the summons without having examined these new proposals with the Conference, and he is most anxious to learn your Lordship's opinions and those of the French Cabinet, under the present circumstances. Count Buol will write his despatch in support of the summons, and be ready to send it in case you should decide that the messenger is to proceed at once, but he wishes to have your sanction in the question. To escape the reproach of acting with precipitation, the French Ambassador and I consented to delay the messenger till Monday; we consider it of such extreme importance to remain in perfect union with Count Buol, who evinces extreme anxiety for your Lordship's opinion at this crisis.

A copy of the preliminaries will be transmitted by the post to-morrow.

BARON BOURQUENEY TO M. DROUYN DE LHUYS—(COMMUNICATED TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON BY COUNT WALEWSKI, MARCH 6).

(*Translation.*)
Vienna, March 4, 1854.
7 P.M.

A Russian courier of the 26th of February, brought to M. de Meyendorff preliminaries offered as conformable to the last communication interchanged between Count Buol and Count Orloff, at the time that the English courier, the bearer of the summons, arrived at Lord Westmorland's. Count Buol, to whom Lord Westmorland had just applied for the despatch to Count Esterhazy, assembled the Conference, and read to it the document containing the said preliminaries. "I do not express any opinion

on this document," said M. de Buol, "but before forwarding the summons, ought not the Cabinets of London and of Paris to be informed by telegraph of its arrival? I am under the greatest embarrassment in drawing up my despatch to Count Esterhazy, for in writing it I, singly, determine as to the opinion of the other Courts." I remarked upon the differences which I observed at first sight between the Protocol of January 13 and the Russian preliminaries. These differences seem to me to decide irrevocably for rejection. Count Buol offered no objection; but while insisting upon Lord Westmorland delaying his courier, and writing as well as myself by telegraph to his Court, he proposed that we should meet again to-morrow. We should record the differences already pointed out in a Protocol which should be preceded by a serious examination. The telegraphic order to dispatch the courier, the bearer of the summons, would arrive from London and Paris on Monday morning, at the latest. The matter of the fresh Russian proposals would have been settled in the negative by a collective Act. Count Buol would write the despatch which he has promised, and by a mere delay of thirty-six hours, we should all of us avoid the reproach of not having carried forbearance to the utmost. Lord Westmorland writes, by telegraph, a despatch to the same effect as this, and we both of us shall await the reply with impatience. A telegraphic despatch is not adapted for analyzing so long a document as the new Russian preliminaries. What struck me, and what is decisive, is the insertion in the Treaty between Turkey and Russia, of the assurances which Reshid Pasha offered to give to the Five Powers, by a simple declaration; the silence as to the parties to be concerned in the revision of the Treaties of 1841, &c.: in short, with the exception of requiring the mission of a Turkish negotiator to St. Petersburgh, it is still the same story. M. de Meyendorff is not authorised to communicate with the Conference in order to discuss modifications.

We could form this morning a correct estimate of the sincerity of the Austrian Cabinet. The Russian communication was a snare skilfully laid, in order to produce division amongst us. Russia will have failed.

(Signed) BOURQUENEY.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received March 9.)

Vienna, March 4, 1854.

My Lord—The messenger, Blackwood, having unfortunately missed the train at Breslau, was delayed on his journey from Berlin, and only arrived here this morning. I immediately informed Count Buol that I desired to submit to him the important despatch brought by the messenger, as quickly as possible. Count Buol being, however, engaged at a Cabinet Council, could not see me till three o'clock, when I laid before him your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo. I then learnt from Count Buol, that he had just before received from Baron Meyendorff preliminaries of peace, which had been drawn up at St. Petersburgh, in accordance with the suggestions made to Count Orloff, for transmission to the Porte, and Count Buol informed me that he had in consequence called together the members of the Conference, and M. de Bourqueney and Count Arnim were already waiting to be received. Count Buol stated, that he had told Baron Meyendorff he could in no way charge himself with the office of mediator with the other three parties to the Conference, upon these preliminaries, and finding there were points of difference with the Protocol of the 13th of January, he told me he thought it important that these differences should be recorded in a Protocol, after being examined by the Conference. Before at once rejecting a document so important to the peace of the world, he considered it a paramount duty to examine it with attention, which could not be done upon a simple perusal without comparing it with the propositions of Reshid Pasha, and he could not himself have time to examine the documents, prepare his own despatches, and submit it to the Emperor by to-morrow morning. He, therefore, proposed to send each of the members of the Conference a copy of the Russian preliminaries, and that we should meet to-morrow, after having examined them, to record our deliberate opinion upon them. He then proceeded to state the difficulty he should feel in supporting the summons from the Governments of England and France to evacuate the Principalities within a given time, while he had in his hands a proposal for preliminaries of peace, not yet examined, and how important it would be if, in drawing up his despatch to Count Esterhazy, in support of the summons, he should have the authority of the

French and English Governments to declare that they persisted in their summons, notwithstanding that they were aware that preliminaries offered by Russia at this last moment had reached Vienna. He, therefore, most earnestly requested Baron Bourqueney and me to delay the departure of the messenger to St. Petersburgh, till an answer can be received from your Lordship, and he will have his despatch in support of the summons, ready to send, in case you should decide that the messenger is to proceed at once. I felt great reluctance to consent to this delay, but as M. de Bourqueney considered it to be unavoidable and important not to incur the reproach of precipitate action, and that it will only make a difference of twenty-four hours (as supposing your Lordship's reply to order the messenger to proceed, he would start on Monday instead of to-morrow), I yielded, and despatched as quickly as possible the telegraphic message to your Lordship, M. de Bourqueney at the same time sending a similar one to Paris.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WESTMORLAND.

P.S.—March 5. This despatch having been too late to send by post yesterday, I am enabled to report to your Lordship what I have already stated to you by telegraph, that the Conference, after examining the differences which were pointed out particularly by Baron Bourqueney and myself, between the preliminaries now submitted to them and the propositions adopted by the Conference in the Protocol of the 13th of January, have decided that they cannot accept the present proposal. A Protocol to this effect was drawn up, stating the reasons upon which this determination was come to, and we are to meet in Conference to-morrow, to sign it. Count Buol has written a strong letter to Count Esterhazy, to be communicated to Count Nesselrode, in support of the summons addressed by your Lordship and the French Government, which will be transmitted to me this evening. He has also sent me the Austrian passport for the messenger, Blackwood, who will thus be enabled to leave Vienna by the first train to-morrow morning, by which time I shall hope to have received from you the order for his departure. I have the honour of inclosing a copy of the preliminaries proposed by the Russian Government, and submitted to the Conference by Count Buol. W.

PROJECT OF PRELIMINARIES.

(*Translation.*)

In the name of Almighty God.[s]

The Court of Russia and the Sublime Ottoman Porte being animated with the sincere desire of putting an end to the difference which has given occasion for the present war, of obliterating for the future all traces of it, and of re-establishing in their reciprocal relations the harmony which is indispensable for the interests of the two Empires, the respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, &c., have agreed upon the following Articles as the basis of peace:

Art. I. By the signature of the definitive Treaty to be concluded between the High Contracting Parties, there shall be for ever peace, friendship, and good understanding between both, and the usual diplomatic relations shall be replaced on their ancient footing.

Art. II. All the Treaties, Conventions, Acts, and Stipulations, concluded and agreed upon on either side at different times, since the Treaty of Koutschouk-Kainardji up to that of Adrianople, including therein the special Conventions relating to the Danubian Principalities and to Servia, are fully confirmed, and the two High Contracting Parties engage to observe them scrupulously and inviolably.

Art. III. The religious privileges of all the Sultan's subjects who do not profess Islamism, privileges granted in the course of centuries by the ancestors of His Majesty the Sultan and by himself by means of firmans, having been recently again confirmed, and specifically in so far as regards the religion and the churches of the Greek rite, by an Imperial firman bearing his august hattischerif, and addressed to the patriarch of Constantinople, on the

the Sublime Porte does not hesitate to declare that it considers it a point of honour to maintain those privileges, rights, and immunities for ever, by granting full equality to the Christian communities in its Empire. As an evidence of this firm intention, the Ottoman Plenipotentiary will be directed to communicate the said firman, officially and as an annex to the Treaty, to the Court of Russia, which, on its part, accepts it as a fresh pledge of good and sincere friendship and in a spirit of entire confidence.

Art. IV. The sovereign firman issued by His Majesty the Sultan on the

, in order to explain and confirm that of January, 1852, as likewise another firman, dated ,

relative to the repair of the great cupola of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre, are confirmed; and it is agreed that these sovereign ordinances, destined, by their strict execution, to guarantee the *status quo* of the sanctuaries possessed by the Greeks, either exclusively or in common with other religions, are looked upon by the two Cabinets as mutually satisfactory, so that they shall not hereafter give room for future discussion. The Sublime Porte, moreover, promises that if any unlooked-for circumstance should render necessary any modification of the existing order of things, it will take care to inform the Court of Russia thereof, in the first instance; reserving to itself to make a corresponding notification to those European Powers to which it is bound by special stipulations.

Art. V. As the subjects of the Empire of Russia, secular as well as ecclesiastical, who are allowed, agreeably to the Treaties, to visit the holy city of Jerusalem and other places of devotion, should be looked upon as being on the same footing with the subjects of the most favoured nation, and as the latter, Catholics as well as Protestants, have their prelates and special ecclesiastical establishments, it is agreed that, in case the Imperial Cabinet of Russia should require it, a suitable place in the city of Jerusalem, or in the neighbourhood, shall be granted for the construction of a church, appropriated to the celebration of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of a hospital for indigent or sick pilgrims, which pious foundations shall be under the special superintendence of the Russian Consulate-General in Syria and in Palestine.

Art. VI. From the date of the signature of the present preliminaries, as well at Constantinople as at St. Petersburgh, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia will give orders to his troops to evacuate the Principalities. On its part, the Sublime Porte engages previously to obtain from the two maritime Powers, whose assistance it has invoked, that they should give the necessary orders for their squadrons to leave at the same time the Black Sea, as likewise the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Sublime Porte likewise engages to obtain that the return of the respective fleets to the ports of Malta and Toulon shall be arranged in such a manner as to coincide with the period at which the Russian troops shall have wholly evacuated the Ottoman territory.

Art. VII. When the evacuation of the Principalities has been effected, the form of government and administration, such as results from the Treaty of Adrianople and the special Conventions in that respect, and which had been for a while suspended in consequence of the occupation and of the war, shall be fully re-established.

Art. VIII. The bases of peace being signed in conformity with the above, and the previous condition in regard to the orders to be given, on the one hand, to the Commander-in-chief of the Russian troops in the Principalities, on the other, to the Admirals of the English and French fleets, being fulfilled, Plenipotentiaries named by the two belligerent parties shall meet in a place which those parties may agree upon between themselves, in order directly to negotiate and to sign the definitive instrument of the Treaty of Peace.

In faith whereof, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two Courts have provisionally signed the present Act.

Protocol of a Conference held at Vienna, March 5, 1854.

(*Translation.*)

[Present: The Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia.]

The Undersigned, Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain and Prussia, having again met in Conference on the summons of the Austrian Plenipotentiary, the annexed document which had been communicated to the Cabinet of Vienna by the Envoy of Russia, and which contains the preliminaries of the Treaty to be concluded between Russia and the Porte, was read to them, the Court of Austria being requested by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh to apply for the support of the two maritime Powers in order to obtain the acceptance of these preliminaries by the Sublime Porte.

After mature deliberation, the Plenipotentiaries of France and Great Britain, taking as the basis of their examination the previous documents which had received the sanction of the Four Powers, established the existence of radical differences between those documents and the proposed preliminaries:

1. Inasmuch as the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, which is fixed to take place after the signature of the preliminaries, is made to depend on the departure of the combined fleets not only from the Black Sea but from the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles, a condition which could only be admitted by the maritime Powers after the conclusion of the definitive Treaty.

2. Inasmuch as the document now under

consideration tends to invest with a form strictly conventional, bilateral and exclusively applicable to the relations of the Porte with Russia, the assurances relative to the religious privileges of the Greeks—assurances which the Porte has only offered to give to the Five Powers at the same time and in the form of a simple identic declaration. The assurances, in fact, once inserted in the preliminary Treaty, must then needs be reproduced in the definitive Treaty, and would be accompanied moreover by an official note confirmatory of the said privileges exclusively addressed to the Court of Russia, a note which, in its turn, would be considered as annexed to the Treaties, that is to say, as having the same force and the same effect.

3. Inasmuch as the preliminaries communicated to Vienna are by implication withheld from any discussion in Conference upon the modifications considered necessary to make them correspond with the original text of the Acts which had received its assent, and inasmuch as the conclusion of the definitive Treaty contains no greater reservation for its inspection and interference.

4. Inasmuch as whilst the propositions of the Porte expressly require the revision of the Treaty of 1841, so as to make Turkey participate in the guarantees of the public law of Europe, this condition is passed over in silence.

The Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia, appreciating the force of the observations offered by the Plenipotentiaries of France and of Great Britain, recognised in like manner, on their part, the remarkable differences pointed out between the Russian draft of preliminaries and the Protocols of the 13th of January and 2nd of February.

In consequence, the Conference unanimously agreed that it was impossible to proceed with those propositions.

(Signed) Buol-Schauenstein.
Bourqueney.
Westmorland.
Arnim.

Remarks upon the Russian Preliminaries.

(The Proposals of Reshid Pasha are printed in *italics*.)

1. In the proposed preliminaries by the Cabinet of Russia, this evacuation is placed in Article VI. A stipulation as to the simultaneous evacuation of the Black Sea, and the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, is inserted; but Count Buol states that he has already represented at St. Petersburgh that the Bosphorus would only be evacuated on the Treaty of Peace.

The first object in the proposals of Reshid Pasha, which is to be discussed, is the evacuation of the Principalities.

2. This renewal of all the Treaties, as they are enumerated, which existed between the Porte and Russia, is stipulated in Article II.

The second object is to stipulate the renewal of all the Treaties with Russia.

As to the third object, the same religious privileges are treated for in Article III. The different firmans by which these privileges have been confirmed, "nommément en ce qui concerne le culte et les églises du rit Grec," are mentioned. In speaking of the maintenance of the privileges, it is added "droits et immunités;" and it states that "en temoignage" of the firm intention to maintain them, the Ottoman Plenipotentiary shall be charged to communicate officially, and to annex to the Treaty the firman recently addressed to the Patriarch of Constantinople, to the Court of Russia, which will receive it as a fresh "gage" of sincere friendship, and in a spirit of entire confidence.

The third object regards the stipulations as to the religious privileges of all the subjects of the Sultan not professing Islamism.

The "rit Grec et les églises" is not mentioned in Reshid Pasha's proposals.

No mention of "les droits et immunités."

Nor is the firman proposed to be annexed to the Treaty, although it is to be communicated to all the Governments, and to the Court of Russia.

Article IV. of the Russian preliminaries confirms these decisions, and the firmans by which they are granted; and stipulates that if any changes should be desired in them, or should be rendered necessary, they should be previously announced to the Court of Russia, the Porte reserving to themselves to communicate them to other Courts with which they have particular stipulations.

The fourth object, to complete the decision as to the Holy Places, and the construction of a church, &c., which project will be definitively adopted. The French Plenipotentiary remarked upon this stipulation as effecting the established Conventions between France and the Porte.

Article V. recites the arrangements in detail as to the rights granted by the firmans of the Sultan for Russian subjects, both lay and clerical, visiting Jerusalem, and the power of building a church, and

maintaining a hospital; and that these pious foundations should be under the special superintendence of the Russian Consul in Syria and Palestine.

Article VI., as stated above in Paragraph No. 1, stipulates for the evacuation of the Principalities, at the signature of the preliminaries at Constantinople and St. Petersburgh, but with the stipulations with regard to the fleets; and that the return of these fleets to Malta and Toulon should take place simultaneously with the entire evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian troops.

Article VII. stipulates the reintegration of the former state, governmental and administrative, existing before the occupation, and the adoption of war measures; and that the Provinces should be established in their integrity, according to the Treaty of Adrianople and the special Conventions regarding them.

Article VIII. stipulates that the above conditions being fulfilled, and Plenipotentiaries named by the two belligerents, they shall meet at a place designated by them to negotiate directly and sign the definitive instrument of the Treaty of Peace.

The fifth object stipulates that, if Russia accepts the above as a basis, a Plenipotentiary will be named by the Porte to conclude an arrangement with a Russian Plenipotentiary in a neutral town, to be fixed upon by the Four Powers in a Conference at which the Representatives shall assist, and that, then, a temporary armistice should be agreed to.

Count Buol states that, in a confidential despatch from St. Petersburgh, it is stated that Russia will not object to renewal of this Treaty, although she does not see the necessity for it.

The sixth object stipulates that the Treaty of 1841 *should be renewed and extended, with the friendly concurrence of the Four Powers.*

Count Buol stated that he believed this will be perfectly agreeable to the Emperor of Russia.

Seventh. The Porte also desires the good offices of the Four Powers that an answer may be returned in forty days.

Eighth. States the readiness of the Porte to declare its intention of confirming and improving the principles of security and justice enacted by the Tanzimat, &c., and that it will make this declaration to the different Courts.

It is to be observed, that in the present preliminaries the Russian Cabinet no longer insists on the negotiation of th Treaty of Peace taking place at the Russian head-quarters, or at St. Petersburgh.

Secondly. They no longer mention the former stipulations relative to the granting the "droit d'asile" to agitators, &c.

CONSUL MICHELE TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received March 25.)

(*Extract.*)

St. Petersburgh, March 19, 1854.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch which your Lordship did me the honour to address to me on the 27th of February ultimo. This despatch, together with its inclosure from your Lordship to Count Nesselrode, was delivered to me by the Queen's messenger, Captain Blackwood, at a few minutes after 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th instant; and I lost not a moment in endeavouring to give effect to your Lordship's instructions.

Within an hour after the arrival of the messenger, the despatch forwarded to me by his Excellency Lord Cowley (inclosing a communication from the French Government to their Consul here) was placed by me in the hands of M. de Castillon; and before the expiration of another hour, M. de Castillon and myself had presented ourselves at the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and solicited the honour of an interview with the Chancellor of the Empire, for the purpose of simultaneously presenting the notes of the English and French Cabinets. Count Nesselrode, through the Director of his Chancellerie, expressed his inability to see us at that moment, but appointed 12 o'clock on the following day to receive the communications of which we were respectively the bearers. When I parted from M. de Castillon about 2 o'clock, it was arranged that I was to call for him the following morning at half-past 11, in order that we might proceed together to the Chancellor.

By 2 o'clock (on the 13th) I had placed in the hands of his Excellency Count Valentin Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister at this Court, the packet of despatches brought to me by Captain Blackwood from his Excellency the Earl of Westmorland at Vienna; and by a little after 2 I had communicated to his Excellency General Rochow, the Prussian Minister here, the purport of Lord Bloomfield's despatch, dated Berlin, 2nd of March instant; viz.: "that no packet had been received by his Lordship from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for transmission to St. Petersburgh, but that despatches from the Prussian

Government would be forwarded to the Prussian Representative by their own separate courier."

A few minutes before the appointed hour (12 o'clock on Tuesday the 14th March instant) M. de Castillon and I arrived at the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and after waiting a few minutes, it was intimated to me by the Director of the Chancellerie "that Count Nesselrode would receive the English Consul alone," and I was ushered into his room.

Count Nesselrode received me with his usual courtesy. I handed to his Excellency your Lordship's letter, and stated from a memorandum which I had drawn up the precise terms of your Lordship's instructions with reference to the return to England of the Queen's messenger.

Count Nesselrode requested permission to peruse this memorandum, and I handed it to him. He then informed me that "the Emperor was not at that moment in St. Petersburgh; that on His Majesty's return (which would probably be on Friday, the 5th (17th) instant), your Lordship's communication should be laid before His Majesty, and His Majesty's commands taken thereon; when a reply to your Lordship's letter should be forwarded to me."

The Chancellor then remarked upon the length of time that had elapsed since the date of your Lordship's despatch to me, viz. February 27, and asked me what had detained the messenger so long on the road.

I explained that the Queen's messenger had not come direct from London to St. Petersburgh, but had been the bearer of despatches for the British Ministers at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, which latter capital Captain Blackwood left only on the 7th instant, and had arrived at St. Petersburgh on the morning of the 13th, thus making a rapid journey, considering the very bad state of the roads.

On quitting Count Nesselrode, I was about to take with me the memorandum I had at his desire handed to his Excellency for his perusal, when he requested "that I would be kind enough to leave it with him." I said that I had merely transcribed your Lordship's instructions for my own guidance, and to prevent any misapprehension of your Lordship's intentions with reference to the time fixed for the return of the Queen's messenger to England; that I had no instructions to make any written communication in presenting your Lordship's note, but since his Excellency desired to retain this paper (which was only a transcript of your Lordship's instructions to me relative to the precise moment for despatching the messenger to England), I felt that I should not be acting otherwise than in accordance with your Lordship's wishes by rendering any misunderstanding on this head impossible, and accordingly I allowed the Chancellor to retain this memorandum, a copy of which I have the honour to send herewith.

The Emperor returned to St. Petersburgh early on the morning of the 5th (17th) instant from Finland, whither he had proceeded on Sunday evening the 12th instant, in company with three of his sons, the Grand Dukes Alexander, Nicholas, and Michael, to inspect the fortifications at Wiborg, Helsingfors, and Sveaborg; the Grand Duke Constantine having gone to Finland some days previously.

At 10 o'clock last night I received a note from the Chancellor of the Empire inviting me to call upon him at 1 o'clock P.M. this day. I was punctual in my attendance; and on sending up my name to the Chancellor, I was informed that the French Consul was with his Excellency.

After waiting a short time, I was told Count Nesselrode would receive me. On entering the room, his Excellency's greeting was of the most friendly description. He said, "I have taken His Majesty's commands with reference to Lord Clarendon's note, and the Emperor does not think it becoming to make any reply to it." I replied, "M. le Comte, in a matter of so much importance I am sure I shall be excused for desiring to convey to my Government the exact words employed by your Excellency." The Count at first used the words "His Majesty does not think it becoming in him to give any reply to Lord Clarendon's letter" (ne le croit pas convenable de donner aucune réponse à la lettre de Lord Clarendon). Upon my repeating this phrase after Count Nesselrode, his Excellency said, "L'Empéreur ne juge pas convenable," &c.; and I again repeated after him the entire sentence. After I had done so, the Count said, "Yes, that is the answer I wish you to convey to your Government. 'L'Empéreur ne juge pas convenable de donner aucune réponse à la lettre de Lord Clarendon.'"

Having delivered to me this official message, Count Nesselrode begged me to be seated, and explained to me that he had only waited the return of the Emperor

to submit your Lordship's letter to His Majesty. His Excellency then asked me, "when I proposed to despatch the Queen's messenger?" I told him, "This afternoon, provided his passport, &c., could be got ready in time." Count Nesselrode informed me he had already sent a courier's pass for Captain Blackwood to the Baron de Plessen; and then asked me, "Whether to-day was not the sixth day?" I said, "From his arrival at St. Petersburgh it is; but had I been left without any reply, or without such an intimation as I have to-day received from your Excellency, I should not have despatched the messenger until to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when six entire days would have elapsed since I placed Lord Clarendon's despatch in your Excellency's hands."

In the course of our subsequent conversation, I asked Count Nesselrode what the intentions of his Government were with reference to the Consular arrangements between the two countries in the event of a declaration of war? His Excellency replied, "That will entirely depend upon the course Her Britannic Majesty's Government may adopt; we shall not declare war."

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT VIENNA, APRIL 9, 1854.

(*Translation.*)

[Present: The Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia.]

At the request of the Plenipotentiaries of France and of Great Britain, the Conference met to hear the documents read which establish that the invitation addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh to evacuate the Moldo-Wallachian provinces within a fixed time having remained unanswered, the state of war already declared between Russia and the Sublime Porte is in actual existence equally between Russia, on the one side, and France and Great Britain, on the other.

This change which has taken place in the attitude of two of the Powers represented at the Conference of Vienna, in consequence of a step taken directly by France and England, supported by Austria and Prussia as being founded in right, has been considered by the Representatives of Austria and Prussia as involving the necessity of a fresh declaration of the union of the Four Powers upon the ground of the principles laid down in the Protocols of December 5, 1853, and January 13, 1854.

In consequence, the Undersigned have at this solemn moment declared that their Governments remain united in the double object of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, of which the effect of the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is and will remain one of the essential conditions; and of consolidating in an interest so much in conformity with the sentiments of the Sultan, and by every means compatible with his independence and sovereignty, the civil and religious rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire is and remains the *sine quâ non* condition of every transaction having for its object the re-establishment of peace between the belligerent Powers; and the Governments represented by the Undersigned engage to endeavour in common to discover the guarantees most likely to attach the existence of that Empire to the general equilibrium of Europe; as they also declare themselves ready to deliberate and to come to an understanding as to the employment of the means calculated to accomplish the object of their agreement.

Whatever event may arise in consequence of this agreement, founded solely upon the general interests of Europe, and of which the object can only be attained by the return of a firm and lasting peace, the Governments represented by the Undersigned reciprocally engage not to enter into any definitive arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, or with any other Power, which would be at variance with the principles above enunciated, without previously deliberating thereon in common.

(Signed) BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN.
BOURQUENEY.
WESTMORLAND.
ARNIM.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT VIENNA, MAY 23, 1854.

(*Translation.*)

[Present: The Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia.]

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have deemed it conformable to the arrangements contained in the Protocol of the 9th of April, to meet in conference in order to communicate reciprocally and record in one common act the Conventions concluded between France and England on the one hand, and between Austria and Prussia on the other, upon the 10th and 20th of April of the present year.

After a careful examination of the afore-

said Conventions, the Undersigned have unanimously agreed—

1. That the Convention concluded between France and England, as well as that signed on the 20th of April, between Austria and Prussia, bind both of them, in the relative situations to which they apply, to secure the maintenance of the principle established by the series of Protocols of the Conference of Vienna.

2. That the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the evacuation of that portion of its territory which is occupied by the Russian army, are and will continue to be the constant and invariable object of the union of the Four Powers.

3. That, consequently, the Acts communicated and annexed to the present Protocol correspond to the engagement which the Plenipotentiaries had mutually contracted on the 9th of April, to deliberate and agree upon the means most fit to accomplish the object of their union, and thus give a fresh sanction to the firm intention of the Four Powers represented at the Conference of Vienna, to combine all their efforts and resolutions to realise the object which forms the basis of their union.

(Signed) Buol-Schauenstein.
Bourqueney.
Westmorland.
Arnim.

Annex to the Protocol of the Conference of May 23, 1854.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the King of Prussia, penetrated with deep regret at the fruitlessness of their attempts hitherto to prevent the breaking out of war between Russia, on the one hand, and Turkey, France, and England, on the other;

Mindful of the moral obligations entered into by them by the signing of the last Vienna Protocol;

In the face of the military measures ever gathering on both sides around them, and of the dangers resulting therefrom for the general peace of Europe;

Convinced of the high duty which on the threshold of a future pregnant with evil, is imposed, in the interest of the European welfare, on Germany, so intimately, united with the States of the two High Contracting Parties;

Have determined to ally themselves in an offensive and defensive alliance for the duration of the war which has broken out between Russia, on the one hand, and Turkey, France, and England, on the other, and have appointed for the conclusion of it the following Plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Baron Henry de Hess, His Actual Privy Councillor, General of Artillery, and Chef d'Etat Major-general of the Army, Commander of the Imperial and Military Order of Marie Thérèse, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold of Austria, Chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, &c.; and the Count Frederic de Thun-Hohenstein, His Chamberlain, Actual Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold of Austria, Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the first class, &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Baron Othon Théodore de Manteuffel, His President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chevalier of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the first class, with oak leaves, crown and sceptre, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of St. Stephen of Austria, &c.

The same having exchanged their full powers found to be in good order, have agreed upon the following points:—

Art. I. His Imperial Apostolic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Prussia guarantee to each other reciprocally the possession of their German and non-German possessions, so that an attack made on the territory of the one, from whatever quarter, will be regarded by the other as an act of hostility against his own territory.

Art. II. In the same manner, the High Contracting Parties hold themselves engaged to defend the rights and interests of Germany against all and every injury, and consider themselves bound accordingly for the mutual repulse of every attack on any part whatsoever of their territories; likewise also in the case where one of the two may find himself, in understanding with the other, obliged to advance actively for the defence of German interests. The agreement relating to the latter-named eventuality, as likewise the extent of the assistances then to be given, will form a special as also integral part of the present Convention.

Art. III. In order also to give due security and force to the conditions of the offensive and defensive alliance now concluded, the two Great German Powers bind themselves, in case of need, to hold

in perfect readiness for war a part of their forces, at periods to be determined between them and in positions to be fixed. With respect to the time, the extent, and the nature of the placing of those troops, a special stipulation will likewise be determined.

Art. IV. The High Contracting Parties will invite all the German Governments of the Confederation to accede to this alliance, with the understanding that the federal obligations existing in virtue of Article 47 of the final Act of Vienna will receive the same extension for the States who accede as the present Treaty stipulates.

Art. V. Neither of the two High Contracting Parties will, during the duration of this alliance, enter into any separate alliance with other Powers which shall not be in entire harmony with the basis of the present Treaty.

Art. VI. The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible by the High Contracting Sovereigns.

Done at Berlin, April 20, 1854.

(L.S.) Henry Bon. De Hess.
(L.S.) F. Thun.
(L.S.) Bon. Oth. Theod Manteuffel.

Additional Article to the Treaty between Austria and Prussia, dated April 20, 1854.

According to the conditions of Article II. of the Treaty concluded this day between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the King of Prussia for the establishment of an offensive and defensive alliance, a more intimate understanding with respect to the eventuality when an active advance of one of the High Contracting Parties may impose on the other the obligation of a mutual protection of the territory of both, was to form the subject of a special agreement to be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

Their Majesties have not been able to divest themselves of the consideration that the indefinite continuance of the occupation of the territories on the Lower Danube, under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte, by Imperial Russian troops, would endanger the political, moral, and material interests of the whole German Confederation as also of their own States, and the more so in proportion as Russia extends her warlike operations on Turkish territory.

The Courts of Austria and Prussia are united in the desire to avoid every participation in the war which has broken out between Russia, on the one hand, and Turkey, France, and Great Britain, on the other, and at the same time to contribute to the restoration of general peace. They more especially consider the declarations lately made at Berlin by the Court of St. Petersburgh, to be an important element of pacification, the failure of the practical influence of which they would view with regret. According to these declarations, Russia appears to regard the original motive for the occupation of the Principalities as removed by the concessions now granted to the Christian subjects of the Porte, which offer the prospect of realisation. They therefore hope that the replies awaited from the Cabinet of Russia to the Prussian propositions, transmitted on the 8th, will offer to them the necessary guarantee for an early withdrawal of the Russian troops. In the event that this hope should be illusory, the Plenipotentiaries named, on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Freiherr Baron von Hess and Count Thun, and on the part of His Majesty the King of Prussia, Baron Manteuffel, have drawn up the following more detailed agreement with respect to the eventuality alluded to in the above-mentioned Article II. of the Treaty of Alliance of this day:

Single Article.

The Imperial Austrian Government will also on their side address a communication to the Imperial Russian Court with the object of obtaining from the Emperor of Russia the necessary orders that an immediate stop should be put to the further advance of his armies upon the Turkish territory, as also to request of His Imperial Majesty sufficient guarantees for the prompt evacuation of the Danubian Principalities; and the Prussian Government will again, in the most emphatic manner, support these communications with reference to their proposals already sent to St. Petersburgh. Should the answer of the Russian Court to these steps of the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin—contrary to expectation—not be of a nature to give them entire satisfaction upon the two points aforementioned, the measures to be taken by one of the Contracting Parties for their attainment, according to the terms of Article II. of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance signed on this day, will be on the understanding that

every hostile attack on the territory of one of the Contracting Parties is to be repelled with all the military forces at the disposal of the other.

But a mutual offensive advance is stipulated for only in the event of the incorporation of the Principalities, or in the event of an attack on or passage of the Balkan by Russia.

The present Convention shall be submitted for the ratification of the High Sovereigns simultaneously with the above-mentioned Treaty.

Done at Berlin, the 20th of April, 1854.

(Signed) HESS.
THUN.
MANTEUFFEL.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

Foreign Office, July 22, 1854.

My Lord—I have to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your Lordship's telegraphic despatch, by which Her Majesty's Government learn that Prussia has declined to attend the conference which Count Buol proposed to summon for the purpose of communicating the answer to the demands addressed by Austria to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and that it will in consequence be transmitted by Count Buol to Count Colloredo for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government, however, being already in possession of this answer, and having taken it into mature consideration, I shall no longer delay communicating to your Lordship the views which they entertain with respect to it.

It is unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the arguments by which Count Nesselrode endeavours to throw upon the Western Powers the responsibility of the war which Russia alone has provoked. Count Nesselrode objects to the form of the summons addressed to Russia by England and France, and maintains that this summons, rendered imperative by the acts of Russia, was the true cause of war; but he takes no account of the long series of negotiations during the past year, nor of the repeated warnings which were given to Russia by France and England, and he chooses to forget that it was the invasion of the Principalities by Russian troops which first disturbed the peace of Europe, and which has rendered abortive every effort for its restoration. The despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy, to which Count Nesselrode's despatch is an answer, points out clearly upon whom the responsibility falls of the present state of things; and in the Protocol of the 9th of April, the Four Powers have solemnly recorded their opinion, that the summons addressed to Russia by England and France was founded in justice.

The opinion of Europe has been pronounced in favour of the course pursued by England and France, and it is needless, therefore, that they should defend themselves against the accusations of Russia. I proceed to examine the other points contained in the Russian answer. In the first place, if the demands of Austria, supported by Prussia, are considered in a purely German sense, it is impossible that the answer of the Russian Cabinet can be considered satisfactory by the two German Powers. The main points put forward in Count Buol's despatch to Count Esterhazy were—

1. The necessity of a speedy evacuation of the Danubian Principalities.

2. The impossibility of making this evacuation, required by the essential interests of Germany, dependent upon conditions which it was out of the power of Austria to insure.

But Russia fixes no limit whatever to the occupation of the Principalities; and she looks upon an armistice as a previous condition *sine quâ non* of the withdrawal of her armies beyond the Pruth.

The injury, then, which in the opinion of Austria and Prussia, the Russian occupation inflicts upon the Germanic Confederation, continues unabated; nay, more, it is aggravated by the refusal of Russia to attend to the just demands of the two German Powers.

Count Nesselrode professes, it is true, to adhere to the principles laid down in the Protocol of the 9th of April; but this declaration is worth little, as long as the Russian troops remain on Turkish soil.

In fact, the evacuation of the Principalities is essential to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and their occupation is in itself a flagrant breach of the public law of Europe.

The crisis which disturbs the peace of the world had its origin in the passage of the Pruth; and it is impossible to admit the pretensions of Russia to make the reparation which she owes for an act universally condemned, dependent upon the exigencies of a position which she has voluntarily created for herself.

Nor can England and France consent to

an armistice upon the vague assurances given by Count Nesselrode, of the pacific disposition of the Russian Government. After making such great efforts and sacrifices, and engaged as they are in a cause so just, the allied Powers will not stop in their course without the certainty that they will not again be called upon, after a short interval, to recommence the war. The particular conditions of peace must depend upon too many contingencies for it to be possible to lay them down definitively at the present moment. Her Majesty's Government have, however, no hesitation in stating the guarantees which, in their opinion, and in that of the French Government, are essential to secure the tranquillity of Europe from future disturbances. These guarantees are naturally suggested by the dangers to guard against which they are required.

Thus, Russia has taken advantage of the exclusive right which she had acquired, by Treaty, to watch over the relations of Wallachia and Moldavia with the suzerain Power, to enter those provinces as if they were part of her own territory.

Again, the privileged frontier of Russia in the Black Sea has enabled her to establish in those waters a naval power which, in the absence of any counterbalancing force, is a standing menace to the Ottoman Empire.

The uncontrolled possession by Russia of the principal mouth of the Danube, has created obstacles to the navigation of that great river, which seriously affect the general commerce of Europe.

Finally, the stipulations of the Treaty of Koutschouk-Kainardji, relative to the protection of the Christians, have become, by a wrongful interpretation, the principal cause of the present struggle.

Upon all these points the *status quo ante bellum* must undergo important modifications.

Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Austrian Government will admit that these views are in accordance with the principles laid down in the Protocol of April 9; and that it would be difficult to restrict within more moderate bounds the inquiry which, by that Protocol, the Four Powers engaged themselves to make in common, as to the means best calculated to maintain the Ottoman Empire, by attaching it to the general balance of Europe. But it is remarkable, that to this passage in the Protocol of the 9th of April—the only passage of capital importance, implying, as it does, the necessity of an European revision of the ancient relations of Russia with Turkey—Count Nesselrode carefully avoids making the slightest allusion.

In fact, the profession of the Russian Cabinet, that it adheres to the principles laid down by the Conference at Vienna, contains nothing which is of a satisfactory nature.

Her Majesty's Government are at a loss to understand the meaning of Count Nesselrode's declaration, that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire will not be menaced by Russia so long as that integrity is respected by the Powers who now occupy the territory and waters of the Sultan. What comparison can be drawn between the invaders and the defenders of the Turkish territory? What analogy can exist between the presence of the allied troops at the invitation of the Porte, under the authority of a diplomatic Convention, and the forcible invasion of the Ottoman territory by the Russian armies?

It is unnecessary to say anything further as to the conditions which are attached by Russia to the evacuation of the Principalities; and I come now to that paragraph in Count Nesselrode's despatch which relates to the situation of the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

It amounts to nothing less than this, that the Russian Cabinet includes amongst the ancient privileges which are to be preserved to the Greek Church, the entire rights which flow from the Protectorate, civil as well as religious, claimed by Russia; but it cannot for a moment be supposed that the system established by such a Protectorate, even if it were based upon an European guarantee, could be compatible with the independence and sovereign rights of the Porte.

Her Majesty's Government is very far from saying that Europe can be indifferent to the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey; on the contrary, they think that Europe ought to take an active interest in the welfare of the Rayah population, and ought to come to an understanding as to the best mode of taking advantage of the generous intentions of the Sultan towards his Christian subjects; but at the same time they are firmly convinced that the reforms which are needed in the government of the various Christian communities in the Ottoman Empire can only be effectually and beneficially carried out by the Porte taking the initiative with regard to them, and that if such reforms are to be promoted by any foreign influence,

it can only be by means of friendly counsel and advice, and not by an interference grounded upon Treaty engagements into which no State could enter without abdicating its independence.

In fine, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the respective situations of the different Powers are in no way whatever changed; they are only more clearly marked out by the answer of the Russian Cabinet. England and France must, therefore, continue in the attitude of belligerents: on the other hand, as the Principalities have not been evacuated, Austria and Prussia will, no doubt, consider that the obligations of the Treaty of the 20th of April, strengthened, so far as Austria is concerned, by her separate engagement with the Porte, subsist in all their force, and that the time has now arrived for their fulfilment.

I have thus fully explained to you the views of Her Majesty's Government, which are entirely shared by the Government of the Emperor of the French, with whom Her Majesty's Government have been in communication upon this subject; and I have to instruct your Lordship to deliver a copy of this despatch to Count Buol.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received August 12.)

(*Extract*). Vienna, August 8, 1854.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I waited this evening upon Count Buol by appointment, and signed the note (No. 1), and received in exchange the note (No. 2) signed by Count Buol, copies of which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship.

Vienna, August 8, 1854.

The undersigned, &c., has the honour to announce to Count Buol, &c., that he has received from his Government orders to record in the present note that it results from the confidential communications which have taken place between the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and London, in conformity with the passage of the Protocol of the 9th of April last by which Austria, France, and Great Britain engaged, at the same time as Prussia, to seek means for connecting the existence of the Ottoman Empire with the general balance of power in Europe, that the Three Powers are equally of opinion that he relations of the Sublime Porte with the Imperial Court of Russia cannot be re-established on solid and durable bases:—

1. If the Protectorate hitherto exercised by the Imperial Court of Russia over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, be not discontinued for the future; and if the privileges accorded by the Sultans to those provinces, dependent on their Empire, be not placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers, in virtue of an arrangement to be concluded with the Sublime Porte, and the stipulations of which should at the same time regulate all questions of detail.

2. If the navigation of the Danube at its mouths be not freed from all obstacle, and made subject to the application of the principles established by the Acts of the Congress of Vienna.

3. If the Treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, be not revised in concert by all the High Contracting Parties in the interest of the balance of power in Europe.

4. If Russia do not cease to claim the right of exercising an official Protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever rite they may belong, and if France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, do not mutually assist each other in obtaining from the original action of the Ottoman Government the confirmation and the observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, and in turning to account, for the common interest of their co-religionists, the generous intentions manifested by His Majesty the Sultan, without any prejudice resulting therefrom to his dignity and the independence of his crown.

The undersigned is moreover authorised to declare that the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, while reserving to themselves the right of making known, at a suitable time, the particular conditions which they may attach to the conclusion of peace with Russia, and of modifying the general guarantees above specified in such manner as the continuance of hostilities may render necessary, are resolved not to discuss and not to take into consideration any proposition from the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh which should not imply on its part a full and entire adhesion to the principles on which they are already agreed with the Governments of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and of His Majesty the Emperor of France.

The undersigned, &c.
(Signed) WESTMORLAND.

In the note presented by Count Buol to

the Earl of Westmorland the following paragraph stands in the place of the concluding paragraph of the above :—

The undersigned is, moreover, authorised to declare that his Government takes note of the determination of England and of France not to enter into any arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia which should not imply on the part of the said Court a full and entire adhesion to the four principles above enumerated, and that it accepts for itself the engagement not to treat except on those bases, reserving to itself, however, liberty of judging as to the conditions which it might attach to the re-establishment of peace, if it should itself be forced to take part in the war.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) Buol.

HER MAJESTY'S DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES OF WAR.

It is with deep regret that Her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as Her Majesty, considered just and equitable, Her Majesty is compelled, by a sense of what is due to the honour of her Crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which Her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the Settlement, which His Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done ; and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of Her Majesty, that the mission of Prince Menchikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menchikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavoured, as far as possible, to conceal from Her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their Sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances had been given to Her Majesty : one, that the mission of Prince Menchikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects Her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own, over a large portion of his subjects ; and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when Her Majesty learnt that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menchikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, Her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character, Her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, Her

Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the Sovereign Rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish Territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's note to Rechid Pacha, of the 19th (31st) May, and re-stated in his despatch to Baron Brunnow, of the 20th May (1st June), which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador, at Constantinople, authorizing him in certain specified contingencies to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st May, and the order sent direct from England to Her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, was dated the 2nd of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was therefore taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given.

The Sultan's minister was informed, that unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menchikoff, on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his Allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the Sovereigns of Austria, France, and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers: once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte, once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople, on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honourable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their Sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government; to such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and His Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia; but Her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her Allies, has not ceased her endeavours to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjuncture, Her Majesty feels called upon, by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose Empire have been recognised as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilised world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts and of its pure and beneficent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(*Translation.*)

By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat, &c., make known publicly.

We have already informed our beloved and faithful subjects of the cause of our misunderstanding with the Ottoman Porte.

Since then, notwithstanding the commencement of hostilities, it has not ceased to be our sincere desire, as it is also still our desire, to put a stop to the shedding of blood. We indulged the hope that time and reflection would convince the Turkish Government of its delusion, engendered by crafty instigations, in which our just demands, founded on Treaties, were represented as an attempt against its independence, concealing projects of aggrandizement. But our expectations have hitherto been in vain. The English and French Governments have taken up the cause of Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets at Constantinople served as a further encouragement to the stubbornness of the Porte. Finally, both the Western Powers, without any previous declaration of war, have taken their fleets into the Black Sea, declaring their intention to protect the Turks, and to forbid our ships of war a free navigation for the defence of our coasts.

After such an unheard-of proceeding on the part of civilised Governments, we have recalled our embassies from England and France, and suspended all political relations with these Powers.

And thus England and France have ranged themselves by the side of the enemies of Christianity against Russia fighting for the orthodox faith.

But Russia will not alter its divine mission, and if enemies fall upon its frontier, we are ready to meet them with the firmness which our ancestors have bequeathed us. Are we not now the same Russian nation of whose deeds of valour the memorable events of the year 1812 bear witness? May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds! And in this trust, taking up arms for our persecuted brethren professing the Christian faith, we will exclaim with the whole of Russia, with one heart, "O Lord, our Saviour, whom have we to fear? May God arise, and His enemies be dispersed."

Given at St. Petersburg, on the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1854, and 29th of our reign.

Signed by the Emperor's own hand,

(L.S.) NICHOLAS.

ADDRESS OF THE METROPOLITAN OF MOSCOW TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE 16TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

Enfants de notre Souverain et Père, enfants de notre Mère la Russie, guerriers mes frères!

Le Tsar, la Patrie, la Chrétienté vous appellent au combat. Les prières de l'Eglise et de la Patrie vous y accompagnent.

Cet ennemi vaincu sous Catherine, sous Alexandre, sous Nicholas, provoque de nouveau la Russie, et vos compagnons d'armes ont déjà repris contre lui leur ancienne habitude de le vaincre et sur terre et sur mer.

Et si, d'après les décrets de la Providence, vous aussi vous devez vous présenter devant lui, vous n'oublierez pas que vous combattez pour notre pieux Souverain, pour notre chère Patrie, contre les infidèles, contre les oppresseurs des peuples nos coreligionnaires, presque nos compatriotes, contre les profanateurs des saints lieux, objets de notre adoration, de la Nativité, de la Passion, de la Résurrection de notre Sauveur.

Et maintenant plus que jamais, gloire et bénédiction aux vainqueurs; bonheur et bénédiction à ceux qui offrent en sacrifice leur vie avec foi dans le Seigneur, avec amour pour leur Souverain et leur Patrie!

L'Ecriture a dit des anciens défenseurs de la Patrie: "Par la foi tu vaincras les empires." (Heb. xi. 33.) Voilà pourquoi nous vous accompagnons de nos prières et des bénédictions de l'Eglise. Le grand et antique intercesseur de la Russie, le bienheureux Serge, bénit jadis les cohortes victorieuses qui marchaient contre les oppresseurs de la Patrie; sa sainte image précédait nos légions et sous le Tsar Alexis et sous Pierre-le-Grand, et enfin sous Alexandre, à cette époque mémorable de notre lutte contre vingt peuples divers. Que cette image du bienheureux Serge vous accompagne également, comme le signe de son intercession pour vous et de ses prières pour ceux qui sont forts devant le Seigneur!

Gardez donc et portez avec vous ces paroles guerrières et triomphantes du Prophète David: "En Dieu est le salut et la gloire." (Psa. lxi. 8.)

EASTERN PAPERS—TREATIES.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH RELATIVE TO MILITARY AID TO BE GIVEN TO TURKEY. *Signed at London, April* 10, 1854.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, having determined to afford their support to His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans, in the war in which he is engaged against the aggressions of Russia; and being, moreover, compelled, notwithstanding their sincere and persevering efforts for the maintenance of peace, to become themselves belligerent parties in a war which, without their active intervention, would have threatened the existing balance of power in Europe, and the interests of their own dominions; have, in consequence resolved to conclude a Convention in order to determine the object of their alliance, as well as the means to be employed in common for fulfilling that object; and have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentaries:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur Alexander Colonna, Count Walewski, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Januarius of the Two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog of Denmark, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of St. Joseph of Tuscany, &c., &c., His Ambassador to Her Britannic Majesty:

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following Articles:

Art. I. The High Contracting Parties engage to do all that shall depend upon them for the purpose of bringing about the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Sublime Porte on solid and durable bases, and of preserving Europe from the recurrence of the lamentable complications which have now so unhappily disturbed the general peace.

Art. II. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire being violated by the occupation of the Provinces of Moldavia and of Wallachia, and by other movements of the Russian troops, Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French have concerted, and will concert together, as to the most proper means for liberating the territory of the Sultan from foreign invasion, and for accomplishing the object specified in Art. I. For this purpose they engage to maintain, according to the requirements of the war, to be judged of by common agreement, sufficient naval and military forces to meet those requirements, the description, number, and destination whereof shall, if occasion should arise, be determined by subsequent arrangements.

Art. III. Whatever events may arise from the execution of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties engage not to entertain any overture or any proposition having for its object the cessation of hostilities, nor to enter into any arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, without having first deliberated thereupon in common.

Art. IV. The High Contracting Parties being animated with a desire to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and having no interested ends in view, renounce beforehand the acquisition of any advantage for themselves from the events which may occur.

Art. V. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French will readily admit into their alliance, in order to co-operate for the proposed object, such of the other Powers of Europe as may be desirous of becoming party to it.

Art. VI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within eight days.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(L.S.) CLARENDON.
(L.S.) A. WALEWSKI.

Treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, relative to the Military Aid to be given to Turkey. *Signed at Constantinople, March* 12, 1854.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, having been requested by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan to assist him in repelling the aggression which has been made by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias upon the territories of the Sublime Porte, an aggression by which the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the throne of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan are menaced; and their said Majesties being fully persuaded that the existence of the Ottoman Empire in its present limits is essential to the maintenance of the balance of power among the States of Europe, and having in consequence consented to afford to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the assistance which he has requested for that purpose; it has appeared expedient to their said Majesties, and to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to conclude a Treaty in order to record their intentions in conformity with what has been stated above, and to regulate the manner in which their said Majesties shall afford assistance to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. For this purpose their said Majesties and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Stratford Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte; His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Count Baraguey d'Hilliers, General of Division, &c., &c.; and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Mustapha Reshid Pasha, His Minister for Foreign Affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, having already, at the request of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, ordered powerful divisions of their naval forces to proceed to Constantinople, and to afford to the Ottoman territory and flag such protection as the circumstances might admit of, their said Majesties undertake by the present Treaty still further to co-operate with His Imperial Majesty the Sultan for the defence of the Ottoman territory in Europe and in Asia against Russian aggression, by employing for that purpose such an amount of their land forces as may appear necessary to attain the said object; which land forces their said Majesties will immediately dispatch to such point or points of the Ottoman territory as shall be deemed expedient: and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan agrees, that the British and French land forces thus sent for the defence of the Ottoman territory, shall meet with the same friendly reception, and shall be treated with the same consideration, as the British and French naval forces, which have for some time past been employed in the waters of Turkey.

Art. II. The High Contracting Parties severally engage to communicate to each other, without loss of time, any proposition which any one of them may receive on the part of the Emperor of Russia, either directly or indirectly, with a view to the cessation of hostilities, to an armistice, or to peace; and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan engages, moreover, not to conclude any armistice, nor to enter on any negotiation for peace, and not to conclude any preliminary of peace, nor any Treaty of Peace, with the Emperor of Russia, without the knowledge and consent of the High Contracting Parties.

Art. III. As soon as the object of the present Treaty shall have been attained by the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, will forthwith make arrangements for the immediate withdrawal of all their military and naval forces which shall have been employed to accomplish the object of the present Treaty; and all the fortresses or positions in the Ottoman territory which shall have been temporarily occupied by the military forces of England and France, shall be delivered up to the authorities of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in the space of forty days, or sooner if possible, after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty by which the present war shall be terminated.

Art. IV. It is understood that the auxiliary armies shall retain the power of taking such part as they may deem expedient in the operations directed against the

common enemy, without the Ottoman authorities, civil or military, having any pretension to exercise the slightest control over their movements: on the contrary, every aid and facility shall be afforded to them by those authorities, especially for their landing, their march, their quarters or encampment, their subsistence and that of their horses, and their communications, whether they act together or whether they act separately.

It is understood, on the other hand, that the commanders of the said armies undertake to maintain the strictest discipline in their respective troops, and shall cause them to respect the laws and usages of the country.

As a matter of course, property shall be everywhere respected.

It is moreover understood, on either side, that the general plan of campaign shall be discussed and settled between the Commanders-in-chief of the three armies, and that if any considerable portion of the allied troops should be acting in conjunction with the Ottoman troops, no operation shall be undertaken against the enemy without its having been previously concerted with the commanders of the allied forces.

Finally, attention shall be paid to any demand relative to the wants of the service which may be addressed by the Commanders-in-chief of the auxiliary troops, either to the Ottoman Government through their respective Embassies, or, in case of urgency, to the local authorities, unless insuperable objections, to be clearly explained, should prevent compliance with such demands.

Art. V. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible, from the day of signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in triplicate, for one and the same purpose, at Constantinople, the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(L.S.) Stratford de Redcliffe.
(L.S.) Baraguey d'Hilliers.
(L.S.) Reshid.

Treaty of Alliance between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French. *Signed at Vienna, December* 2, 1854.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being animated with the desire of terminating the present war at the earliest possible moment, by the re-establishment of general peace on solid bases, affording to the whole of Europe every guarantee against the return of the complications which have so unhappily disturbed its repose; being convinced that nothing would be more conducive to that result than the complete union of their efforts until the common object which they have in view shall be entirely attained; and acknowledging, in consequence, the necessity of coming to an immediate understanding with regard to their respective positions, and to arrangements for the future; have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Alliance, and have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John Fane, Earl of Westmorland, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a General in Her Britannic Majesty's Army, Colonel of the 56th Regiment of Infantry of the Line, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Commander of the Military Division of the same Order, Knight of the Imperial and Military Order of Maria Theresa, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, and Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, &c., &c.;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Sieur Charles, Count de Buol-Schauenstein, His Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, Minister for Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold, Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown of the first class, &c., &c.;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur Francis Adolphus, Baron de Bourqueney, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, having agreed upon and signed the following Articles:

Art. I. The High Contracting Parties refer to the declarations contained in the Protocols of the 9th of April and 23rd of May of the present year, and in the

Notes exchanged on the 8th of August last; and as they reserved to themselves the right of proposing, according to circumstances, such conditions as they might judge necessary for the general interests of Europe, they engage mutually and reciprocally not to enter into any arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia without having first deliberated thereupon in common.

Art. II. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria having, in virtue of the Treaty concluded on the 14th of June last with the Sublime Porte, caused the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia to be occupied by his troops, he engages to defend the frontier of the said Principalities against any return of the Russian forces: the Austrian troops shall for this purpose occupy the positions necessary for guaranteeing those Principalities against any attack. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, having likewise concluded with the Sublime Porte on the 12th of March a Treaty which authorises them to direct their forces upon every part of the Ottoman Empire, the above-mentioned occupation shall not interfere with the free movement of the Anglo-French or Ottoman troops upon these same territories against the military forces or the territory of Russia. There shall be formed at Vienna between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Great Britain, a Commission to which Turkey shall be invited to send a Plenipotentiary, and which shall be charged with examining and regulating every question relating either to the exceptional and provisional state in which the said Principalities are now placed, or to the free passage of the different armies across their territory.

Art. III. In case hostilities should break out between Austria and Russia, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, mutually promise to each other their offensive and defensive alliance in the present war, and will for that purpose employ, according to the requirements of the war, military and naval forces, the number, description, and destination whereof shall, if occasion should arise, be determined by subsequent arrangements.

Art. IV. In the case contemplated by the preceding Article, the High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage not to entertain any overture or proposition on the part of the Imperial Court of Russia, having for its object the cessation of hostilities, without having come to an understanding thereupon between themselves.

Art. V. In case the re-establishment of general peace, upon the bases indicated in Article I., should not be assured in the course of the present year, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, will deliberate without delay upon effectual means for obtaining the object of their alliance.

Art. VI. Great Britain, Austria, and France will jointly communicate the present Treaty to the Court of Prussia, and will with satisfaction receive its accession thereto, in case it should promise its co-operation for the accomplishment of the common object.

Art. VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space of a fortnight.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, the second of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(L.S.) WESTMORLAND.
(L.S.) BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN.
(L.S.) BOURQUENEY.

CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE SUBLIME PORTE. *Signed at Boyadji-Keuy, on the 14th June*, 1854.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, fully recognising that the existence of the Ottoman Empire within its present limits is necessary for the maintenance of the balance of power between the States of Europe, and that, specifically, the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the essential conditions of the integrity of that Empire; being, moreover, ready to join, with the means at his disposal, in the measures proper to ensure the object of the agreement established between his Cabinet and the High Courts represented at the Conference of Vienna:

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan having on his side accepted this offer of concert made in a friendly manner by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria;

It has seemed proper to conclude a Convention, in order to regulate the manner in

which the concert in question shall be carried into effect.

With this object, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, M. le Baron Charles de Bruck, Privy Counsellor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, his Internuncio and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown of the first class, &c.;

And his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Mustapha Reshid Pasha, late Grand Vizier, and at present his Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Imperial Order of Medjidié, of the first class, &c.

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to exhaust all the means of negotiation and all other means to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the foreign army which occupies them, and even to employ, in case they are required, the number of troops necessary to attain this end.

Art. II. It will appertain in this case exclusively to the Imperial Commander-in-Chief to direct the operations of his army. He will, however, always take care to inform the Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army of his operations in proper time.

Art. III. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria undertakes, by common agreement with the Ottoman Government, to re-establish in the Principalities, as far as possible, the legal state of things such as it results from the privileges secured by the Sublime Porte in regard to the administration of those countries. The local authorities thus reconstituted shall not, however, extend their action so far as to attempt to exercise control over the Imperial army.

Art. IV. The Imperial Court of Austria further engages not to enter into any plan of accommodation with the Imperial Court of Russia which has not for its basis the sovereign rights of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, as well as the integrity of his Empire.

Art. V. As soon as the object of the present Convention shall have been obtained by the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will immediately make arrangements for withdrawing his forces with the least possible delay from the territory of the Principalities. The details respecting the retreat of the Austrian troops shall form the object of a special understanding with the Sublime Porte.

Art. VI. The Austrian Government expects that the authorities of the countries temporarily occupied by the Imperial troops will afford them every assistance and facility, as well for their march, their lodging or encampment, as for their subsistence and that of their horses, and for their communications. The Austrian Government likewise expects that every demand relating to the requirements of the service shall be complied with, which shall be addressed by the Austrian commanders, either to the Ottoman Government through the Imperial Internunciate at Constantinople, or directly to the local authorities, unless more weighty reasons render the execution of them impossible.

It is understood that the commanders of the Imperial army will provide for the maintenance of the strictest discipline among their troops, and will respect, and cause to be respected, the properties as well as the laws, the religion, and the customs of the country.

Art. VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space of four weeks, or earlier if possible, dating from the day of its signature.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and set their seals to it.

Done in duplicate, for one and the same effect, at Boyadji-Keuy, the fourteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(L.S.) V. Brück.
(L.S.) Reshid.

The Treaty between Austria and Prussia, dated 20th of April, 1854, and the Additional Article thereto, will be found in pp. 526, 527.

DESPATCHES.

I.—Siege of Bomarsund.

Despatches from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic:—

Bulldog, off Bomarsund, Aug. 16.

Sir—At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th instant, the French battery of four 16-pounders and four mortars opened a splendid fire on the western tower, which commands the fortress of Bomarsund and the anchorage. A white flag was displayed in the afternoon, which led to nothing, but on the morning of the 14th the tower was surprised by the Chasseurs. General Jones's battery of 32-pounders was finished in the night and ready to open, but, not being wanted, was turned against the eastern tower, and on the morning of the 15th he opened his fire. The battery was manned by seamen and marine artillery from the four ships named in the margin [*Edinburgh, Hogue, Ajax, Blenheim*], under the direction of Captain Ramsay, of the *Hogue*, assisted by Commander Preedy, Lieutenant Somerset, of the *Duke of Wellington*, and the officers named in the margin. Their fire was beautiful.

2. At 6 P.M. one side was knocked in, and the tower surrendered.

In the attack on the western tower the Chasseurs, with Minié rifles, were employed so successfully, that it was difficult for the enemy to load their guns; in the attack on the eastern tower we had no Chasseurs, and they were enabled to load their guns with more facility.

3. Our loss has been trifling, one man killed and one wounded, but I have to lament the death of the Hon. Lieutenant Cameron Wrottesley, R.E., who was mortally wounded by a cannon ball, and died 20 minutes after he had been sent to the *Belleisle*.

4. The enemy had 6 men killed, 7 wounded, and 125 were taken prisoners. I have sent the latter to the *Termagant*.

5. The loss of the French at the western tower was also trifling.

6. Both batteries were admirably constructed and admirably fought, which accounts for the small loss. General Jones speaks in high terms of the conduct of the seamen and marine artillery, and the precision of their fire.

7. During the time the operations were going on, General Baraguey d'Hilliers was employed in establishing his breaching batteries against the great fortress, and the French and English steamers, as per margin [*Asmodée, Phlegethon, Darien, Arrogant, Amphion, Valorous, Driver, Bulldog, Hecla*], supported by *Trident* (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Penau), *Duperré, Edinburgh*, and *Ajax*, kept up a well-directed fire from their shell guns, and very much damaged the fortress, while Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham, of the *Blenheim*, kept up a beautiful fire from a 10-inch gun, landed in the battery we had driven the enemy out of a few days before. His position was one of great danger, but the battery was put in such good order by Captain Pelham, that the men were well covered, and he had no loss.

8. The General's breaching batteries will be ready by to-morrow, and they shall be well supported by the ships-of-the-line of both nations and the steamers. The narrowness of the ground on which the General has established his breaching battery very much circumscribes the space; the greatest caution will be necessary to prevent firing on his troops, and the little space in the anchorage before Bomarsund, and the intricacy of the navigation, will prevent ships approaching the main fortress so near as could be wished; but when the batteries are established, acting in the rear of the fort, and supported by the shell guns in front, it cannot hold out more than a few hours.

9. I have put off to the last moment the departure of the mail, but I shall send an extra courier the moment the fort surrenders.

10. The western tower was fired either by accident or design, I do not know which, and blew up at 11 A.M. yesterday.

11. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Cowell, Royal Engineers, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Jones, was unfortunately wounded in the leg by the accidental discharge of his pistol. He is now on board the *Belleisle*, doing well, but the loss of his services is much to be regretted.

I have, &c.

Charles Napier,

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Bulldog, off Bomarsund, Aug. 16.

Sir—In continuation of my despatch of this date, I beg you will inform their Lordships that, after sending away the mail, the fortress opened a heavy fire on Captain Pelham's battery, which had annoyed them much, and which he maintained all yesterday and to-day, and it is wonderful how he and his men escaped. He had with him Lieut. Close and Mr. Wildman, mate, of whom he speaks highly. Seeing his position, I immediately ordered the ships and steamers named in the margin [*Edinburgh, Ajax, Arrogant, Amphion, Valarous, Sphinx, Driver*], who were within range with their 10-inch guns, as well as the French mortars on shore, which had been playing on them some time, to give them a shot and shell every five minutes; and their fire was so well directed that the enemy held out a flag of truce.

2. I sent Captain Hall (of the *Bulldog*) on shore, who was shortly joined by Admiral Parseval's Aide-de-Camp and two of General Baraguey d'Hilliers' staff, and the troops in the fortress agreed to lay down their arms and march out.

3. After I had landed I was joined by the French Admiral and the Commander-in-Chief of the army; the prisoners (about 2000, I believe) were marched out and embarked in steamers, and proceeded to Ledsund, to Commodore the Hon. Frederick Grey, who will conduct them to the Downs to await for further orders.

4. I beg to congratulate their Lordships on the fall of this important fortress, which will be followed by the submission of the Garden of Islands, with so small a loss; and I am happy to say the greatest cordiality has subsisted between the French General and Admiral and myself, as well as between the soldiers and sailors of the two nations.

5. As soon as I can collect a list of the stores captured, it shall be forwarded to their Lordships, and a Commissary has been named for that purpose.

6. This despatch will be delivered by my Flag-Lieutenant (Lieut. John de Courcy Agnew), whom I beg to recommend to their Lordships for promotion.

I have, &c.

CHARLES NAPIER,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
The Secretary of the Admiralty.

The return of killed and wounded in the British force is given as 1 officer, 1 private, killed; 1 marine wounded dangerously; 1 seaman severely; 1 seaman slightly; 2 officers slightly contused; 2 seamen burnt in foot.

Return of Russian prisoners embarked in the undermentioned ships:—

Hannibal—Officers 9, privates 304, wives of officers 1, wives of men 7, children 2. Total 323.

Algiers—Officers 8, privates 409, wives of officers 2, wives of men 1. Total 420.

Royal William—Officers 16, privates 731, wives of officers 1, wives of men 8, children 8. Total 764.

Termagant—Officers 3, privates 199, wives of officers 3, children 1, servants 1. Total 207.

St. Vincent—Officers 15, privates 499, wives of men 5, children 2. Total 521. Grand total, 2235.

Return of guns taken: 112 mounted, 3 mortars, 7 field pieces; not mounted 79.

II.—ATTACK ON PETROPAULOVSKI.

Despatches from the Captains engaged in the unsuccessful attack on Petropaulovski have been received by the Admiralty. The following is the letter of Captain Sir Frederick Nicolson, of H.M.S. *Pique*, the senior officer of the squadron:—

Her Majesty's ship *Pique*, in lat. 45° 2′ N., long 179° 32′ W., Sept. 19.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that on Thursday, the 31st of August, Rear-Admiral Febvrier des Pointes decided upon carrying into execution the plan of attack against the outer defences of the harbour of Petropaulovski, as had been arranged between him and the late Commander-in-Chief, whose untimely death on the preceding day had stopped the movement of the ships.

The weather being calm it was determined that the three frigates should be placed in position by the steamer. The *Virago* was, therefore, lashed between the *Pique* and the *Forte*, while the *President* was taken in tow astern.

In this manner the ships proceeded towards the batteries, and were dropped in succession into the best positions that could be realised, for the tide in shore was found rather stronger than was anticipated.

The three batteries forming the outer defences of the entrance of Petropaulovski were a 5-gun battery on the extremity of the peninsula forming the harbour; an admirably-constructed fascine battery of 11 heavy guns, placed at the water's edge

on the opposite shore; and a 3-gun battery, at some distance further out on the same side.

As this battery, from its taking position, was expected to give much annoyance, the *President's* marines, under Captain Parker, R.M., had been placed on board the *Virago*, and were landed to take possession of the battery, immediately after the ships had been anchored. Although greatly impeded by the almost impenetrable brushwood, the marines, and some seamen, both French and English, who were sent to their support, soon reached the battery, which they found deserted. The guns were rendered unserviceable, and the party re-embarked under the cover of the *Virago*. In performing this service the *Virago* became exposed to a heavy fire from the Russian frigate in the inner harbour, which did her some damage.

The battery at the extremity of the peninsula being most exposed to the fire of the ships was soon silenced, and as it was directly in a line with the town and frigate in the harbour, much damage must have been occasioned by the shot which passed over the battery.

A breeze springing up in the afternoon enabled the *Forte* and *President*, the two outer ships, to take up fresh positions, somewhat nearer the low battery.

The guns of all the ships were now directed upon the battery, and from the *Forte*, especially, a rapid fire was maintained, until at length the battery ceased firing, although the enemy were not driven from their guns.

The ships now ceased firing, and were moved out of range for the night, the *Virago* taking the *Forte* in tow, and the *President* and *Pique* hauling off by kedges.

Although all the ships received shots in their hulls and rigging, the *Forte* alone suffered any loss in men. An unfortunate shot passed across her quarter-deck, killing one man and wounding several others.

In the interval between this first attack and the subsequent operations on the 4th of September, several consultations were held between the French Rear-Admiral and the captains of the two squadrons.

Some information having been obtained during this interval as to the position of the batteries not visible from the ships, and also as to the interior of the town and the strength of the garrison, it was considered that an attack upon the north end of the town by a landing party would probably meet with success and lead to important results.

With a view to occupying the enemy's attention as much as possible, it was determined to make a simultaneous attack on a battery of five guns placed on the low part of the peninsula, and likewise on a round fort at its northern extremity, at which place the marines and seamen were to land and endeavour to get possession of the batteries and the heights surrounding the town.

Owing to the large number of men required for the landing party, the guns of both frigates could not be manned, and the *President's* guns being lighter than the *Pique's*, and therefore requiring fewer men to work them, I went on board that ship, taking with me the remainder of the *Pique's* ship's company.

On the morning of the 4th of September, the landing party, consisting of about 350 men from each squadron, besides officers, were placed on board the *Virago*, which vessel was then lashed alongside the Forte, the boats for the disembarkation being placed on the opposite side, and the *President* being taken in tow astern.

The batteries commenced firing as soon as the ships came within range, and did considerable damage to the masts and yards of the frigates, but especially to the Forte. A shot struck the *Virago's* deck, but fortunately it glanced upwards, otherwise the havoc on her crowded deck might have proved serious.

The *President* having been anchored about 600 yards from the Saddle battery, on the centre of the peninsula, opened a heavy fire upon it, notwithstanding which the enemy continued working their guns with the greatest determination, retiring occasionally under shelter of the sloping platform on which the guns were placed, and returning again to their guns as soon as the fire from the ship slackened in the least; however, at length the battery was silenced.

In the mean time, the *Forte* had been placed opposite the Round Fort, or George battery, which she speedily silenced, and thus enabled the marines and seamen to be landed from the *Virago*.

For an account of the occurrences on shore, I must refer to the inclosed letter from Captain Burridge.

The *Forte*, *Virago*, and *Obligado* brig covered the re-embarkation of the landing party. The fire from the brig was very effective in checking the advance of the enemy.

21. As soon as the embarkation had been effected, all the ships moved out to their anchorage, in the bay.

22. Although this attack proved unsuccessful, I trust that the gallantry displayed by Captain Le Grandière, of the *Eurydice*, and Captain Burridge, the officers and men under their command, will be appreciated.

The marines and seamen on the right, gallantly gained the ridge of the hill in spite of the steepness of the ascent and in the face of a heavy fire. But unfortunately the dense brushwood, in which many of the enemy were secreted, stopped any further advance in that direction; and on the left, the gorge was found so strongly defended, not merely by musketry, but likewise by guns and field-pieces, that it could not be forced from that quarter; besides which, we have, since leaving the harbour, received information from the prisoners taken on board the *Sitka*, which leads us to believe that the numerical strength and composition of the troops forming the garrison, were far superior to what we had been led to suppose.

Before closing this letter, I cannot refrain from bearing my tribute to the conduct of Captain Burridge and Commander Marshall, from whom I have received the most cordial assistance throughout the operations at Petropaulovski. The coolness of the former officer during the retreat and the embarkation of the landing party, was the theme of general admiration; and Commander Marshall has been unwearied in his exertions in towing the ships and covering the landing parties; his vessel being the only steamer attached to the two squadrons, has had a double share of work to perform.

While on board the *President*, on the 4th of September, I received the most zealous support from Commander Conolly, and Mr. Roberts, master of that ship. Lieutenant Morgan, the gunnery officer, was disabled by a wound from a splinter soon after the battery opened fire, and his place in charge of the main deck was filled by Lieutenant Grove of the *Pique*.

Lieutenants Bland and Marshall, of this ship, commanded the *Pique's* seamen on shore, and were among the last to leave the beach; and Mr. Fitzgerald, mate, had charge of the *Pique's* launch, and did good service with her gun, during the embarkation.

The French officers and seamen engaged were distinguished for the order with which they advanced, and the steadiness and fortitude they displayed during the retreat and subsequent embarkation.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, both on board the *President* and among the landing party; I also send a copy of the list of killed and wounded in the French squadron.

On the 7th of September, the combined squadrons sailed from Awatska Bay, and when outside the harbour, chased and captured the Russian Government schooner *Anadis*, and the *Sitka*, Russian merchant vessel. The former vessel was dismantled and burnt, and the latter vessel is now in company with the squadron. She was last from Ajun, in the Sea of Okhotsk, and had several officers and government civilians on board. She was built at Hamburg, for the Russo-American Company, and has a miscellaneous cargo, among which is a considerable quantity of gunpowder and flour.

My present intention is to winter at Vancouver's Island, and then proceed to San Francisco, to await further orders.

I have, &c.,
F. W. S. Nicolson, Captain.

Captain Charles Frederick,
Her Majesty's ship *Amphitrite*.

Return of officers, seamen, and marines killed, wounded, or missing, on board Her Majesty's ships engaged in the operations against the batteries and town of Petropaulovski, Sept. 4, 1854.

Killed, wounded, or missing, on board the British squadron:—1 officer killed, 8 wounded; 25 petty officers, seamen and marines killed; wounded or missing, 71. Total 105 killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed, wounded, or missing on board the French squadron:—3 officers killed, 7 wounded; 23 petty officers, seamen, and marines killed; 77 wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing, 110.

Total killed, wounded and missing in the allied squadron, 215.

III.—The Campaign in the Crimea, and Siege of Sebastopol.

The embarkation of the allied troops at Varna and their debarkation on the shore of the Crimea is an operation which, for its kind, in respect of the completeness of its arrangements, its extent, and its success, has no parallel in ancient or modern history. The Instructions which produced so wonderful a result must have been perfect, and will probably form a model for all similar undertakings. For these reasons, and in order to present a complete documentary history of the Crimean campaign, it is judged convenient to commence with this valuable paper.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO THE BRITISH TROOPS ON LEAVING VARNA; DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1854.

1. The invasion of the Crimea having been determined upon, the troops will embark in such ships as shall be provided for their conveyance, which will rendezvous at Baldjik, and proceed with the combined fleets to their destination.

2. In an operation of so much difficulty, it is essential that the arrangements made should be attentively considered and thoroughly understood by the officers who are responsible for their execution, and should be strictly carried out without any alteration or the exercise of discretion by any subordinate officer. Otherwise, confusion would ensue, and the worst consequences might be apprehended.

3. When the troops are directed to land, they are to enter the boats in the order in which they stand in the ranks.

4. They are to sit or stand, according as they may be desired; and when once placed are to remain perfectly still, as well as silent.

5. They are to take their knapsacks with them, but not on them; and on leaving the boats they will either put them on, or place them on the beach in the order in which they stand, according as they may be directed.

6. The blanket will, in the first instance, be left on board, folded and labelled with the regimental number of each soldier.

7. The regiments will form in contiguous columns at quarter distance.

8. They will not load until they have landed, and not until they are ordered.

9. The spare ammunition (first reserve) will be disposed of as directed in the accompanying memorandum, and will be in charge of an officer of the field-train department.

10. The horses provided for the service will be landed after the troops have disembarked.

11. Three days' bread, and three days' salt meat, ready cooked, are to be carried both by officers and men, and the men will have their canteens filled with water.

12. The water-bags will also be landed and placed with the reserve ammunition, and the horses appointed for them, if they can be taken, of which there is at present some doubt, will be got on shore as soon as possible.

13. It is necessary that officers should take on shore, in the first instance, such articles only as they can carry themselves.

14. The servants of officers are not only on all occasions of service to be present under arms with the regiments to which they belong, but they are to carry no more than any other soldier, and they are to mount all pickets and guards with their masters.

15. Mounted officers alone will be entitled to batmen.

16. The medical staff attached to the divisions and brigades will land with them.

17. The batteries will land with the divisions to which they are attached, as well as the Sappers similarly situated, and the latter will bring with them a due proportion of entrenching tools.

18. The Light Division will land first. Four companies of the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade will be attached to each of its brigades, and will form the advance.

19. The First Division will follow, then the second, the third, and the fourth.

20. The Cavalry will be ready to land, but will not disembark until they receive special directions to do so. They will take with them three days' corn and forage.

21. Provision will be made by the naval authorities for the disembarkation of a due proportion of the horses of the officers of the Staff, and these officers are recommended to take upon their horses three days' corn and forage.

The Order of Landing.

When the troops are in the boats, they will form on the off-shore side of the ships from which they disembark, ready to form the line abreast, on the signal being made from the *Agamemnon*.

The boats are to keep a space of twenty feet clear of the oars of each other; care to be taken to observe the signals, that "to form" may not be mistaken for "advance." All officers of boats will distinctly understand that they are to be on the look-out for orders and signals from the respective commanding officers of their divisions, following each other, and never proceeding in execution of the signal until it be hauled down by the senior officer.

The form of advance will be in line, abreast, and the greatest care will be taken to preserve the line, that no boat advance beyond it, or fall into the rear; but all will pull into the shore stoutly and steadily, preserving the strictest silence. All boats towed to land on the port side of the boat towing them.

The divisions, as in the general regulations, will be as follows:—

First Division.—All launches and Turkish pinnaces from the sailing ships of the fleet, commencing with the *Britannia's* boats on the extreme right, and ending with the *Diamond's* troop boats, on the left of the division.

Second Division.—All paddle-box boats of the war steamers towed by their own cutters, commencing with the *Furious* on the right of the division, and terminating with the *Fury*, on the left.

Third Division.—All boats of the transport service, commencing with the boats of the *Emperor*, on the right of the division, and ending with the *Gertrude*, on the left, excepting the ships *Monarchy*, No. 60; *Harkaway*, 39; *Talavera*, 98; *Mary Ann*, 42; *Calliope*, 42; *Echunga*, 44; which are not to send boats until they are cleared of their artillery, that land with the Light Division; after which their boats will proceed to the ships pointed out to them.

The First Division will take the right.

The Third Division the centre.

The Second Division on the left of the line.

Britannia's first boat on the right, *Diamond's* the last boat on the left.

The *Emperor's* boat next to *Diamond's*, the first boat on the right, and the *Gertrude's*, No. 54, the last boat on the left.

The *Furious*, the first boat on the right, next to *Gertrude's*, and the *Fury's*, the last boat on the left.

Arrangements.

To be carried out for the assembling at first rendezvous; anchoring off the enemy's territory, and disembarking the army and *matériel*.

1. The whole fleet, containing the army, to assemble at Baldjik, anchored by divisions as they are now told off, with the steamers appointed to take ships in tow, to seaward of the ships to be towed.

2. The squadrons of ships of war immediately attached to and directing the expedition, to be anchored together on the right or left, as the Admiral may decide, excepting those war steamers appointed to tow transports, which are to be in their places as above.

3. That the main body of the fleet be apart from (to the right or left of) the division of transports, as the Admiral shall decide, but on the opposite side to that on which are the ships immediately conducting the expedition.

4. That one steamer of war be attached to each division for the purpose of rendering any required assistance while at sea, and that the *Triton* and *Spitfire* be told off to anchor as points of enclosure for the Light Division, and a general guide to the others.

5. That the towing steamers, of each division, carry at their mizens, during the night, the number of lights, vertical, corresponding to their divisions; the Light Division carrying two lights horizontal.

6. That all ships of war, carrying pairs of boats for which portable decks are fitted for guns and horses, have a party of shipwrights told off to them, well instructed as to the quickest mode of putting them together, and when ready for service, a crew of six seamen be appointed to each.

7. That all boats of the pinnace size and upwards, including flats and paddlebox boats, be provided with grapnels or small anchors, and their cablets; that all masts, sails, awnings, and superfluous gear be taken out, and that all the oars be slung, so that they may be thrown out over the side of the boat as she approaches the beach. That every boat be provided with, at least, four breakers of water.

8. The small steam-tugs to be in tow of larger vessels, in twos or threes, with moderate steam up in each to prevent collision.

9. Launches and paddlebox-boats to have crews; pinnaces and cutters to be full manned. The small cutters to be attached to the paddlebox-boats, one to each, for towing and assisting, if requisite.

Niger's to attend *Spitfire's*.

Tribune's to attend *Triton's*.

Highflyer's to attend *Cyclops'*.

Two pinnaces to be told off to each large flat landing the artillery, and one to each small flat. Each launch to be attended by a cutter from the same ship, for towing and rendering any required assistance.

10. That the boats of the fleet to land infantry be classed in divisions:—launches and troop-boats in one; steamers' paddlebox-boats in another; boats of transport service in a third.

11. That a lieutenant be sent from each steamer of war, in charge of her paddlebox-boats and cutters; a midshipman in each boat, where possible, or an intelligent petty officer; and a lieutenant in each launch, and a lieutenant in charge of pinnaces.

12. All officers to have written copies of these instructions.

13. All boats' crews to carry their day's provisions in their havresacks, and their day's spirits in a small breaker.

14. Each ship, as she is clear, to haul down her distinguishing flag, to prevent the possibility of boats returning to an empty vessel; and when artillery ships haul down their distinguishing flag, which intimates that they are clear, the artillery ships of the next division to be cleared are to haul their ensigns down from the gaff and hoist them at the mizen, in order that the steam-tugs towing artillery flats may have no difficulty in finding the vessels.

15. That all transports carrying artillery be marked with the letter A, and the number of the division to which they belong, in large characters on both sides, amidships, in white.

That all ships carrying infantry have the number of the regiment, with the letter R, on both sides of the ship, amidships; and ships with cavalry a large C, with the number of the regiment.

16. The disembarkation of the infantry and artillery to be conducted by one officer commanding each, two commanders for boats of ships-of-war, and a commander to every 46 boats of transports, with a lieutenant to each 16 from the transport service. The boats of each commander commanding a division, as well as the senior officer, to have staffs of sufficient length to carry four of the usual boat's signal flag.

The senior captain or commanding officer to be in the cutter.

17. All boats to carry the ensigns of their division assigned, except the boats of transport service, the infantry flag in the bows, and to be provided with answering pendants.

The ships carrying the divisional staff to hoist their ensigns at the main; the ships carrying the general staff to hoist the merchant union-jack at the main.

General Orders—Additional Instructions—Duties of Boats, and Duties of Officers Commanding them.

1. Care is to be taken not to overcrowd the boats; room is to be left to pull the four foremost oars in the boats that are towed; strict silence to be observed; on no account to break the line by advancing out of it. The advance to be steady in line abreast. The cutters towing are to sheer to starboard when close to the beach, to allow the boats astern of them to take the beach on their port hand. If anything render it necessary to pull short round for retreat or alteration of movements, boats are always to pull to starboard, never going round to port unless ordered by signal.

The instant the boats are clear of infantry they are to make the best of their way to ships of the next division they are told off for, to land the troops.

The boats, on receiving the troops of each division, will form without loss of time as they did for landing the Light Division, waiting the signal to advance.

All boats of the transport service not appointed to land troops, after the Light Division are landed, will assemble half on the off-shore side of the *Emperor*, and half on the off-shore side of the *City of London* (see details); all reserve boats of ships of war will assemble on the off-shore side of the *Agamemnon*.

When approaching the beach, the grapnels or small anchors are to be let go from the stern, and the line veered as the boats close in, ready for hauling out again rapidly.

2. Boats are appointed to carry on shore the first Minié reserve ammunition, as undermentioned:—

Light Division in No. 21.—1 troop boat, 1 pinnace, 1 cutter from *Simoom*.

First Division in No. 47.—1 troop boat, 1 pinnace, 1 cutter from *Simoom*.

Second Division in No. 82.—1 pinnace, 2 cutters, from *Vulcan*.

Third Division in No. 56 of Fourth Division.—1 pinnace, 2 cutters, from *Vulcan*.

Fourth Division in No. 57.—1 launch, 1 pinnace, 2 cutters, from *Megæra*.

Fifth Division in No. 83 of Fourth Division.

The paddlebox-boats of the *Spitfire*, the *Triton*, and the *Cyclops*, and one from the *Firebrand*, appointed to land the horses of the regimental staff, are to have written on their bows, in conspicuous characters, "Regimental staff horses."

These boats to be towed as follows by cutters—*Spitfire*, by *Niger; Triton*, by *Tribune; Cyclops*, by *Highflyer; Firebrand*, by her own.

The flat told off for the divisional staff is to have on a board, on a staff sufficiently high to be conspicuous, "Divisional staff horses."

General staff in like manner.

Niger and *Highflyer's* pinnace to tow.

All the flats are to be marked in clear characters, "Large size flat," "Small size flat."

Landing the divisions on the first day, the small steamers will attend as follows:—

Light Div.		1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	4th Div.	5th Div.
Minna,	No. 60 then to	3	71	46	37	—
Brenda	39, „	4	90	53	58	—
Danube	98, „	7	91	55	48	—
Circassia	42, „	10	31	93	—	1
Varna	43, „	14	32	96	—	40
Shark	44, „	19	83	97	—	61

Pigmy to *Emperor, Tonning, City of London, Arthur the Great*—to tow a flat with the divisional staff—to tow the flats with guns and horses, in the first trip, taking the guns, and returning to the same ship for the horses and wagons.

The steamers are not to advance with their flats until all are ready to proceed together; the horse artillery going to the right, the field artillery to the left.

The duty of the tugs will be to proceed each one to the transport for which he is told off, commencing with those of the Light Division, for the purpose of towing the flats with the artillery and horses, and wagons and horses. The officer commanding the tug must take care that he does not consider the ship clear until he has towed in from each two guns with their horses, and two wagons with their horses.

Each horse artillery transpoft of the Light Division, Nos. 60, 39, 98, will have three flats, and the foot artillery, Nos. 42, 43, 44, two flats at each trip; the first for guns, limbers, and horses, the second for wagons and horses.

The pinnaces in attendance on the flats will take them to and from the tugs.

A pinnace will be in attendance with the *Pigmy*.

Divisions of Boats.

All boats employed to land infantry to be in three divisions.

1st Division, white ensign, distinguishing flag red, 18 inches square.—To consist of launches, with their towing cutters. Turkish pinnaces in ships of war and all troop boats in their charge.

2nd Division, blue ensign, distinguishing flag red, 18 inches square.—To consist of paddlebox-boats, with their towing cutters, and all auxiliary boats that are supplied to steamers of war for the purpose of landing infantry.

3rd Division, to show no colours, to carry only the distinguishing flag.—To consist of all boats of the transport service.

Artillery Division, red ensign, distinguishing flag blue, 18 inches square.—To consist of all boats of the pinnace or barge class in attendance upon and towing flats with horses and guns.

Boats must never leave these flats, or the crews their boats, unless imperative necessity compels it; they are to tow them to the tug from the transport, and to the shore from the tug, where they will place them on the beach, and be in readiness to tow them out again as soon as clear.

The officers of these boats must bear in mind that the object is to get on shore as quickly as possible the guns and limbers of their batteries, with their horses; and on the second trip from the same ships, the wagons for the guns so landed, and their horses.

The third battery which will be landed from each artillery transport will consist of —for horse artillery, 3 guns and 30 horses; for foot artillery, 2 guns and 14 horses. These must go at the first trip.

Then, from the same vessel, 2 wagons and 14 horses for each, the horse and foot being alike on this point.

The undermentioned boats will form a reserve to bring off wounded, or for other essential duties:—

Firebrand, 1 paddlebox-boat, 1 pinnace, and 1 cutter.

Fury, 2 paddlebox-boats, 1 pinnace, and 1 cutter.

Sidon, 1 pinnace.

Tribune, 2 pinnaces.

To assemble on the off-shore side of the *Agamemnon*.

Further instructions are given in respect to working parties to be employed on board artillery ships, and a rendezvous list is added. Instructions, equally comprehensive and minute, were issued from the office of the Inspector-General of Hospitals in respect of the medical branch of the service.

THE LANDING.

The Duke of Newcastle received late last (Sunday) night a telegraphic message from Lord Raglan, dated September 16.

It states that the Allied armies arrived at the place of disembarkation, near the Old Fort, in latitude 45°, at break of

day upon the 14th; and before night they had succeeded in landing nearly all their infantry and part of the artillery.

On the 15th, the swell upon the shore considerably impeded operations, but some progress was made; and the exertions of the fleet under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons excited the admiration of the army, and were in fact above all praise.

The surf continued on the 16th (the date of the despatch); nevertheless the disembarkation of the horses and baggage was proceeding with the utmost rapidity.

(The Old Fort is about 30 miles north of Sebastopol, and nearly 20 south of Eupatoria.)

The Battle of the Alma.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary of Sunday, October 8.

War Department, Oct. 8, 1854,
Half-past Eight o'clock, A.M.

Major the Lord Burghersh arrived this morning, with a despatch from General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of which the following is a copy:—

"Head-quarters, Katscha River,
"Sept. 23, 1854.

My Lord Duke—I have the honour to inform your Grace, that the Allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant; and I have great satisfaction in adding, that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning, and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac; the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of light cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of dragoons and Cossacks, with artillery.

On this the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of Her Majesty's cavalry. It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action. Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

The day's march had been most wearisome; and, under a burning sun, the absence of water, until we reached the insignificant but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

Both armies moved towards the Alma the following morning; and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, whilst the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

In order that the gallantry exhibited by Her Majesty's troops, and the difficulties they had to meet, may be fairly estimated, I deem it right, even at the risk of being considered tedious, to endeavour to make your Grace acquainted with the position the Russians had taken up. It crossed the great road about two-and-a-half miles from the sea, and is very strong by nature. The bold and almost precipitous range of heights, of from 350 to 400 feet, that from the sea closely border the left bank of the river, here ceases, and formed their left, and turning thence round a great amphitheatre or wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent. Across the mouth of this great opening is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from 60 to 150 feet, parallel to the river, and at distances from it of from 600 to 800 yards. The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged, and in most parts steep; the willows along it had been cut down, in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party, and in fact everything had been done to deprive an assailant of any species of shelter. In front of the position on the right bank, at about 200 yards from the Alma, is the village of Boulouk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy.

The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to was the key of the position, and consequently there the greatest preparations had been made for defence. Halfway down the height and across its front was a trench of the extent of some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the whole of the right

of the position. Artillery at the same time was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river and its approaches generally. On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of table land) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry; whilst on the heights above was his great reserve; the whole amounting, it is supposed, to between 45,000 and 50,000 men.

The combined armies advanced on the same alignement, Her Majesty's troops in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by Light Infantry and a troop of Horse Artillery; the Second Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right, and touching the left of the Third Division of the French army, under his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the Light Division, under Lieut.-General Sir George Brown, the left; the first being supported by the Third Division, under Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, and the last by the First Division, commanded by Lieut.-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Fourth Division, under Lieut.-General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Major-General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve, to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry, which had been seen in those directions.

On approaching near to the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front; and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the village of Boulouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for 300 yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams's brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans's division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right, under a sharp fire; whilst his first brigade, under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams, crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

In the meanwhile, the Light Division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were from their rugged and broken nature most serious obstacles; and the vineyards through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation under a galling fire nearly an impossibility. Lieut.-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages.

In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the First Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Major Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of light troops.

The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support; and a brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.

The Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the Guards; and Major-General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the right of the Light Division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure.

The 95th Regiment, immediately on the right of the Royal Fusiliers in the advance, suffered equally with that corps an immense loss.

The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the field-officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

Lieut.-General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan; but they succeeded in taking

some prisoners at the close of the battle.

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a despatch will allow, your Grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your Grace's most favourable consideration.

The mode in which Lieut.-General Sir George Brown conducted his division, under the most trying circumstances, demands the expression of my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duty. I must speak in corresponding terms of Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans; who, likewise, conducted his division to my perfect satisfaction, and exhibited equal coolness and judgment in carrying out a most difficult operation. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge brought his division into action in support of the Light Division with great ability, and had for the first time an opportunity of showing the enemy his devotion to Her Majesty and to the profession of which he is so distinguished a member. My best thanks are due to Lieut.-General Sir R. England, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and Lieut.-General the Earl of Lucan, for their cordial assistance wherever it could be afforded; and I feel it my duty especially to recommend to your Grace's notice the distinguished conduct of Major-General Bentinck, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Major-General Pennefather, Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Buller. In the affair of the previous day, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan exhibited the utmost spirit and coolness, and kept his brigade under perfect command. The manner in which Brigadier-General Strangways directed the Artillery, and exerted himself to bring it forward, met my entire satisfaction. Lieut.-General Sir John Burgoyne was constantly by my side, and rendered me, by his counsel and advice, the most valuable assistance; and the Commanding Royal Engineer, Brigadier-General Tylden, was always at hand to carry out any service I might direct him to undertake.

I deeply regret to say that he has since fallen a victim to cholera; as has Major Wellesley, who was present in the affair of the previous day, notwithstanding that he was then suffering from serious illness. He had, during the illness of Major-General Lord de Ros, acted for him in the most efficient manner. I cannot speak too highly of Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General, or of Brigadier-General Airey, who, in the short time he has conducted the duties of the Quartermaster-General, has displayed the greatest ability, as well as aptitude for the office.

I am much indebted to my military secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Steele, Major Lord Burghersh, and the officers of my personal staff, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry they all, without exception, displayed. Lieut. Derriman, R.N., the commander of the *Caradoc*, accompanied me during the whole of the operation, and rendered me an essential service, by a close observation of the enemy's movements, which his practised eye enabled him accurately to watch.

I lament to say that Lieut.-Colonel Lagondie, who was attached to my headquarters by the Emperor of the French, fell into the enemy's hands on the 19th, on his return from Prince Napoleon's division, where he had obligingly gone at my request with a communication to his Imperial Highness. This misfortune is deeply regretted both by myself and the officers of my personal staff.

The other officer placed with me under similar circumstances, Major Vico, afforded me all the assistance in his power, sparing no exertion to be of use.

I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the cheerfulness with which the regimental officers of the army have submitted to most unusual privations. My anxiety to bring into the country every cavalry and infantry soldier who was available, prevented me from embarking their baggage-animals; and these officers have with them at this moment nothing but what they can carry; and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind. I have not heard a single murmur. All seem impressed with the necessity of the arrangement; and they feel, I trust, satisfied that I shall bring up their bât horses at the earliest moment.

The conduct of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat, that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive; and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field,—I do not go beyond the

truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation. In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished, and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they went into action. I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the Royal Navy for the invaluable assistance they afforded the army upon this as on every occasion where it could be brought to bear upon our operations. They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety; and as the best way of evincing their participation in our success, and their sympathy in the sufferings of the wounded, they never ceased, from the close of the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach; a labour in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate,—an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness. I mention no names, fearing I might omit some who ought to be spoken of; but none who were associated with us spared any exertion they could apply to so sacred a duty. Sir Edmund Lyons, who had charge of the whole, was, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance and providing for emergencies.

I inclose the return of killed and wounded. It is, I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great, and such is the report in the country.

The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small; but the wounded amount to 800 or 900. Two general officers, Major-Generals Karganoff and Shokanoff, fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army; that will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful, and that, under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed.

This despatch will be delivered to your Grace by Major Lord Burghersh; who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

P.S.—I inclose a sketch of the field of battle.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the battle of the Alma.

Grand Total—26 officers, 19 sergeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1427 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 drummers, 16 rank and file, missing.

(Signed)
J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

THE FRENCH DESPATCH.

The Emperor has received from Marshal St. Arnaud the following report of the battle of the Alma:—

Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 21.

Sire—The cannon of your Majesty has spoken; we have gained a complete victory. It is a glorious day, Sire, to add to the military annals of France, and your Majesty will have one name more to add to the victories which adorn the flags of the French army.

The Russians had yesterday assembled all their forces, and collected all their means, in order to oppose the passage of the Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in person. All the heights were crowned with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Russian army reckoned 40,000 bayonets, from all points of the Crimea; in the morning there arrived from Theodosia, 6000 cavalry and 180 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the heights which they occupied the Russians could count our men man by man from the 19th to the moment when we arrived on the Bubbanach. On the 20th, from 6 o'clock in the morning, I carried into operation, with the Division of General Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish Battalions, a movement which turned the left of the Russians and some of their batteries. General Bosquet manœuvred with as much intelligence as bravery. This movement decided the success of the day. I had arranged that the English should extend

their left, in order at the same time to threaten the right of the Russians while I should occupy them in the centre, but their troops did not arrive in line until half-past 10. They bravely made up for this delay. At half-past 12 the line of the allied army, occupying an extent of more than a league, arrived on the Alma, and was received by a terrible fire from the Tirailleurs.

In this movement the head of the column of General Bosquet appeared on the heights, and I gave the signal for a general attack. The Alma was crossed at double-quick time. Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took possession of the large village of Alma, under the fire of the Russian batteries. The Prince showed himself worthy of the great name he bears. We then arrived at the foot of the heights, under the fire of the Russian batteries. There, Sire, commenced a real battle all along the line—a battle with its episodes of brilliant feats of valour. Your Majesty may be proud of your soldiers; they have not degenerated; they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and of Jena. At half-past 4 the French army was everywhere victorious. All the positions had been carried at the point of the bayonet to the cry of *"Vive l'Empereur,"* which resounded throughout the day. Never was such enthusiasm seen; even the wounded rose from the ground to join in it. On our left the English met with large masses of the enemy and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted. The English attacked the Russian position in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket shot he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat, but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks in order to run the faster. If, Sire, I had had cavalry, I should have obtained immense results, and Menschikoff would no longer have had an army; but it was late, our troops were harassed, and the ammunition of the artillery was exhausted. At 6 o'clock in the evening we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where that of Prince Menschikoff stood in the morning, and who thought himself so sure of beating us that he left his carriage there. I have taken possession of it, with his pocket-book and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. The Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it to-morrow on the Katcha, but beaten and demoralised, while the allied army is full of ardour and enthusiasm. I have been compelled to remain here in order to send our wounded and those of the Russians to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provisions from the fleet. The English have had 1500 men put *hors de combat*. The Duke of Cambridge is well; his division and that of Sir G. Brown were superb. I have to regret about 1200 men *hors de combat*, 8 officers killed, 54 wounded, 253 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 1033 wounded. General Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honour of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell, which struck him in the breast and hand, but he is doing very well. General Thomas, of the division of the Prince, is seriously wounded by a ball in the abdomen. The Russians have lost about 5000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead, and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have counted a proportion of seven Russian dead bodies for one French. The Russian artillery caused us loss, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret not having had with me my two regiments of African Chasseurs. The Zouaves were the admiration of both armies; they are the first soldiers in the world.

Accept, Sire, the homage of my profound respect and of my entire devotedness.

MARSHAL A. DE ST. ARNAUD.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Soldiers—France and the Emperor will be satisfied with you. At Alma you have proved to the Russians that you are the worthy descendants of the conquerors of Eylau and of Moskowa. You have rivalled in courage your allies the English, and your bayonets have carried formidable and well-defended positions. Soldiers, you will again meet the Russians on your road, and you will conquer them as you have done to-day to the cry of *"Vive l'Empereur!"* and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you will have well deserved.

Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 20.

[The Russians published no official despatch of the Battle of the Alma, and it is said that Prince Menschikoff wrote none.]

HER MAJESTY'S THANKS TO THE ARMY.

General Order.

Head-Quarters before Sebastopol,
Oct. 27, 1854.

The Commander of the Forces has much pleasure in publishing the copy of a despatch received from the Minister-at-War, conveying Her Majesty's gracious approbation of the gallant conduct of the army at the battle of the Alma.

Lord Raglan feels it to be his duty to draw the attention of the troops to the sorrow Her Majesty expresses for the loss of so many valuable officers and men, as well as the gracious manner in which Her Majesty is placed to sympathise in the sufferings of the wounded, and in the grief of those whose relatives fell upon this occasion.

War Department, Oct. 10.

My Lord—Major Lord Burghersh arrived here early in the morning of the 8th inst., and delivered to me your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ult., communicating the details of the glorious and important victory on the banks of the Alma, which your telegraphic despatch, received on the 1st of this month, had already led me to anticipate.

I lost no time in submitting to Her Majesty your Lordship's able and interesting description of this great conflict, and it is now my gratifying duty to express to your Lordship the sense which the Queen entertains of the valuable service which you have rendered to this country and to the cause of the allies, and the high approbation which Her Majesty has been pleased to express of the brilliant gallantry of the forces under your command, their discipline, worthy of veteran soldiers, and their irresistible resolution, which no disadvantages of position could subdue.

The Queen commands me to convey through your Lordship Her Majesty's commendation and thanks to Lieut.-General Sir George Brown, the other generals of divisions, and to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army, who have on this occasion revived the recollections of the ancient glories of the British arms, and added fresh lustre to the military fame of England.

Her Majesty feels additional pleasure in thus recognising the noble daring of her soldiers and sympathising in their victory, when she reflects that that courage has been evinced and those triumphs won side by side with the troops of a nation whose valour the British army has in former times admired and respected in hostile combat, but which it has now for the first time tested in the generous rivalry of an intimate brotherhood in arms. Her Majesty trusts that the blood of the two nations so profusely shed on the banks of the Alma—a subject of deep regret to herself and her people—may consecrate an alliance which shall endure for the benefit of future generations when the remembrance of this battle-field is hallowed by gratitude for the consequences, as well as the glories, of victory.

Within the compass of a despatch your Lordship has comprehended every detail which is necessary to render intelligible the plan of operations agreed upon by Marshal St. Arnaud and yourself, and the mode in which that plan was carried out by the ability of the officers and the bravery of the men of the allied armies. On one subject alone you are silent—your own distinguished service. To this, however, others have borne witness, and Her Majesty is profoundly sensible that, if her army has shown itself worthy of its ancient renown, its commander has proved himself able to uphold it, and has fulfilled the prediction written forty years ago by him under whom he learnt the art of war, and whose loss we still mourn, that he would "become an honour to his country."

I am instructed by Her Majesty to express to your Lordship the very sincere sorrow which she has experienced from the perusal of the long list of gallant officers and men who have been either killed or severely wounded in this memorable engagement. Such a victory could not be attained without a heavy loss, and there is every reason to believe that no disposition of your forces would have entailed a less sacrifice, and at the same time obtained a result so decisive that it may be hoped much future bloodshed will be prevented. Her Majesty trusts that such of her subjects as have been plunged in grief by the loss of relatives and friends, will find some consolation in the reflection, that those who have not survived to share in the triumph of their comrades have fallen in a just cause, and that their names will henceforth be inscribed in the annals of their country's glory.

The Queen will be most anxious to receive such further despatches from your Lordship as may tend to relieve the affectionate anxiety of the friends of the wounded, and Her Majesty trusts that a very large proportion of these brave men

may before long be restored to the ranks of your army, and may enjoy in future times of peace the well-earned honours of their gallant exertions.

The patience with which the regimental officers and men bore without a murmur the unusual privations to which they were necessarily subjected after they landed in the Crimea has elicited Her Majesty's warmest sympathy and approval. Their sufferings from disease before that time were such as might have subdued the ardour of less gallant troops, but have in their case only proved that in the hour of battle they remember nothing but the call of duty.

Your Lordship's cordial acknowledgment of the invaluable service rendered by Sir Edmund Lyons and the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, will be as highly appreciated as it is justly deserved by those gallant men. Deprived of an opportunity of vindicating their ancient prowess against a fleet which refuses to take the sea, they have rendered every assistance in their power to the operations of the army; and their noble conduct on the field of battle, where they soothed the sufferings of the wounded, and performed the last sad offices to the dead, will ever be remembered to their honour, and bind still more indissolubly the bonds which have long united the military and naval service of the Queen.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Gen. the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.

By Order,
J. B. B. ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Balaklava, Sept. 28.

My Lord Duke—I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting your Grace that the army under my command obtained possession of this important place on the 26th instant, and thus established a new and secure base for our future operations.

The allied armies quitted their position above the Alma on the morning of the 23rd, and moved across the Katcha, where they halted for the night, and on the following day passed the Belbek.

It then appeared that the enemy had established a work which commanded the entrance of the river and debarred its use for the disembarkation of troops, provisions, and material, and it became expedient to consider whether the line of attack upon the north side should not be abandoned, and another course of operation adopted.

It having, after due deliberation, been determined by Marshal St. Arnaud and myself, that we should relinquish our communication with the Katcha, and the hope of establishing it by the Belbek, and endeavour by a flank march to the left to go round Sebastopol and seize Balaklava, the movement was commenced on the 25th, and completed on the following day by the capture of this place by Her Majesty's troops, which led the advance. The march was attended with great difficulties. On leaving the high road from the Belbek to Sebastopol the army had to traverse a dense wood, in which there was but one road that led in the direction it was necessary to take. That road was left in the first instance to the cavalry and artillery; and the divisions were ordered to march by compass, and make a way for themselves as well as they could; and, indeed, the artillery of the Light Division pursued the same course as long as it was found to be possible, but, as the wood became more impracticable, the batteries could not proceed otherwise than by getting into the road above-mentioned.

The head-quarters of the army, followed by several batteries of artillery, were the first to clear the forest, near what is called in Major Jarvis's map "Mackenzie's Farm," and at once found themselves on the rear and flank of a Russian division, on the march to Bakshiserai.

This was attacked as soon as the cavalry, which had diverged a little into a by and intricate path, could be brought up. A vast quantity of ammunition and much valuable baggage fell into our hands, and the pursuit was discontinued after about a mile and a half, it being a great object to reach the Tchernaya that evening.

The Russians lost a few men, and some prisoners were taken, among whom was a captain of artillery.

The march was then resumed by the descent of a steep and difficult defile into the plains, through which runs the Tchernaya River, and this the cavalry succeeded in reaching shortly before dark, followed in the course of the night by the Light, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions; the 4th Division having been left on the heights above the Belbek till the following day, to maintain our communication with the Katcha.

This march, which took the enemy quite by surprise, was a very long and toilsome one, and, except at Mackenzie's Farm,

where two wells, yielding a scanty supply, were found, the troops were without water; but they supported their fatigues and privations with the utmost cheerfulness, and resumed their march to this place on the morning of the 26th.

As they approached Balaklava nothing indicated that it was held in force, but, as resistance was offered to the advance of the Rifle Brigade, and guns were opened from an old castle as the head of the column showed itself on the road leading into the town, I deemed it prudent to occupy the two flanking heights by the Light Division, and a portion of Captain Brandling's troop of horse artillery on the left—movements terminated by the surrender of the place, which had been occupied by very inconsiderable numbers of the enemy.

Shortly after we had taken possession we were greeted by Captain Mends, of the *Agamemnon*, and soon after by Sir Edmund Lyons himself.

His co-operation was secured to us by the activity and enterprise of Lieut. Maxse, of Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, who reached my camp on the Tchernaya on the night of the 25th with despatches, and who volunteered immediately to retrace his steps through the forest, and to communicate to Sir Edmund the importance I attached to his presence at the mouth of the harbour of Balaklava the next morning, which difficult service (from the intricacy of the country, infested by Cossacks) he accomplished so effectually, that the admiral was enabled to appear off this harbour at the very moment that our troops showed themselves upon the heights.

Nothing could be more opportune than his arrival, and yesterday the magnificent ship that bears his flag entered this beautiful harbour, and the admiral, as has been his invariable practice, co-operated with the army in every way possible.

We are busily engaged in disembarking our siege train and provisions, and we are most desirous of undertaking the attack of Sebastopol without the loss of a day. I moved up two divisions yesterday to its immediate neighbourhood, when I was enabled to have a good view of the place; and Lieut.-General Sir John Burgoyne and General Bisot, the French Chef de Génie, are occupied in reconnoitring it closely to-day.

The march of the French army on the 25th was still more fatiguing and prolonged than ours. Being behind our columns, they could not reach Tchernaya till the next day, and I fear must have suffered sadly from want of water.

I regret to have to acquaint your Grace that Marshal St. Arnaud has been compelled, by severe illness, to relinquish the command of the army. I saw him on the 25th, when he was suffering very much, and he felt it his duty to resign the next morning. I view his retirement with deep concern, having always found in him every disposition to act in concert with me. He has since become much worse, and is, I fear, in a very precarious state.

Fortunately he is succeeded by an officer of high reputation, General Canrobert, with whom I am satisfied I shall have great pleasure in acting, and who is equally desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with me.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FLEET IN SEBASTOPOL, MADE ON SEPT. 22, 1854, BY CAPT. L. T. JONES, C.B., H. M. SHIP "SAMPSON."

Moored across the entrance of the harbour, from north to south, are the following vessels:—

1. A frigate, northern extreme.
2. A two-decker.
3. A three-decker, with round stern.
4. A two-decker.
5. A two-decker.
6. A two-decker, without masts, quite light, and appears to be newly coppered.
7. A large frigate.

Artillery Creek.

The top-gallant masts of these are on deck, and sails unbent.

The ship without masts is lying across Artillery Creek; inside is a two-decker, ready for sea, and bearing an Admiral's flag at the mizen.

Head of Harbour.

The ships at the head of the harbour, which had hitherto been lying with their broadsides to the entrance, are now lying with their heads out.

1. On the north side, a two-decker.
2. A two-decker.
3. A two-decker.
4. A two-decker.
5. A two-decker.
6. A three-decker, at the entrance of the Dockyard Creek.

7. A three-decker, bearing an Admiral's flag at the fore.

Above these are two ships—one appears to be a line-of-battle ship and the other a frigate.

Steamers.

Five steamers under the northern shore. Three small steamers at the head of the harbour, and four in Careening Bay.

General Observations.

Dockyard Creek shuts in with Northern Fort, bearing S.E. ½ E. Observed about 500 infantry marching towards the town from the direction of Balaklava.

Noticed about 60 men employed on brow of signal hill, carrying mould from brink of cliff to square fort.

3.45 P.M.—Cape Constantine and ships in one bearing, S. ¾ W.

Britannia, off the Katcha, Sept. 24.

Sir—In my letter of yesterday (No. 487) I reported the extraordinary change that had taken place in the position hitherto maintained by the enemy's fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol, and I now beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the same afternoon, on the appearance of the allied fleets in sight of Sebastopol, the whole of the vessels moored across the harbour were sunk by the Russians, leaving their masts more or less above water, and I went last evening to the mouth of the harbour to assure myself of this singular event.

Captain Drummond has examined the harbour this morning, and reports that the mast heads of the ships are generally above water, that the passage is closed, except perhaps a small space near the shoal off the north battery, and the double booms inside are thus rendered more secure.

Eight sail of the line are moored east and west, inside of the booms, and three of the ships are heeled over to give their guns more elevation to sweep over the land to the northward.

An intelligent seaman, a deserter, who escaped from Sebastopol on the 22nd, had partly prepared me for some extraordinary movement. He had informed me that the crews of the ships moored across the harbour (to one of which he had been attached) had been landed, with the exception of a very few in each ship; that the vessels were plugged ready for sinking; that the guns and stores were all on board; and that the other ships were moored under the south side, to defend the harbour from attack from the northward. He reported that the battle of Alma had greatly dispirited the Russians; that the troops had retreated on Sebastopol without a halt; and that he believes the whole Russian force not to exceed 40,000. The man's statements were clear, and on points that came under his own observation, were mostly corroborated, and I consider reliance may be placed on his information generally, considering the means his station in life afforded of enabling him to obtain it. At the request of Lord Raglan, I have sent him on shore to act as a guide to the army on their approach to the environs of Sebastopol.

The allied armies moved this afternoon to take up a position to the south of the port of Sebastopol, and the fleet will move so as to meet their arrival there.

I have, &c.,

J. W. D. DUNDAS,

To the Secretary of the Admiralty. Vice Admiral.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL BY LAND AND SEA.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 18.

My Lord Duke—It was arranged between General Canrobert and myself, that the batteries of the two armies should open immediately after daylight on the morning of the 17th, and we invited Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin to attack the enemy's works at the mouth of the harbour, with the combined fleets, as nearly simultaneously as circumstances might permit.

Accordingly, upon a signal being given from the centre of the French lines, the batteries of the two armies commenced their fire a quarter before seven yesterday morning.

On this occasion we employed about sixty guns of different calibre, the lightest being 24-pounders.

It may here be proper to observe, that the character of the position which the enemy occupy on the south side of Sebastopol is not that of a fortress, but rather of an army in an entrenched camp on very strong ground, where an apparently unlimited number of heavy guns, amply provided with gunners and ammunition, are mounted.

The guns having opened as above stated, a continuous and well-directed fire was carried on from the works of the two armies

until about ten o'clock, A.M., when, unfortunately, a magazine in the midst of one of the French batteries exploded, and occasioned considerable damage to the works, and, I fear, many casualties, and almost paralysed the efforts of the French artillery for the day.

The British batteries, however, manned by sailors from the fleet, under the command of Captain Lushington and Captain Peel, and by the Royal Artillery, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Gambier, kept up their fire with unremitting energy throughout the day, to my own and the general satisfaction, as well as to the admiration of the French army, who were witnesses of their gallant and persevering exertions, materially injuring the enemy's works, and silencing the heavy guns on the top of the loopholed tower to which I adverted in my despatch of the 13th instant, and many of the guns at its base, and causing an extensive explosion in the rear of a strong redoubt in our immediate front: the enemy, notwithstanding, answered to the last from a number of guns along their more extended line.

The fire was resumed this morning at daylight, by the British sailors and artillery, and responded to, though in a somewhat less degree, by the Russians; but the French troops, being occupied in the repair of their batteries and in the formation of others, have not contributed to the renewal of the attack, except from a work on their extreme left; they expect, however, to be able to do so to-morrow morning.

I beg to lay before your Grace a return of the loss sustained by the Royal Navy, and the army under my command, between the 13th and the 17th instant, and to this I am deeply concerned to add that of Colonel the Hon. Francis Hood, commanding the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards, an excellent officer, whose death in the trenches this morning has just been reported to me.

The English, French, and Turkish fleets moved towards the mouth of the harbour about noon, and kept up a heavy fire upon the enemy's forts for several hours.

I am not fully acquainted with the details of the attack or its result, but I understand that Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, with the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil*, assisted occasionally by the *London*, *Queen*, and *Albion*, gallantly approached to within 600 yards of Fort Constantine, the great work at the northern entrance, where he maintained himself till late in the afternoon, and succeeded in exploding a magazine, and causing a considerable injury to the face of the front.

Since I wrote to your Grace on the 18th six battalions of Turkish infantry and 300 Turkish artillery have been added to the force in front of Balaklava.

These troops have been sent from Constantinople, and placed under my command by the Government of the Porte, and I feel greatly indebted to Her Majesty's ambassador, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, for the ability and energy with which he brought under the notice of the Sultan the importance I attached to an immediate reinforcement of the Imperial troops.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

Britannia, off the Katscha,
Oct. 18, 1854.

Sir—1. I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries of the allied armies opened fire upon the Russian works south of Sebastopol, about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, with great effect and small loss.

2. In consequence of the most urgent request of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, it was agreed by the Admirals of the Allied Fleets that the whole of the ships should assist the land attack by engaging the sea batteries north and south of the harbour, on a line across the port, as shown in the accompanying plan, but various circumstances rendered a change in the position of the ships necessary and unavoidable.

3. The *Agamemnon*, *Sanspareil*, *Sampson*, *Tribune*, *Terrible*, *Sphinx*, and *Lynx*, and *Albion*, *London*, and *Arethusa*, towed by the *Firebrand*, *Niger*, and *Triton*, engaged Fort Constantine and the batteries to the northward; while the *Queen*, *Britannia*, *Trafalgar*, *Vengeance*, *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, with *Vesuvius*, *Furious*, *Retribution*, *Highflyer*, *Spitfire*, *Spiteful*, and *Cyclops*, lashed on the port of the several ships, gradually took up their positions as nearly as possible as marked on the plan.

4. The action lasted from about half-past one to half-past six P.M., when, being quite dark, the ships hauled off.

5. The loss sustained by the Russians, and the damage done to Fort Constantine and batteries, cannot, of course, as yet be correctly ascertained.

6. An action of this duration against such formidable and well-armed works

could not be maintained without serious injury, and I have to regret the loss of 44 killed and 266 wounded, as detailed in the accompanying lists. The ships, masts, yards, and rigging are more or less damaged, principally by shells and hot shot. The *Albion* has suffered much in hull and masts, the *Rodney* in her masts, she having tailed on the reef, from which she was got off by the great exertions of Commander Kynaston, of the *Spiteful*, whose crew and vessel were necessarily exposed in performing this service; but, with the exception of the *Albion* and *Arethusa*, which ships I send to Constantinople to be repaired, I hope to be able to make my squadron serviceable in 24 hours. Foreseeing, from the nature of the attack, that we should be likely to lose spars, I left the spare topmasts and yards on board Her Majesty's ship *Vulcan*, at this anchorage, where I had placed her with all the sick and prisoners.

7. I have now the pleasure of recording my very great satisfaction with the ability and zeal displayed by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons and the Hon. Montagu Stopford, and all the captains under my command, as well as my sincere thanks to them, and to the officers, seamen, and marines employed, for their unremitting exertions, and the rapidity of their fire, in the absence of a large number of the crews of each ship, who were landed to assist in working the siege batteries, &c., on shore, and to this circumstance I attribute the small loss of killed and wounded.

8. The gallant and skilful conduct of our French Allies in this action was witnessed by me with admiration, and I hear with regret that they have also suffered considerable loss. I beg to express my gratitude at the manner in which Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, did his duty. —I have, &c.

J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the
Admiralty, &c.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 23.

My Lord Duke—The operations of the siege have been carried on unremittingly since I addressed your Grace on the 18th instant.

On that afternoon, the French batteries not having been able to reopen, the enemy directed their guns almost exclusively on the British entrenchments, and maintained a very heavy fire upon them till the day closed, with less damage, I am happy to say, to the works, and with fewer casualties, than might have been anticipated.

On the following morning, soon after daylight, General Canrobert not only resumed his fire from the batteries which had been injured, but materially added to the weight of his attack by the fire of batteries which he had caused to be constructed the previous day; and these have continued ever since; and he has had it in his power to push his approaches forward, and, like the English, materially to injure the defences of the place; but these are as yet far from being subdued, neither is a serious diminution of their fire perceivable.

Our fire has also been constant and effective; but the enemy having at their disposal large bodies of men and the resources of the fleet and arsenal at their command, have been enabled by unceasing exertion to repair their redoubts to a certain extent, and to replace many of the guns that have been destroyed in a very short space of time; and to resume their fire from works which we had succeeded in silencing.

This facility of repairing and rearming the defences naturally renders the progress of the assailants slower than could be wished; and I have it not in my power to inform your Grace, with anything like certainty, when it may be expected that ulterior measures may be undertaken.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the return of killed and wounded between the 18th and 20th instant, inclusive.

In my last I announced to your Grace the death, which had just been reported to me, of that deeply-lamented officer the Hon. Colonel Hood, of the Grenadier Guards. No other military officer has since fallen; but Major Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was slightly wounded on the 19th; His Serene Highness insisted, however, upon remaining in the trenches until the detachment to which he was attached was relieved at the usual hour, and he has now resumed his duty.

Captain Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yesterday morning before daylight in front of the trenches.

The naval batteries have continued their exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy—the Hon. Lieutenant Ruthven, who has died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Greathead, of Her Majesty's ship *Britannia*. Both are universally regretted. The latter received

a mortal wound while laying a gun, after having, to use the language of Brigadier-General Eyre, who was then in charge of the trenches, "performed his duty in the batteries in a manner that excited the admiration of all."

A considerable body of Russians appeared two days ago in the vicinity of Balaklava, but they have since withdrawn, and are no longer to be seen in our front.

I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to have placed himself with the main body of the army in the field, which is represented to be stationed in the plains south of Bakshiserai.

Admiral Kornilef, the chief of the staff, and temporarily in command of Sebastopol, is reported to have died of his wounds the day before yesterday.

I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.

War Department, Nov. 12, 1854,
4 o'clock, P.M.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received two despatches, with enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke—I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of Balaklava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th instant.

The low range of heights that run across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed, was protected by four small redoubts, hastily constructed. Three of these had guns in them; and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other troops being at my disposal for their occupation.

The 93rd Highlanders was the only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments composed of weakly men, and a battery of Artillery belonging to the Third Divison; and on the heights behind our right were placed the Marines, obligingly landed from the Fleet by Vice-Admiral Dundas. All these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the First Division with the 93rd.

As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol the 1st and 4th Divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and bring them down into the plain; and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the First Division of French Infantry and the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The enemy commenced their operations by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara, and, after very little resistance, carried it.

They likewise got possession of the three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time.

The furthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

The Russian Cavalry at once advanced, supported by Artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie.

The other and larger mass turned towards Her Majesty's heavy Cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavourable for the attack of our Dragoons: but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

The charge of this Brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the Cavalry, supported by the Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and, not having been

able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects.

In the meanwhile the Russians had time to re-form on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards; and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade.

This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour; attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons; and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry, as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

They effected this movement without haste or confusion; but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it; forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the heavy brigade.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left, and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

I have the honour to inclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports.

I beg to draw your Grace's attention to the terms in which Sir Colin Campbell speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 93rd, and Captain Barker, of the Royal Artillery; and also to the praise bestowed by the Earl of Lucan on Major-General the Earl of Cardigan and Brigadier-Generals Scarlett, which they most fully deserve.

The Earl of Lucan not having sent me the names of the other officers who distinguished themselves, I propose to forward them by the next opportunity.

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the First Division, and the Fourth Division, returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the First Division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland Brigade also remained in the valley.

The Fourth Division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his Riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of the narrow valley leading into Balaklava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right, thus affording a narrower line of defence.

I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of
Newcastle, &c.

Balaklava, Oct. 27, 1854.

My Lord—I have the honour to report that the Cavalry Division under my command was seriously engaged with the enemy on the 25th instant, during the greater part of which day it was under a heavy fire; that it made a most triumphant charge against a very superior number of the enemy's cavalry, and an attack upon batteries, which for daring and gallantry could not be exceeded. The loss, however, in officers, men, and horses, has been most severe.

From half-past six in the morning, when the Horse Artillery first opened fire, till the enemy had possessed itself of all the different forts, the cavalry, constantly changing their positions, continued giving all the support they could to the Turkish troops, though much exposed to the fire of heavy guns and riflemen, when they took post on the left of the second line of redoubts, by an order from your Lordship.

The heavy brigade had soon to return to the support of the troops defending Balaklava, and was fortunate enough in

being at hand when a large force of Russian cavalry was descending the hill. I immediately ordered Brigadier-General Scarlett to attack with the Scots Greys and Inniskillen Dragoons, and had his attack supported in second line by the 5th Dragoon Guards, and by a flank attack of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Under every disadvantage of ground these eight small squadrons succeeded in defeating and dispersing a body of cavalry estimated at three times their number and more.

The heavy brigade having now joined the light brigade, the Division took up a position with a view of supporting an attack upon the heights, when being instructed to make a rapid advance to our front, to prevent the enemy carrying the guns lost by the Turkish troops in the morning, I ordered the light brigade to advance in two lines, and supported them with the heavy brigade. The attack of the light cavalry was very brilliant and daring; exposed to a fire from heavy batteries on their front and two flanks, they advanced unchecked until they reached the batteries of the enemy, and cleared them of their gunners, and only retired when they found themselves engaged with a very superior force of cavalry in the rear. Major-General the Earl of Cardigan led this attack in the most gallant and intrepid manner; and his Lordship has expressed himself to me as admiring in the highest degree the courage and zeal of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man that assisted.

The heavy brigade advanced to the support of the attack under a very galling fire from the batteries and infantry in a redoubt, and acted with most perfect steadiness, and in a manner to deserve all praise.

The losses, my Lord, it grieves me to state, have been very great indeed, and, I fear, will be much felt by your Lordship.

I cannot too strongly recommend to your Lordship the two general officers commanding the brigades, all the officers in command of regiments, as also the Divisional and Brigade Staffs; indeed, the conduct of every individual, of every rank, I feel to be deserving of my entire praise, and, I hope, of your Lordship's approbation.

The conduct of the Royal Horse Artillery troop, first under the command of Captain Maude, and, after that officer was severely wounded, of Captain Shakespear, was most meritorious and praiseworthy. I received from those officers every possible assistance during the time they respectively commanded.—I have, &c.

LUCAN,
Lieutenant-General commanding
Cavalry Division.

His Excellency the Commander
of the Forces, &c.

Camp Battery, No. 4, Balaklava,
Oct. 27, 1854.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that on the morning of the 25th instant, about 7 o'clock, the Russian force which has been, as I have already reported, for some time amongst the hills on our right front, debouched into the open ground in front of the redoubts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which were occupied by Turkish infantry and artillery, and armed with seven 12 pounders (iron). The enemy's force consisted of 18 or 19 battalions of infantry, from 30 to 40 guns, and a large body of cavalry. The attack was made against No. 1 redoubt by a cloud of skirmishers, supported by eight battalions of infantry and 16 guns. The Turkish troops in No. 1 persisted as long as they could, and then retired; and they suffered considerable loss in their retreat. This attack was followed by the successive abandonment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 redoubts by the Turks, as well as of the other posts held by them in our front. The guns, however, in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were spiked. The garrisons of the redoubts retired, and some of them formed on the right and some on the left flank of the 93rd Highlanders, which were posted in front of No. 4 battery and the village of Katichioi. When the enemy had taken possession of these redoubts, their artillery advanced with a large mass of cavalry, and their guns ranged to the 93rd Highlanders, which, with 100 invalids under Lieutenant-Colonel Daveney in support, occupied very insufficiently, from the smallness of their numbers, the slightly-rising ground in front of No. 4 battery. As I found that round shot and shell began to cause some casualties among the 93rd Highlanders and the Turkish battalions on their right and left flank, I made them retire a few paces behind the crest of the hill. During this period our batteries on the hills, manned by the Royal Marine artillery and the Royal Marines, made most excellent practice on the enemy's

cavalry, which came over the hill ground in front. One body of them, amounting to about 400 men, turned to their left, separating themselves from those who attacked Lord Lucan's division, and charged the 93rd Highlanders, who immediately advanced to the crest of the hill and opened their fire, which forced the Russian cavalry to give way and turn to their left, after which they made an attempt to turn the right flank of the 93rd. Having observed the flight of the Turks who were placed there, the Grenadiers of the 93rd, under Captain Ross, were wheeled up to their right, and fired on the enemy, which manœuvre completely discomfited them.

During the rest of the day the troops under my command received no further molestation from the Russians. I beg to call Lord Raglan's attention to the gallantry and eagerness of the 93rd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of which probably his Lordship was an eye-witness; as well as the admirable conduct of Captain Barker, and the officers of the field battery under his orders, who made most excellent practice against the Russian cavalry and artillery while within range.—I have, &c.

(Signed) COLIN CAMPBELL.

To Brigadier-General Estcourt,
Adjutant-General.

Return of Casualties from the 22nd to the 26th of October, both days inclusive:—

Cavalry—13 officers, 16 sergeants, 4 drummers, 142 rank and file, 381 horses killed; 27 officers, 21 sergeants, 4 drummers, 199 rank and file, wounded.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.

His Majesty the Emperor has just received the following report from Aide-de-camp General Prince Menschikoff, dated the 25th of October:—

Our offensive operations against the besiegers began to-day, and were crowned with success.

Lieutenant-General Liprandi had orders to attack, with the division under his charge, the private intrenched camp of the enemy which defends the route from Sebastopol to Balaklava.

This operation was executed by him this morning in a brilliant manner. Four redoubts, in which we captured 11 pieces of artillery, are now in our possession.

The principal redoubt of the enemy, which was defended by the Turks, was carried by assault by the Azoff Regiment of infantry, under the command of Major-General Semiakine, commander of the brigade, and the commander of the regiment, Colonel de Krudener, who distinguished himself in this affair.

The English cavalry also opposed our detachment. Under the command of Lord Cardigan, it charged with extraordinary impetuosity the brigade of Hussars of the 6th Division of cavalry, but, taken in flank by four squadrons of the combined regiment of Lancers in reserve, and forced upon the cross-fire of shot of the artillery of the 12th and 16th Divisions of Infantry, and upon that of the men armed with carbines of the first brigade of the latter division, it suffered considerable loss.

The 1st brigade of the 16th Division, under the command of Major-General Jabokritsky in person, was pushed forward in advance to prevent the enemy from turning the detachment of General Liprandi. At the same time that it attacked our Hussars, the English cavalry rushed at a gallop upon the battery of position No. 3 of the Don, where some of the gunners were put to the sword.

The loss of our infantry in this affair does not exceed, as it appears to me, 300 men both in killed and wounded.

As to that of the cavalry and artillery, it is not yet known even by conjecture.

Major-General Khaletsky, commander of the regiment of Hussars of his Imperial Highness Prince Nicholas Maximilianovitch, was wounded by a sword on the ear and arm.

It is difficult to calculate with certainty the loss of the enemy, but it is nevertheless believed that the English cavalry lost 500 men. We made prisoners of about 60 English, including one superior and two subaltern officers.

Of the four redoubts captured from the enemy two will be demolished to-night, and the other two will be more strongly fortified, in order to maintain that position from which an attack may be made upon the village of Kadekoi, where the route passes which leads from the enemy's camp to Balaklava. Up to this time the artillery of the ramparts of Sebastopol has not at all yielded to the batteries of the besiegers; but the shells and the incendiary projectiles of the latter have burnt 40 small houses in the locality of the artillery.

This preliminary report, and the information collected by me upon the spot, will be delivered to your Imperial Majesty by my

aide-de-camp, captain of a corvette belonging to the crew of Baron de Willebrandt, who was with Lieutenant-General Liprandi.

I have the honour, in conclusion, to inform your Imperial Majesty that I took upon myself to thank, in your Majesty's name, upon the field of battle, all the troops who distinguished themselves on this day.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 3.

My Lord Duke—Since I wrote to your Grace on the 28th ult., the enemy have considerably increased their force in the valley of the Tchernaya, both in artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and have extended to their left, not only occupying the village of Camara, but the heights beyond it, and pushing forward picquets and even guns towards our extreme right; and these yesterday fired a few shots, apparently to try the range, which fell somewhat short.

These movements have induced me to place as strong a force as I can dispose of on the precipitous ridge in that direction, in order to prevent any attempt to get round to Balaklava by the sea; and the whole line is strengthened by a breastwork which has been thrown up by the Highland brigade, the Royal Marines, and the Turkish troops, thus circumscribing that part of the position, while immediately in front of the gorge leading into the town a strong redoubt is in course of being completed, which is to be garrisoned by the 93rd Regiment and armed with several guns, and on the high ground behind and to the left is a battery manned by seamen, which terminates the position to be defended by the troops under the command of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell.

Further to the left, and in a more elevated position, is the brigade of the 1st French Division, commanded by General Vinois, ready to move to the assistance of any of the British force that may be assailed, and maintaining the connection between the troops in the valley and those on the ridge on which the main armies are posted.

The harbour of Balaklava is under the charge of Captain Dacres, of the *Sanspareil*, and Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons is in the roadstead outside, and is in daily communication with me.

Thus every possible step has been taken to secure this important point; but I will not conceal from your Grace that I should be more satisfied if I could have occupied the position in considerably greater strength.

With reference to the operations of the combined armies engaged in the attack on Sebastopol, I have the honour to state that there is no material diminution in the enemy's fire, and yesterday morning, two hours before daylight, the cannonade from all parts of the south front was heavy in the extreme, both on the French and British lines, and it occasioned, I deeply regret to say, some loss, but less than might have been expected under the circumstances.

In the meanwhile the French, who have before them the town and real body of the place, have taken advantage of the more favourable ground, and are carrying on approaches systematically on the most salient and commanding part of the enemy's lines; and they have constructed and opened batteries, the precision of the fire from which has most materially damaged the Russian works, although, as yet, they have not succeeded in silencing their guns.

The weather is still fine, but it has become extremely cold, and there was a severe frost last night.

I beg to submit to your Grace the nominal returns of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and rank and file from the 22nd of October to the 1st of November, both days inclusive, and a list of officers killed and wounded between the 27th of October and the 1st of November.

Captain Maude, of the Horse Artillery an excellent officer, is, I am assured, doing well.

I likewise enclose the naval return of casualties. I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

(From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary, of Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.)

War Department, Nov. 22, 1854, 9½ A.M.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to His Grace by Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 8, 1854.

My Lord Duke—I have the honour to report to your Grace that the army under my command, powerfully aided by the Corps of observation of the French army, under the command of that distinguished

officer, General Bosquet, effectually repulsed and defeated a most vigorous and determined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the ruins of Inkermann, on the morning of the 5th instant.

In my letter to your Grace on the 3rd, I informed you that the enemy had considerably increased their force in the valley of Tchernaya. The following day this augmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward, and on two several occasions persons of distinguished rank were observed to have joined the Russian camp.

I have subsequently learned that the 4th *Corps d'Armée*, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be immediately followed by the 3rd Corps.

It was therefore to be expected that an extensive movement would not be long deferred.

Accordingly, shortly before daylight on the 5th, strong columns of the enemy came upon the advanced picquets, covering the right of the position. These picquets behaved with admirable gallantry, defending the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the 2nd Division, under Major-General Pennefather, with its field guns, which had immediately been got under arms, was placed in position.

The Light Division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, was also brought to the front without loss of time; the 1st Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, occupying the long slopes to the left towards Sebastopol, and protecting our right battery and guarding against attack on that side; and the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Buller, forming on the left of the 2nd Division, with the 88th Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Jeffreys, thrown in advance.

The brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, proceeded likewise to the front, and took up most important ground to the extreme right on the alignment of the 2nd Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipitous ravine, and posting its guns with those of the 2nd Division.

The 4th Division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Cathcart, having been brought from their encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack; the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Inkermann road; the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tchernaya.

The 3rd Division, under Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the 4th Division, and supported the Light Division by two regiments under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.

The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy musketry fire.

It, however, soon became evident that the enemy, under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the 2nd Division, while powerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigour the Brigade of Guards.

Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field, amounting in the whole to 90 pieces, independently, however, of the ships' guns and those in the works of Sebastopol.

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them.

At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss.

About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by the 88th, while the fourth was speedily recaptured by the 77th Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Egerton.

In the opposite direction, the Brigade of Guards, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict.

The enemy, under cover of a thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two guns, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous, and the brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very

superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th Regiment of the 4th Division, when they again advanced and took the redoubt.

This ground was afterwards occupied in a gallant style by French troops, and the Guards speedily re-formed in rear of the right flank of the 2nd Division.

In the meanwhile, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, with a few companies of the 68th Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and while attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound, shortly previous to which Brigadier-General Torrens, when leading the 68th, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigour and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field-batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent; and shortly after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkermann, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented, but upon this I will not dwell.

Having submitted to your Grace this imperfect description of this most severe battle, I have still two duties to discharge, the one most gratifying, and the last most painful to my feelings.

I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the allied troops. French and English vied with each other in displaying their gallantry, and manifesting their zealous devotion to duty, notwithstanding that they had to contend against an infinitely superior force, and were exposed for many hours to a most galling fire.

It should be borne in mind that they have daily for several weeks undergone the most constant labour, and that many of them passed the previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, lest I should not state them correctly, but I am proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to their valour and energetic services, and of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate commander, General Bosquet, while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, who was himself on the ground, and in constant communication with me, and whose cordial co-operation on all occasions I cannot too highly extol.

Your Grace will recollect that he was wounded at the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th, but I should hope that he will not long feel the effects of it.

I will in a subsequent despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieut.-General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but is doing well; of Lieut.-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly distinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather in command of the 2nd Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded; Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Torrens, who are severely wounded; and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not so seriously.

I must likewise express my obligations to Lieut.-General Sir Richard England for the excellent disposition he made of his division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Codrington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the important duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town.

Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe indisposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post, and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of the division out of the hands of Major-

General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of the killed, wounded, and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to Her Majesty's service.

Among the killed your Grace will find the names of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir G. Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie.

Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary to speak. They are known throughout the British Empire, and have within a short space of time been brought conspicuously before the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had only just returned when he was ordered to this army.

By his death Her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest merit, while I personally have to deplore the loss of an attached and faithful friend.

Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life; and in mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same character.

The mode in which he had conducted the command of the artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure, through illness, of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care.

Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served.

It is difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the actual numbers brought into the field by the enemy. The configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns; but, judging from the numbers that were seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than 60,000 men. Their loss was excessive; and it is calculated that they left on the field near 5000 dead, and that their casualties amount in the whole in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to not less than 15,000.

Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British troops actually engaged little exceeded 8000 men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to 6000, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

I ought to mention, that while the enemy was attacking our right they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their batteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gallant manner with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol. I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c., &c., &c.

Return of casualties from 2nd to 6th of November, both days inclusive:—Total, 43 officers, 37 sergeants, 4 drummers, 551 rank and file, killed; 101 officers, 112 sergeants, 21 drummers, 1690 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 4 sergeants, 58 rank and file, missing. Killed, 635; wounded, 1924; missing 63. Grand total, 2622.

Return of casualties at the battle of Inkermann on the 5th of Nov. 1854:—Total, 43 officers, 37 sergeants, 4 drummers, 548 rank and file, killed; 100 officers, 112 sergeants, 21 drummers, 1645 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 4 sergeants, 58 rank and file, missing. Killed, 632; wounded, 1878; missing 63. Grand total, 2573.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CANROBERT TO THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

Head Quarters, before Sebastopol,
Nov. 7, 1854.

Monsieur le Maréchal—I have the honour of confirming to you my telegraphic despatch of Nov. 6, and which was in these terms:—

"The Russian army, increased by reinforcements from the Danube and the reserves collected in the Southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday the right of the English position before the place.

"The English army maintained the battle with the most remarkable solidity. I supported it by a portion of General Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigour, and by the troops nearest at hand.

"The enemy, much more numerous than us, was driven back with enormous loss, estimated at 8000 to 9000 men.

"This obstinate struggle lasted throughout the whole of the day. At the same time, on my left wing, General Forey had to drive back a sortie of the garrison. The

troops, energetically led by him, drove back the enemy into the town, with a loss of 1000 men.

"This brilliant feat of arms, which was not achieved without loss to the Allies, reflects the highest honour upon our arms."

The action of which the above telegraphic despatch is the concise summary, was one of the most lively and most disputed.

At the first shots, the deserters who had come over made known to us the exact situation of the Russian army as regarded its effective strength, and we have thus been able to ascertain the reinforcements which it has successively received since the battle of the Alma. These are:—1st. Contingents from the coasts of Asia, Kertch, and Kaffa. 2nd. Six battalions and some detachments of marines from Nicolaïeff. 3rd. Four battalions of Black Sea Cossacks. 4th. A large part of the army of the Danube—namely, the 10th, 11th, and 12th divisions of infantry, forming the 4th corps, commanded by General Dannenberg.

These three divisions had been hastily conveyed, with their artillery, from Odessa to Simpheropol, in a few days.

Lastly, there had arrived the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, whose presence could not fail to increase the excitement of the Russian army, which, with the garrison of Sebastopol, formed a total of at least 100,000 men.

It was under such circumstances, that 45,000 men of that army surprised the point of the heights of Inkermann, which the English army had been unable to occupy with a sufficient force. 6000 English were all that took part in the action, the remainder being engaged in the siege works; they bravely withstood the shock until the moment when General Bosquet, coming up with a part of his division, was able to give them a support which determined the victory. I know not which I ought most to praise, the energetic solidity with which our allies for a long time faced the storm, or the intelligent vigour which General Bosquet, who led a portion of the brigades Bourbaki and Autremarre, displayed in attacking the enemy, who rushed upon their right.

The 3rd regiment of Zouaves, under the chiefs of battalions Montandon and Dubos, supported in the most striking manner the ancient reputation of that force. The Algerian riflemen, Colonel Wimpfen, a battalion of the 7th Light, Commander Vaissier, and the 6th of the line, Colonel de Camos, rivalled each other in ardour. Three charges were made with the bayonet, and it was only after the third charge that the enemy surrendered the ground, which was covered with his dead and wounded. The Russian field artillery and artillery of position was much superior in number, and occupied a commanding position. Two horse batteries, commanded by M. de la Boussinière, and a battery of the 2nd Division of infantry commanded by M. Barval, the whole under the orders of Colonel Forgeot, sustained the struggle during the whole day, in conjunction with the English artillery.

The enemy decided upon beating a retreat, leaving more than 3000 dead, a great number of wounded, a few hundred prisoners; and also several caissons of artillery in the possession of the Allies. His losses altogether cannot be estimated at less than from 8000 to 10,000 men. While these events were being accomplished on the right, about 5000 men made a vigorous sortie against our attacks to the left, favoured by a thick fog and by ravines which facilitated their approach. The troops on duty in the trench, under the orders of General de la Motterouge, marched upon the enemy, who had already invaded two of our batteries, and repulsed him, killing more than 200 men within the batteries. The general of division, Forey, commanding the siege corps, by rapid and skilful arrangements, arrived with the troops of the 4th Division, to support the guards of the trenches, and marched himself at the head of the 5th battalion of foot Chasseurs. The Russians, beaten down upon the whole of their line, were retreating precipitately upon the place with considerable losses, when General de Lourmel, seeing them fly before him and urged by a chivalric courage, dashed in pursuit of them up to the walls of the place, where he fell severely wounded. General Forey had much difficulty in withdrawing him from the advanced position to which his brigade had been hurried by excess of bravery. The Aurelle brigade, which had taken up an excellent position to the left, protected this retreat, which was effected under the fire of the place, with considerable loss. Colonel Niol, of the 26th of the line, who lost his two chiefs of battalion, took the command of the brigade, whose conduct was admirably energetic. The enemy in this sortie lost 1000 men in killed, wounded, or prisoners, and he received a very considerable moral and material check.

The battle of Inkermann and the combat sustained by the siege corps, were glorious for our arms, and have increased the moral power which the allied armies have attained; but we have suffered losses to be

deplored. They amount, for the English army, to 2400 men killed or wounded, among whom are seven generals, three of whom were killed; and, for the French army, to 1726 killed or wounded. We bitterly lament the loss of General de Lourmel, who died from his wound, and whose brilliant military qualities and conduct in private life seemed to promise future renown. I also have the regret to announce to you the death of Colonel de Camos, of the 6th of the line, killed at the head of his troops at the moment when it engaged with the enemy.

The vigour of the allied troops, subjected to the double trials of a siege, the difficulties of which are without a precedent, and to actions of war which recall the greatest struggles of our military history, cannot be too highly eulogised.

I enclose my order of the day to the army for the battle of the 5th.

Accept, &c.

CANROBERT, the General-in-Chief.

General Order.

Soldiers! You have had another glorious day.

A great portion of the Russian army, favoured by the night and the fog, was able to establish itself, with powerful artillery, upon the heights which form the extreme right of our position. Two English divisions sustained an unequal fight with the invincible solidity which we know to be the characteristic of our allies, while a part of the Bosquet division, conducted by its worthy chief, came up to their support, and rushed upon the enemy with a boldness and intelligence to which I here render forcible homage. Definitively driven back in the valley of the Tchernaya, the enemy left upon the ground more than 4000 of his men killed or wounded, and carried away at least as many during the battle.

While these events were in course of accomplishment, the garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie upon the left of our attacks, which afforded to the troops of the siege corps, and particularly to the Fourth Division, led most vigorously by General Forey, the opportunity of giving the enemy a severe lesson. The troops employed in repelling this sortie gave proof of an energy which much increases the reputation they had already earned by the patience with which they supported the onerous and glorious labours of the siege. I shall have to mention regiments and soldiers of all kinds and of all ranks, who prominently distinguished themselves during this day. I shall make them known to France, to the Emperor, and to the army. But I was anxious at the first moment to thank you in their name, and to tell you that you have just added a voluminous page to the history of this difficult campaign.

CANROBERT, the General-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, before Sebastopol,
Nov. 5, 1854.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

This morning (Sunday, Nov. 12) his Majesty received by his Aide-de-Camp Captain of Cavalry Count Levaschoff, the following report from Aide-de-Camp General Prince Menschikoff, dated Nov. 6:—

Yesterday at Sebastopol, from the direction of Bastion No. 1, there was a sortie, in which the following troops took part—Of the 10th Division of infantry, the regiments of Catherinenborg, Tomsk, and Kolyvan; of the 11th Division of infantry, the regiments of Selinghinsk, Yakoutsk, and Okhotsk; of the 16th Division of infantry, the regiments Vladimir, Souzdal, and Ouglitch; and of the 17th Division of infantry, the regiments of Boutyrsk, Borodino, and Tarontino. There was as much artillery as could be taken, considering the difficulty in passing the gates. A portion of the troops passed by the Inkermann bridge. The command of the troops was intrusted to the General of Infantry, Dannenberg, commander of the 4th Corps of Infantry.

Our first attack upon the heights was very successful. The English fortifications were carried, and 11 of their guns spiked. Unfortunately, in this first movement the commanders of the troops of the 10th Division, who attacked the intrenchments and the redoubts, were wounded. During this period the French forces arrived to the assistance of the English. The siege artillery of the latter was placed in position on the field of battle, and it was not possible for our field artillery to contend against such an advantage. The superiority in number of the enemy's men, armed with carbines, occasioned a great loss of horses and men belonging to the artillery, and of officers of infantry. This circumstance did not allow of our finishing, without sacrificing the troops, the redoubts which we had begun to raise during the fight upon the points which the position of the enemy commanded even up to the town of Sebastopol.

The retreat was effected in good order

upon Sebastopol and by the bridge of Inkermann, and the dismounted guns were brought back from the field of battle to the place.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicholaievitch and Michael Nicholaievitch were in the midst of the terrible fire which prevailed, and set an example of coolness and courage in the fight.

Simultaneously with this sortie, the Minsk Regiment of Infantry, with a light artillery battery, under the command of Major-General of Artillery, Timofeieff, executed another against the French batteries, and spiked 15 of their guns.

Our loss in dead is not yet exactly known, but the number of wounded extends to 3500 men and 109 officers. Among the latter are Lieut.-General Soimonoff, who received a ball through the body, and soon died from the wound; Major-Generals Villebois and Ochterlohne; Colonels Alexandroff, commander of the infantry regiment of Catherinenborg, Poustovoitoff, ditto of the infantry regiment of Tomsk, Bibikoff, ditto, commander of the Chasseurs of Okhotsk, Baron Delwig, ditto of the infantry of Vladimir, and Vereuvkine-Scheluta, ditto, commander of the Chasseurs of Borodino. Major-General Kischinsky, Chief of the Artillery, received a contusion from the bursting of a shell; Major-General Prince Menschikoff, belonging to the suite of your Imperial Majesty, a contusion in the neck; Colonel Albedinsky, aide-de-camp of your Imperial Majesty, and Captain Greigh, of the cavalry, my aide-de-camp, a contusion in the head.

General Dannenberg had two horses killed under him, and all the persons by whom he was surrounded were wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot have been less considerable, and the sortie of General Timofeieff cost the French dear, for, while he was pursuing them with formidable masses, they fell under a violent fire of grape-shot from Bastion No. 6.

While these movements were being executed, the troops under command of Prince Gortschakoff made a strong demonstration against Kadikoi, and thus kept in inactivity the enemy's detachment at Balaklava.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1854.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

		Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red^{d}.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	O. S. S. Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Exchequer Bonds, A 1858.	Bank of England. Note Circ.	Bank of England. Bullion.
													£	£
January	{	219	93⅝	93¾	94⅞	5⅜	100⅞	116	241	5 pm.	13 pm.	...	29,517,025	15,517,025
	{	215	90¾	90⅞	91⅝	5	100¼	115	230	par	5 pm.	...	29,148,800	15,148,800
February	{	219	93½	92⅞	94⅜	5⅜	101⅓	115½	240	11 pm.	22 pm.	...	29,523,620	15,523,620
	{	215	91¼	90⅛	92⅛	5⅛	100⅓	115	230	1 pm.	10 pm.	...	29,466,910	15,466,210
March	{	221	92⅛	91⅝	93⅛	5⅜	101⅛	115	240	12 pm.	21 pm.	...	29,157,670	15,157,670
	{	218½	91⅞	85⅛	92½	5¼	...	114	220	25 dis.	3 dis.	...	27,874,310	13,874,310
April	{	216½	88½	89⅛	89	4⅞	...	115	235	2 pm.	6 pm.	...	27,682,495	13,682,495
	{	205	86⅛	86¼	87⅓	4¼	...	...	222	15 dis.	2 dis.	...	26,188,460	12,188,460
May	{	208	90¼	91⅜	91¼	4⅞	...	115½	237	4 pm.	4 pm.	Scrip 98¾ ⅜ pm.	26,012,250	12,012,250
	{	204	86⅜	87⅜	87¼	4⅜	...	115	233	15 dis.	2 dis.	Scrip 98¾ ⅛ pm.	25,779,095	11,779,095
June	{	208	94⅜	94	94⅜	4¾	...	...	236	5 pm.	5 pm.	Scrip 98¾ ½ pm.	27,132,635	13,132,635
	{	204	90¼	91½	91⅝	4½	...	...	232	2 dis.	2 dis.	Scrip 98¾ ⅛ pm.	25,981,750	11,981,750
July	{	212	94	93⅝	94⅛	4⅜	...	114	230	5 pm.	3 pm.	½ pm.	27,483,985	13,483,985
	{	207½	91¼	91¼	91⅞	4⅝	...	112½	224	1 dis.	1 dis.	⅛ dis.	26,771,780	12,771,780
August	{	211½	96	95⅜	96⅜	4⅜	...	115	230	5 pm.	5 pm.	Bonds 98¾	27,002,755	13,002,755
	{	209	92½	92⅜	93⅛	4⅝	...	...	223	par	2 dis.	98	26,593,700	12,593,700
September	{	211	95½	95⅞	96	4⅞		115	229	11 pm.	9 pm.	100	26,688,250	12,688,250
	{	210½	95¼	94⅞	...	4⅜		...	225	1 pm.	1 pm.	98⅝	26,464,300	12,464,300
October	{	213	94⅛	95⅞	94⅜	4½	New 3 per Cent.	...	232	13 pm.	9 pm.	100	27,022,310	13,022,310
	{	208	93¼	94½	93⅜	4⅜		...	230	6 pm.	4 pm.	99⅝	26,333,410	12,333,410
November	{	213	93½	94⅞	...	4½	93½	..	233	14 pm.	9 pm.	100⅛	27,102,620	13,102,690
	{	209	89⅝	91⅜	...	4⅜	89⅞	...	230	7 pm.	1 pm.	99⅝	26,852,420	12,852,420
December	{	210	91⅞	93¼	...	4½	92	...	235	12 pm.	7 pm.	99⅝	27,478,185	13,478,185
	{	207½	90	92	...	4⅜	90¼	...	231	7 pm.	3pm.	99½	27,180,835	13,180,835

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	78	10	42	0	26	4	47	7	48	9	51	9
February	82	4	41	3	27	4	48	2	47	10	50	3
March	79	2	38	9	27	7	50	2	45	11	47	5
April	78	3	36	10	27	6	44	0	45	7	42	8
May	78	2	37	2	29	4	48	6	49	3	47	2
June	78	3	37	3	29	5	48	11	49	10	46	6
July	74	6	36	10	29	8	51	1	48	10	45	9
August	62	3	34	8	28	11	40	11	45	0	43	6
September	52	5	29	2	25	11	36	11	45	10	36	10
October	57	0	30	6	25	4	34	8	44	4	39	0
November	72	0	34	7	28	4	41	2	49	2	49	8
December	72	3	34	6	28	6	47	4	48	9	48	3

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ℔ LOAD.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	s.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
Hay . from	80	75	75	80	52	60	60	50	50	60	50	50
Hay . to	110	105	105	110	100	100	95	90	92	95	92	90
Straw from	32	32	32	32	32	30	30	30	36	26	26	24
Straw to	42	42	42	42	42	40	40	40	42	32	32	28
Clover from	95	90	90	95	70	90	80	84	84	84	84	80
Clover to	126	120	120	126	120	115	112	120	120	120	120	115

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1854.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
January	3	2	to	4	6	3	2	to	5	2	3	10	to	5	6	3	0	to	4	10
February	3	6	...	4	10	3	0	...	5	0	4	2	...	5	4	3	0	...	4	10
March	3	2	...	4	6	3	8	...	5	2	4	8	...	5	8	3	0	...	4	8
April	3	0	...	4	4	3	6	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	8	3	0	...	4	8
May	3	8	...	5	0	3	6	...	5	0	4	2	...	5	4	3	0	...	4	8
June	3	4	...	5	0	3	4	...	4	10	3	8	...	4	10	3	0	...	4	8
July	3	0	...	4	8	3	4	...	4	10	3	2	...	4	10	3	0	...	4	8
August	4	0	...	4	10	5	0	...	5	4	3	4	...	4	4	3	4	...	4	4
September	3	2	...	5	0	3	4	...	5	0	3	2	...	4	4	3	0	...	4	8
October	3	2	...	5	0	3	2	...	4	10	3	4	...	4	8	3	2	...	5	0
November	3	8	...	5	2	3	8	...	5	0	4	2	...	5	6	3	4	...	5	0
December	3	6	...	5	2	3	8	...	5	2	4	2	...	5	8	3	0	...	4	6

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the year 1854. —*Compiled from Tables published by Authority of the Registrar-General.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Population, Census, 1841, 15,914,148; 1851, 17,922,768. 1854 (estimated), 18,618,000.

Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.		Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.		Total MARRIAGES.
				per cent.	
Winter..	111,970	2·452	160,892	3·523	33,144
Spring ..	102,666	2·216	172,420	3·722	40,339
Summer	113.939	2·425	154,735	3·294	38,150
Autumn	109,664	2·330	146,459	3·111	47,666
	Av.	2·354	Av.	3·408	
Males ..	222,803		Males....	324,247	
Females	215,436		Females..	310,259	
Total...	438,239	..	..	634,506	159,349

THE METROPOLIS.

Census, 1841, 1,948,369; 1851, 2,373,799. 1854 (estimated), 2,517,048.

Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
West	11,495	2·829	Winter .	16,536
North ...	12,895	2·422	Spring..	15,034
Central..	10,759	2·703	Summer	24,869
East	15,445	2·994	Autumn	17,238
South ..	23,103	3·516		
AGES.			DEATHS.	BIRTHS
0 to 15	34,527	Males ..	37,178	42,927
15 to 60	25,073	Females	36,519	41,757
60 & up.	13,529	Total ..	73,697	84,684

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the years 1845-1854.

Years.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Marriages.....	143,743	145,664	135,845	138,100	141,599	152,235	153,740	158,439	164,021	159,349
Births	543,521	572,625	529,965	563,138	578,102	593,567	616,251	624,171	612,341	634,506
Deaths	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,960	441,451	369,679	395,933	407,938	421,775	438,239

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1854.—*From Tables prepared by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom.	Thermometer.						Wind.	Rain.	
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 13 years	Daily Horizontal movement. Miles.	In inches.	Diff. from average.
Winter ..	29·948	64·2	13·5	83·5	11·0	40·8	+ 2·5	110	3·1	−2·0
Spring ..	29·706	78·5	28·3	106·5	14·8	51·7	− 0·4	93	4·9	−2·2
Summer .	29·909	88·7	37·9	117·0	30·2	59·8	+ 0·4	79	5·3	−2·4
Autumn .	29·740	72·8	25·9	93 0	14·0	43·7	+ 0·2	122	5·4	−0·7
YEAR ..	..	..	..	117·0	11·0	..	..	..	18·7	−7·3
Mean	29·843	76·0	26·4		..	49 0	+ 0·7	101		

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1854.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
January	79	24	2	105
February	81	20	3	104
March	103	27	3	133
April	82	21	2	105
May	97	24	6	127
June	118	23	7	148
July	100	28	3	131
August	134	25	2	161
September	94	26	3	123
October	93	18	5	116
November	133	34	7	174
December	146	27	8	181
Total	1260	297	51	1608

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1854.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Fowler, Thomas. *Merton.*
Martin, Arthur. *Corpus Christi.*
Pember, Edward H. *Christ Church.*
Reynolds, Samuel H. *Exeter.*
White, John E. *New College.*
Wingfield, Edward. *New College.*

CLASSIS II.

Bosanquet, Samuel C. *Christ Church.*
Dupuis, Theodore C. *Pembroke.*
Fryer, Henry C. *Wadham.*
Hodson, Shadworth H. *Corpus Christi.*
Kershaw, George S. W. *Queen's.*
Ranken, William H. *Corpus Christi.*
Scott, William. *Worcester.*
Wingfield, Charles L. *Exeter.*
Woodhouse, George G. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS III.

Allen, Robert J. *Balliol.*
Arnold, Edwin. *University.*
Arnold, Kerchever G. *Balliol.*
Bacon, Francis. *Balliol.*
Barter, William. *Balliol.*
Cooper, Naunton, R. A. *Oriel.*
Dodgson, Charles L. *Christ Church.*
Gillett, Henry T. *Wadham.*
Green, George R. *Lincoln.*
Jackson, Joseph. *Queen's.*
Longe, Francis D. *Oriel.*
Monkhouse, Alfred W. *Magdalen Hall.*
Steele, George. *Worcester.*
Townson, Robert. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS IV.

Brownlow, George. *St. Mary Hall.*
Du Boulay, James T. *Exeter.*
Hankey, Reginald. *St. Mary Hall.*
Murray, George. *Magdalen Hall.*
Paul, Dolben. *Christ Church.*
Prickard, Thomas C. *Jesus.*
Taylor, James W. *Brasenose.*
Winstanley, James B. *University.*

CLASSIS V.

One Hundred and Five.

Examiners.

Thomas Chaffers.
John M. Wilson.
Mark Pattison.
Henry L. Mansel.

IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Birch, George. *Oriel.*
Cotton, Arthur B. *Christ Church.*
Norton, David E. *Oriel.*

CLASSIS II.

Byrth, Henry S. *Brasenose.*
Green, George R. *Lincoln.*
Kekewich, Arthur. *Balliol.*
Martin, Arthur. *Corpus Christi.*
Otter, Francis. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS III.

Topping, George L. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS IV.

Brook, James. *Worcester.*
Whitaker, William. *Lincoln.*

CLASSIS V.

Thirty.

Examiners.

William F. Donkin.
Bartholomew Price.
George G. Kitchen.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Fox, Edward L. *Balliol.*
Woodall, John W. *Oriel.*

CLASSIS II.

Child, Gilbert G. *Exeter.*

Examiners.

James A. Ogle.
Charles G. B. Daubeny.
R. Walker.

IN JURISPRUDENDIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Broderick, George C. *Balliol.*
Lothian, Marquess of. *Christ Church.*
Stebbing, William. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS II.

Allen, William S. *Wadham.*
Birch, Wickham M. *Trinity.*
Bramston, John. *Balliol.*
Butler, Arthur G. *University.*
Corbett, Lionel. *Christ Church.*
Egerton, Wilbraham. *Christ Church.*
Gatty, George. *Trinity.*
Harford, Edward. *Oriel.*
Kington, Thomas L. *Exeter.*
Slade, George. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS III.

Morgan, Arthur M. *Exeter.*
Ross, George G. *St. Mary Hall.*

CLASSIS IV.

Barker, John E. *Exeter.*
Cole, Robert E. G. *University.*
Du Boulay, James T. *Exeter.*
Girtin, Thomas. *Pembroke.*
Green, Charles. *Worcester.*
Jones, John E. *Jesus.*
Padder, William G. *Exeter.*
Sawyer, William C. *Oriel.*
Shuldham, Naunton L. *Magdalen.*
Wickham, William. *New Inn Hall.*

CLASSIS V.

Thirty-four.

Examiners.

Robert Michell.
Charles Neate.
William C. Lake.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1854.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Bell, George C. *Worcester.*
Blomfield, Alfred. *Balliol.*
Cookson, Montague H. *St. John's.*
Cowell, Edward B. *Magdalen Hall.*
Lushington, Godfrey. *Balliol.*
Matheson, Charles. *St. John's.*
Mitchinson, John. *Pembroke.*
Ramsay, James H. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS II.

Almond, Hely H. *Balliol.*
Collyns, Henry M. *St. Alban Hall.*
Helm, William H. *St. John's.*
King, Robert M. *Merton.*
Marshall, Thomas. *St. John's.*
Oakley, Charles E. *Magdalen.*
Robeson, Heming. *Balliol.*
Wilkinson, George H. *Oriel.*

CLASSIS III.

Bridges, John H. *Wadham.*
Brodie, Erasmus H. *Trinity.*
Cawley, William. *Wadham.*
Fulford, William. *Pembroke.*
Mayo, Charles T. *Balliol.*
Pain, John L. *Brasenose.*
Shepherd, Frederick. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS IV.

Barclay, Henry A. *Christ Church.*
Frewer, Henry. *Jesus.*
Lace, John G. *University.*
Lathbury, Daniel C. *Brasenose.*
Whigham, David D. *Oriel.*
Wilson, Thomas. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS V.

Seventy-two.

Examiners.

Thomas Chaffers.
George Rawlinson.
William Andrew.
Henry L. Mansel.

IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

Classis I.

Bosanquet, Samuel. *Christ Church.*
Cookson, Montague. *St. John's.*
Dodgson, Charles L. *Christ Church.*
Fowler, Thomas. *Merton.*
Ranken, William H. *Corpus Christi.*

Classis II.

Almond, Hely H. *Balliol.*
Pusey, Philip. *Christ Church.*
Williams, Francis. *Lincoln.*
Wingfield, Edward. *New College.*

Classis III.

Classis IV.

Cowell, Edward B. *Magdalen Hall.*
Dupuis, Theodore. *Pembroke.*
Evill, Alfred. *Lincoln.*
Lushington, Godfrey. *Balliol.*
Newman, Augustus. *St. John's.*
Pott, Francis. *Brasenose.*

Classis V.

Thirty-five.

Examiners.

William F. Donkin.
Bartholomew Price.
Henry Pritchard.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

Classis I.

Classis II.

Classis III.

Classis IV.

Classis V.

Examiners.

J. A. Ogle.
C. G. B. Daubeny.
R. Walker.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

Classis I.

Bardswell, Charles G. *Trinity.*
Bright, James F. *University.*
Campbell, George C. *Exeter.*
Gardiner, Allen W. *Magdalen.*
Harrison, Lawrence J. *University.*

Classis II.

Ogilvy, Reginald H. *Oriel.*
Percival, Lewis. *Oriel.*
Waldegrave, Hon. Granville. *Balliol.*
Walters, William. *Christ Church.*

Classis III.

Espinasse, Richard. *Christ Church.*
Pember, Edward H. *Christ Church.*

Classis IV.

Ashley, George. *Oriel.*
Booker, John K. *Queen's.*
Deane, Charles H. *Magdalene.*
Dowell, Stephen. *Corpus Christi.*
Foyer, Henry. *Wadham.*
Gwyn, James B. *Jesus.*
Peppin, Stephen F. B. *St. Ed. H.*
Rowe, Samuel N. B. *Worcester.*
Williams, Robert B. *Lincoln.*
Woodhouse, George G. *Christ Church.*
Woodward, Edward. *Christ Church.*

Classis V.

Forty-one.

Examiners.

R. Michell
C. Neate.
W. C. Lake.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1854.

Moderators. { Charles Frederick Mackenzie, M. A., *Caius.*
William Walton, M. A., *Trinity.*

Examiners. { Joseph Wolstenholme, M. A., *Christ's.*
Percival Frost, M. A., *St. John's.*

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds. Routh ..... *Peter.*
Maxwell ..... *Trinity.*
Droop ..... *Trinity.*
Horne ..... *John's.*
Day α ..... Æq. *John's.*
Wilkinson ..... Æq. *Trinity.*
Whitt ..... *Trinity.*
Latham ..... *John's.*
Pratt ..... *Corpus.*
Brown ..... *Caius.*
Bates ..... *John's.*
Falkner ..... *John's.*
Glover ..... *Emmanuel.*
Campbell ..... *Trinity H.*
Burbury α ..... Æq. *John's.*
Hutchinson, T. ..... Æq.
N. ..... *John's.*
Elphinstone ..... *Trinity.*
Sampson ..... Æq. *John's.*
Wright ..... Æq. *Trinity.*
Stephen ..... *Trinity H.*
Deighton ..... *Queen's.*
Coltman β ..... *Trinity.*
Candy ..... *Emmanuel.*
Robinson ..... *Trinity.*
Godrich ..... Æq. *Emmanuel.*
Lawson ..... Æq. *Trinity.*
Cornell γ ..... *Clare.*
Ames ..... *Trinity.*
Leake β ..... *John's.*
Sturges ..... *Emmanuel.*
Sweeting ..... *Pembroke.*
Gabb ..... *Caius.*
Almond ..... Æq. *Emmanuel.*
Grabham ..... Æq. *John's.*
Littlewood γ ..... Æq. *Pembroke.*
Tomkinson ..... *Trinity.*
Rawlinson ..... *Emmanuel.*
Hare ..... Æq. *John's.*
Roberts, E. γ ..... Æq. *John's.*
Arnold ..... Æq. *Trinity.*
Hawkins α ..... Æq. *Trinity.*
Lawrence ..... *Queen's.*
Woodhouse ..... *Caius.*

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Izard ..... *Magdalen.*
Weightman ..... *John's.*
Rimington ..... *John's.*
Dicey γ ..... *Trinity.*
Bailey, H. R. α ..... *John's.*
Thomas ..... *Caius.*
Jessop ..... *John's.*
Capel ..... *John's.*
Baker ..... *Clare.*
Fax ..... *Sidney.*
Kingsford ..... *Jesus.*
Pace ..... *Pembroke.*
Foxley α ..... *John's.*
Franks ..... *Trinity H.*
Croft α ..... *Caius.*
Hutchinson β ..... *Trinity.*
Baker, W. de F. ..... *Emmanuel.*
Whiteside, J. ..... *Catherine.*
Robertson ..... *Trinity.*
De St. Croix ..... Æq. *Corpus.*
Strugnell ..... Æq. *Queen's.*
Wood, J. R. β ..... *Trinity.*
Campbell α ..... Æq. *Magdalen.*
Monro β ..... Æq. *Trinity.*
Coulson ..... *Trinity.*
Elliot β ..... *Magdalen.*
Burnaby ..... *Christ's.*
Ward ..... *Emmanuel.*
Welch, W. J. J. ..... *Catherine.*
Brass ..... *Corpus.*
Drew ..... *John's.*
Smith, J. S. ..... *Trinity.*
Ward β ..... *Trinity.*
Graham ..... *Trinity H.*
Vicars ..... *Christ's.*
Cavendish, Lord ..... *Trinity.*
Kershaw ..... *Emmanuel.*
Craston ..... *Christ's.*
Field ..... *Emmanuel.*
Elliot ..... Æq. *Trinity.*
Marshall β ..... Æq. *Clare.*
Walker ..... *Corpus.*
Dent ..... *Trinity.*
Richards β ..... *Trinity.*

Ds. Hedges ..... *Queen's.*
Kingdon β ..... *Trinity.*
Smith, G. M. β ..... *Caius.*
Forster, G. B. ..... *John's.*
Sale α ..... *Trinity.*
Gordon ..... *Christ's.*
Carlon ..... *Trinity.*
Kempson β ..... *Caius.*
Sanderson β ..... *Corpus.*
Curphey ..... *Trinity.*
Quick ... } Æq. *Trinity.*
Weston } *Trinity H.*

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Tonge ..... *John's.*
Walker, W. H. ..... *John's.*
Farrer α } Æq. *Trinity.*
Patch ... } *John's.*
Cory ..... *Peter's.*
Hindle ..... *John's.*
Upton ..... *Trinity.*
Atlay γ ..... *John's.*
Lockett γ ..... *Queen's.*
Wood, J. ..... *John's.*
Fletcher α ..... *Caius.*
Walford γ ..... *Trinity.*
Tweddle ..... *John's.*
Luckock ..... *John's.*

Ds. Green, A. J. M. ..... *Caius.*
Wilkinson, J. F. ..... *John's.*
Webb ..... *Emmanuel.*
Image ..... *Trinity H.*
Betts ..... *Trinity.*
Freshfield ..... *Trinity.*
Bates ..... *Trinity.*
Wilson, W. β ..... *Trinity.*
Pontifex ..... *Trinity.*
Leaf ..... *Trinity.*
Godfray ..... *Jesus.*
Longlands ..... *Jesus.*
Jackson β } Æq. *Magdalen.*
Ward ... } *Queen's.*
Bailey ..... *Sidney.*
Hauxwell ..... *Caius.*
Sealy ..... *Caius.*
Willcock ..... *Trinity.*
Soden ..... *Emmanuel.*
Cooper ..... *Trinity.*
Stokes β ..... *Caius.*
Swanston ..... *Trinity.*
Murray ..... *Trinity.*
Symonds ..... *Caius.*
Nix γ ..... *Trinity.*
Leachman ..... *Trinity.*
Nash ..... *Caius.*
Lewin ..... *John's.*
Rokeby ..... *Trinity.*

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1854.

Examiners. { Edward Henry Perowne, M.A., *Corpus.*
A. A. Vansittart, M.A., *Trinity.*
William Mandell Gunson, M.A., *Christ's.*
William Haig Brown, M.A., *Pembroke.*

First Class.

Ds. Hawkins ..... *Trinity.*
Burbury ..... *John's.*
Bailey ..... *John's.*
Farrar ..... } Æq. *Trinity.*
Townsend } *Jesus.*
Croft ..... *Caius.*
Campbell } Æq. *Magdalen.*
Sale ..... } *Trinity.*
Day ..... *John's.*
Foxley } Æq. *John's.*
Gill ... } *Pembroke.*
Fletcher ..... *Caius.*
Shield ..... *Jesus.*

Second Class.

Ds. Sanderson ..... *Corpus.*
Jackson } Æq. *Magdalen.*
Wood } *Trinity.*

Ds. Kingdon ..... *Trinity.*
Pearson ..... *John's.*
Smith, G. M. ..... *Caius.*
Coltman } Æq. *Trinity.*
Wilson } *Trinity.*
Marshall ..... *Clare.*
Bradshaw } Æq. *King's.*
Raymond } *Magdalen.*
Evans } Æq. *King's.*
Monro } *Trinity.*
Richards ..... *Trinity.*
Smith, A. F. } Æq. *Pembroke.*
Ward ..... } *Trinity.*
Elliot ..... *Magdalen.*
Kempson ..... *Caius.*
Stokes ..... *Caius.*
Hutchinson ..... *Trinity.*
May ... } Æq. *Trinity.*
Perkins } *Trinity.*
Leake ..... *John's.*

Third Class.

(*N.B.—This class is arranged in alphabetical order.*)

Ds. Atlay .....*John's.*
Babington .....*Trinity.*
Cobb .....*Emmanuel.*
Collett .....*Trinity.*
Cornell .....*Clare.*
Ds. Dicey .....*Trinity.*
Gurney .....*Jesus.*
Hardingham .....*Trinity.*
Littlewood .....*Pembroke.*
Lockett .....*Queen's.*
Nix .....*Trinity.*
Roberts .....*John's.*
Walford .....*Trinity.*

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The *Professor of Moral Philosophy*, the *Professor of Civil Law*, the *Professor of Political Economy*, the *Professor of the Laws of England*, the *Professor of English History.*

ADDITIONAL.—F. J. A. Hort, M.A., *Trinity.*

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Mounsey .....*Trinity.*
Fleay .....*Trinity.*
Walker .....*Trinity.*
Gedge .....*Corpus.*

Second Class.

Dicey .....*Trinity.*

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Scott .....*Caius.*
Lowndes .....*Christ's.*
Ramsay .....*Trinity.*
Kennedy .....*Caius.*
Wilkins .....*Trinity H.*

Second Class.

Heather .....*Corpus.*

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The *Regius Professor of Physic*, the *Professor of Chemistry*, the *Professor of Anatomy*, the *Professor of Geology*, the *Professor of Botany*, the *Professor of Mineralogy.*

ADDITIONAL.—G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's.*

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Gibson .....*Trinity.*
Trollope .....*Pembroke.*
Brittan .....*John's.*

Second Class.

Fleay .....*Trinity.*
Pope .....*Sidney.*
Smith .....*Down.*

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Brown .....*Caius.*

Second Class.

Bran .....*Corpus.*
Walker .....*Corpus.*

Chancellors' Medallists.

F. V. Hawkins ..... *Trinity.*
S. H. Burbury ..... *John's.*

Smith's Prizemen.

E. J. Routh... } *Æq.* *Peter's.*
J. C. Maxwell } *Trinity.*

Bell's Scholars.

G. M. Platt ..... *Trinity.*
T. Walton ..... *Pembroke.*

Third Year.

J. B. Pearson ..... *John's.*

Porson Prize.

H. M. Butler ..... *Trinity.*

Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, H. M. Butler... *Trinity.*
Latin Ode, F. Whitting..... *King's.*
Epigrams, W. C. Green .... *King's.*

Seatonian Prize.

E. H. Bickersteth ..... *Trinity.*

Camden Medal.

H. M. Butler ..... *Trinity.*

Craven's Scholar.

C. S. Calverley ..... *Christ's.*

Chancellors' English Medallists.

Members' Prizemen.

H. M. Butler ..... *Trinity.*
T. Buxton ..... *Corpus.*

PATENTS.

From January 2nd to December 30th, 1854.

These Patents all bear date as of the day on which Provisional Protection was granted for the several inventions therein mentioned.

*** It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

Abate, printing, May 12
Abraham, coffins, May 23
Abraham, railway signals, April 28
Adams, boilers, Feb. 11
Adams, fire-arms, May 16
Adams, railway wheels, June 6
Adams, fire-arms, Dec. 5
Adams, boring machinery, Dec. 5
Adcock, distances, Mar. 15
Aerts, railway stock, Aug. 29
Aerts, railway stock, July 20
Ager, leaf turner, Jan. 11
Aitchison, fixing tubes, June 23
Aldred, woollen fabrics, Jan. 27
Alexander, marquetry, Mar. 23
Alexandre, steel pens, Jan. 14
Alison, medicine, Aug. 25
Allan, electricity, Feb. 10
Allen, rotary engines, Oct. 31
Alsop, baking, Mar. 6
Anderson, propulsion, Mar. 15
Anderson, gas, June 13
Anderson, spectacles, Sept. 26
Anthony, piping, Oct. 20
Antrobus, printing oil-cloth, Nov. 21
Applegath, paper, Feb. 22
Appolt, coke, May 12
Archbald, sugar, Oct. 31
Archdeacon, directories, April 21
Archer, metallic capsules, Feb. 6
Arding, turnip cutter, Jan. 25
Armitage, dyeing presses, Jan. 25
Armstrong, percussion caps, May 19
Arrowsmith, steam-boilers, Nov. 28
Asbury, agricultural forks, Aug. 1
Ashdown, gas stoves, Sept. 22
Ashton, braid, May 17
Ashworth, textile fabrics, Nov. 21
Askew, baths, Mar. 8
Assanti, water-proofing, Aug. 8
Assanti, freezing mixture, April 28
Aston, envelopes, June 20
Atherton, winding machines, Feb. 16
Atlee, printed forms, Nov. 10
Atkins, grates, Jan. 9
Atkinson, thrashing machines, April 11
Atkinson, printing, Nov. 21
Aubusson, ferules, Aug. 17
Austin, building materials, Feb. 10
Austin, casks, May 12
Austin, drain traps, May 12
Austin, tiles and tubes, May 16
Avery, sewing machines, Sept. 15
Ayres, paper clips, Aug. 8
D'Azene, sea-water, Jan. 13
Bagot, rails, Sept. 8
Bagott, rails, July 24
Bailey, preparing wool, &c., June 2
Baillie, propulsion, Aug. 17
Bain, fire-arms, Nov. 7
Baker, clock bells, Sept. 12
Baker, bridges, Nov. 7
Bakewell, mines, Jan. 13
Balderstone, mules, May 30
Baldwin, paper bags, Mar. 22
Bale, pottery, May 30
Balk, dynamic meter, Sept. 12
Ball, looped fabrics, Aug. 4
Banfield, railway signals, May 16
Banks, railway breaks, Jan. 9
Banner, motive power, April 28
Banner, saddlery, May 9
Bapty, wool dressing, Mar. 15
Barclay, lubricating shafts, May 16
Barclay, mining engines, Aug. 22
Barham, label damper, Aug. 8
Barker, shaping metals, Jan. 25
Barling, hop-bine paper, Aug. 4
Barlow, bleaching, Jan. 23
Barlow, power looms, April 28
Barlow, waterproofing, May 5
Barlow, rails, May 26
Barlow, cotton spinning, June 27
Barlow, metal nuts, Oct. 20

Barlow, water meter, Oct. 31
Barlow, metallic capsule, Nov. 14
Barnes, dyeing, Mar. 25
Barnes, fire-places, Nov. 21
Barnett, illuminated furniture, Sept. 5
Barr, hair-brushes, Aug. 25
Barsham, bricks, Mar. 11
Barth, medicinal gas, Sept. 12
Barthélemy, glass, May 5
Bartleet, sewing, Jan. 25
Barton, stable fittings, April 7
Bates, metal nuts, Feb. 20
Bauwens, candles, Jan. 11
Bauwens, fatty matters, June 27
Bauwens, treating fats, Sept. 22
Bazley, glass furnaces, Nov. 14
Beads, cotton twisting, July 11
Beall, looking-glasses, May 5
Beall, railways, June 6
Beanes, sugar refining, May 26
Beard, needle depositor, Sept. 19
Beardmore, steam engines, Jan. 14
Beardmore, furnaces, Oct. 20
Beardsley, round fabrics, Aug. 29
Beasley, furnaces, April 11
Beate, knitted shirts, Aug. 17
Beattie, furnaces, June 20
De Beaujeu, rotary engines, Jan. 13
Beaumont, heat, Feb. 22
Beaumont, bricks, Sept. 22
Bedells, elastic fibre, Feb. 20
Bekaert, oxygenated oil, Aug. 4
Bekaert, fibre doubling, Sept. 15
Bell, borax, Sept. 26
Bellford, mineral oils, Jan. 30
Bellford, paddle-wheels, Feb. 27
Bellford, rotary engines, Feb. 20
Bellford, horse-shoes, Feb. 20
Bellford, bending metals, Mar. 11
Bellford, copper ores, Mar. 29
Bellford, mill saws, April 7
Bellford, drying grain, April 7
Bellford, oil presses, May 2
Bellford, ships' blocks, May 5
Bellford, blasting powder, May 5
Bellford, fire-arms, May 26
Bellford, glass, May 26
Bellford, gas engines, May 26
Bellford, tailoring, June 2
Bellford, tartaric acid, June 6
Bellford, turn-tables, July 7
Bellford, oscillating engines, Aug. 8
Bellford, preserving grain, Aug. 8
Bellford, steel, Aug. 8
Bellford, stone dressing, Aug. 8
Bellford, fire-arms, Aug. 8
Bellford, grate bars, Aug. 22
Bellford, forging, Aug. 22
Bellford, fire-arms, Sept. 12
Bellford, pistons, Sept. 12
Bellford, soldering metals, Sept. 26
Bellford, looms, Sept. 26
Bellford, carriage axles, Sept. 26
Bellford, paint mill, Sept. 26
Bellford, sewing machines, Oct. 3
Bellford, paper bags, Oct. 27
Bellford, kneading, Oct. 31
Bellford, propulsion, Oct. 31
Bellford, cotton picking, Dec. 8
Bellford, water mill, Dec. 12
Bellford, sewing machines, Dec. 29
Bentall, ploughs, April 25
Bentley, steam boilers, April 21
Bentley, irrigators, Sept. 15
Bentley, fire-arms, Sept. 26
Bentley, cannons, Oct. 6
Benetfink, coal boxes, Mar. 18
Bennock, gold twist, Mar. 11
De Bergevin, coke, Feb. 18
De Bergue, April 28
De Bergue, buffers, Sept. 1
De Bergue, propulsion, Sept. 15
Bernard, sewing machines, May 16
Bernard, boots and shoes, May 16
Bernard, sewing machines, June 20
Bernard, sewing machines, July 21
Bernard, sewing machinery, Oct. 13
Bernard, boots and shoes, Oct. 13
Bernard, sewing machines, Oct. 6
Bernard, sewing machines, Nov. 3
Bernard, boots and shoes, Nov. 28
Bernard, sewing machines, Dec. 5
Berquez, gas cooking, July 7
Berry, wool winding, June 20
Berry, wire fencing, Jan. 27
Bessemer, sugar, Jan. 27
Bessemer, railway axles, Feb. 1
Bethell, coke, June 16
Bethune, ship-building, Mar. 29
Bethune, steam vessels, Sept. 15
Betjemann, capsules, April 5
Bianchi, accidents prevention, July 11
Biddell, vegetable cutter, Sept. 12
Biggs, compasses, Oct. 6
Binnion, carriage lamps, Feb. 22
Binns, treating fabrics, April 13
Binns, wool combing, Sept. 12
Bird, railway signals, Jan. 13
Bird, kilns, May 16
Bird, foundations, July 14
Bird, silk thread, Aug. 29
Birkett, washing, Jan. 21
Bishop, stop butts, Oct. 31
Bishop, steam engines, Dec. 22
Bisseker, labelling, Sept. 26
Bisseker, labelling, Dec. 29
Blackburn, types, Oct. 31
Blackwell, railway signals, Feb. 6
Blackwood, treating threads, Sept. 15
Blair, furniture, Aug. 17
Blank, yarn winding, Jan. 27
Blank, yarn winding, Oct. 20

Blashfield, pottery, Aug. 22
Blatter, thermometers, Sept. 1
Blavier, locomotive engines, June 23
Bloomer, anchors, Feb. 27
Bloomer, spikes, May 5
Blunt, artificial fuel, Oct. 20
Blythe, soda ash, Dec. 12
Boake, lamps, May 2
Boccius, breeding fish, June 20
Bodmer, glass machinery, Oct. 10
De Bode, wheels, Mar. 17
Bodger, anchors, Jan. 13
Bogue, stamp damper, Aug. 17
Bogue, printing, April 29
Boileau, printing surfaces, July 28
Bolton, steam boilers, June 30
Bolton, metallic tubes, June 27
Boitteux, carving machinery, Sept. 1
Boggett, knife cleaning, Jan. 13
Bordier, alcohol, Nov. 14
Du Bost, locks and keys, May 26
Bostock, doubling silk, Nov. 17
Bottomley, weaving, April 25
Bottomley, cotton spinning, Oct. 31
Boullet, steel, Dec. 12
Boulton, dry gas meters, Dec. 19
Bour, evaporation, May 16
Boura, ships, Jan. 14
Bourne, buckles, May 16
Bourne, steam engines, May 30
Bourne, iron ships, May 30
Bourne, iron ships, May 30
Boydell, April 28
Boydell, hurdles, April 28
Boydell, furnace beds, May 12
Boydell, carriages, May 30
Boydell, wrought-iron frames, June 20
Boyell, fire guard, Sept. 8
Boyle, umbrellas, Dec. 5
Bouvet, pumps, Dec. 15
Bowditch, gas, Mar. 1
Bowditch, heating, April 18
Bowlas, knitting machine, Dec. 29
Box, boilers, Mar. 6
Bradley, bottle stoppers, April 11
Brady, knapsacks, April 25
Brady, knapsacks, May 16
Braithwaite, roofs, Dec. 5
Bramwell, carbonates, Aug. 17
Branston, letter tablets, June 15
Bridson, preparing cotton, Sept. 22
Brierly, cotton spinning, April 28
Briggs, piled fabrics, May 2
Briggs, finishing yarn, Sept. 26
Briggs, treating silk, Oct. 10
Brisco, heckling machines, June 20
Brisco, preparing fibre, Nov. 7
Bristow, marine boilers, April 25
Britten, ore crushing, Aug. 17
Brocot, astronomy, Jan. 13
Bromley, soap, June 27
Brook, yarn dressing, Feb. 1
Brooman, caoutchouc, Jan. 2
Brooman, paddle-wheels, Jan. 20
Brooman, iron casting, Feb. 11
Brooman, wool treating, Feb. 24
Brooman, soap, Mar. 11
Brooman, railway switches, Mar. 25
Brooman, coloured fabrics, Mar. 25
Brooman, flax-dressing, April 28
Brooman, steel, June 6
Brooman, separating substances, June 20
Brooman, copper smelting, July 18
Brooman, sawing stone, July 21
Brooman, tin-foils, Aug. 25
Brooman, sector presses, Sept. 15
Brooman, hats, Sept. 15
Brooman, nail cutting, Oct. 6
Brooman, railway wheels, Oct. 31
Brooman, screw propellers, Nov. 10
Brooman, pulverising, Dec. 12
Brooman, projectiles, Dec. 12
Brough, buttons, Aug. 4
Brough, dress fastenings, Nov. 28
Brown, wool washing, Mar. 11
Brown, waggons, April 28
Brown, artificial skins, May 17
Brown, furniture, June 2
Brown, motive power, June 2
Brown, combing wool, June 23
Brown, preparing fibres, July 4
Brown, axles, July 18
Browne, camp bedsteads, Nov. 14
Brownfoot, venetian blinds, Nov. 7
Browning, washing fabrics, Mar. 8
Brunlees, drawbridges, Dec. 22
Brunton, pistons, Dec. 8
Brims, life preservers, Jan. 6
Brindley, ornamenting glass, Nov. 21
Breese, papier maché, Jan. 19
Brewster, printing machine, April 24
Buchanan, propulsion, Sept. 5
Buchholz, grain dressing, April 28
Buck, breaks, Feb. 1
Buddo, weather gauge, Sept. 26
Bullough, warping, Mar. 22
Burch, marine engines, Oct. 31
Burgum, furnace damper, June 9
Burke, uncorking, Sept. 12
Burke, metallic tools, Oct. 10
Burleigh, railway switches, Feb. 27
Burleigh, railway switches, June 16
Burleigh, steam engines, Nov. 10
Burridge, fire-places, Oct. 31
Burrows, metallic plates, Feb. 17
Burrows, steam boilers, Feb. 22
Burrows, cranes, Feb. 28
Bursill, ores and slags, May 30
Bury, dressing fabrics, April 28
Burton, carriages, Jan. 14
Burton, weaving, Mar. 11
Bury, treating fabrics, Mar. 25

De Bussac, paving, Aug. 4
De Bussy, gold ores, April 28
Butterworth, machine oils, Feb. 22
Byerley, bricks, Dec. 15
Buxton, mills, Jan. 13
Cadogan, military telegraphs, April 7
Calder, thread finishing, Jan. 27
Calvert, naphtha, Feb. 27
Calvert, emery, Mar. 22
Canegham, corsets, Jan. 30
Cameron, smelting, Jan. 14
Cammell, buffer springs, Sept. 29
Campbell, pottery kilns, Mar. 18
Campbell, pottery kilns, Mar. 22
Campbell, cutting corks, May 9
Campbell, looms, Aug. 8
Campbell, looms, Nov. 7
Campion, warp fabrics, Nov. 7
Campion, knitting machine, Dec. 19
Cannon, motive power, Mar. 8
Capouillet, heat, June 16
Caralli, ornamental fabrics, Oct. 20
Carosio, electricity, Feb. 17
Carr, steam pumps, April 28
Carron, signals, Mar. 8
Carter, furnaces, May 16
Cary, pianofortes, Mar. 11
Castets, cattle medicine, May 5
De Castro, railway accidents, Feb. 27
Catlow, shuttles, Nov. 14
Catterson, carriage springs, May 12
Cavanah, sail making, Aug. 17
Challeton, purifying peat, Oct. 6
Challeton, distilling peat, April 21
Chalmers, mowing machines, Feb. 18
Chamberlain, bricks, Jan. 14
Chambers, kitchen sinks, Feb. 27
Chambers, manuring, Sept. 26
Chambon, bleaching silk, June 2
Champonnois, beet-root, Nov. 3
Chance, glass, Aug. 4
Chance, minerals, Dec. 12
Chantrell, charcoal, Jan. 6
Chaplin, cast-iron building, Oct. 10
Chapman, grinding, June 13
Chappuis, illuminators, Aug. 22
Chase, pulverising, July 7
Chase, lozenges, Sept. 22
Chauvet, anchors, Dec. 12
Chavanes, carriages, Oct. 31
Chedgey, cylinders, July 14
Chenot, steel, July 20
Chenot, combustion, July 25
Chenot, steel, Sept. 1
Chesterman, steel, April 13
Cheavin, filterers, May 26
Cheval, beer engines, Dec. 29
Child, valves, Mar. 8
Child, regulators, Mar. 29
Childs, oil pressing, Aug. 17
Chilson, warming buildings, July 21
Chisholm, distillation, Feb. 6
Chisholm, gas, April 21
Chittenden, sewing machines, Oct. 20
Clerville, fire-arms, June 2
Christy, terry cloth, Jan. 25
Christie, slide-valves, June 9
Clare, iron structures, Jan. 6
Clare, metals, Jan. 13
Clarendon, breaks, Nov. 21
Clark, power indicator, Jan. 23
Clark, telegraph wires, April 7
Clark, air post, April 7
Clark, spindle, Dec. 29
Clarke, papier maché, Feb. 2
Clarke, knitting machinery, June 27
Clarke, fire-arms, Oct. 27
Clarke, cotton reels, Oct. 31
Clavieres, advertising, May 16
Clay, axles, May 5
Clayton, thrashing machine, Aug. 17
Clegg, spinning, Aug. 8
Clibran, gas regulator, May 2
Clossmann, , Mar. 25
Clough, cloth washing, Jan. 27
Coate, brushes, Mar. 8
Coates, weaving, Feb. 22
Cochran, starching, Feb. 6
Cockey, cheese, Jan. 21
Cockings, buttons, June 16
Cockshutt, cask bungs, Dec. 8
Colby, quadrant, Nov. 28
Cole, travelling bags, July 14
Collette, sugar, Mar. 3
Collette, smelting, April 7
Collette, beer, Aug. 22
Collette, matches, Dec. 29
Collier, looms, Jan. 25
Collier, umbrellas, June 15
Collier, looms, July 25
Collier, shawl fringes, Aug. 22
Collier, acids, solutions, Oct. 20
Collier, carpets, Dec. 12
Collins, vinegar, May 23
Collins, castors, Dec. 8
Colt, , April 28
Colt, cutting metals, Aug. 4
Coltman, knitting frames, June 23
Coltman, knitting frames, Oct. 31
Combe, heckling machines, June 20
Condy, soda and potash, June 23
Condy, beer, &c., Sept. 22
Coney, corkscrew, Oct. 31
Conner, brick moulding, July 14
Cooke, preparing cotton, Dec. 22
Cookson, lead ores, June 27
Cookson, lead smelting, July 21
Cooper, earthen pipes, Nov. 28
Corlett, caoutchouc spring, Mar. 29
Corlett, carriage springs, May 30
Cornelius, china gilding, Feb. 18
Cornforth, shaping metals, Nov. 7

Cornides, gelatine, May 26
Corri, organs, Feb. 22
Corwin, knitting machinery, Oct. 27
Cottam, portable houses, Jan. 14
Cottam, horse mangers, Dec. 12
Coupland, paper making, Oct. 20
Cowper, potash, July 25
Cowper, potash, July 28
Cowper, combing wool, Nov. 28
Cox, paper cutting, April 13
Cox, thread winders, Oct. 6
Cox, coating pills, Oct. 13
Craddock, steam engine, Dec. 29
Crane, iron, July 7
Crighton, beaters, Aug. 8
Croisy, bolts and rivets, Oct. 13
Cross, weaving, April 21
Crosskill, portable rails, Mar. 15
Crosskill, wheels, Mar. 15
Crosskill, portable railways, Dec. 12
Crossland, governors, May 2
Crossland, cast metal pipes, Aug. 4
Crosland, weaving, Oct. 20
Crossley, surface finishing, Mar. 25
Crossley, Jacquard machines, Nov. 7
Crosley, millboard, &c., Nov. 21
Crowley, buttons, Mar. 22
Crowther, steam engines, Oct. 31
Crum, finishing fabrics, Aug. 1
Culverhouse, mirrors, Feb. 20
Cummins, clocks, Jan. 14
Cundy, gas stoves, Feb. 28
Cundy, kitchen ranges, Feb. 28
Cundy, reflectors, Nov. 7
Cuninghame, sulphuric acid, Jan. 13
Cunningham, ventilating, Nov. 14
Currie, grinding grain, Aug. 8
Curtis, doubling cotton, Nov. 21
Cutting, photography, Oct. 20
Cuvier, heating, Dec. 12
Dalgety, rotary engines, Mar. 8
Dalgety, lathes, Mar. 11
Dalton, furnaces, Jan. 11
Dalton, calico printing, July 14
Daniel, locks, July 28
Daniell, feeding cattle, Feb. 3
Dantec, purifying water, July 21
Dantec, purifying water, Sept. 15
Darling, sewing machines, April 7
Davidson, breakwaters, June 20
Davies, wool combing, April 1
Davies, propellers, Nov. 21
Davis, carriages, Jan. 4
Davis, coin detectors, Feb. 24
Davis, treating fibres, April 25
Davis, metal pipes, May 26
Davis, portable blow-pipe, June 16
Davy, brushes, April 13
Dawes, iron, Nov. 28
Dawson, shuttles, Jan. 2
Dawson, umbrellas, July 21
Dawson, wood carving, Oct. 20
Dawson, fuel, Dec. 29
Day, candlesticks, Dec. 5
Deacon, sulphuric acid, Mar. 8
Dear, looms, Oct. 6
De la Fons, distance measure, April 11
De la Rue, distillation, July 21
Delande, metallic composition, May 9
Delpeck, force pump, Dec. 29
Demay, accidents prevention, Nov. 14
De Mars, windlasses, Aug. 4
Dembinski, heating, Oct. 31
Denny, engraving, Aug. 25
Denton, wool combing, June 27
Derham, combing wool, Nov. 21
Dering, galvanic batteries, Jan. 27
Dering, motive power, Aug. 17
De Sicard, water purifier, Aug. 17
Devincenzi, figured surfaces, Sept. 12
Devincenzi, typographic surfaces, Sept. 15
Dewsnup, motive power, Feb. 1
Deyres, drilling, June 13
Dickson, flax preparing, Mar. 13
Dickson, preparing flax, May 9
Dilks, parcel bands, Feb. 13
Dilworth, escape valves, May 16
Dimsdale, clearing sugars, May 19
Dimsdale, gas, Dec. 15
Dircks, safety valves, July 18
Dix, gas regulator, Oct. 27
Dixon, axle boxes, Aug. 8
Dixon, scaffolding, Aug. 8
Dixon, measuring rules, Oct. 27
Dodds, smoke prevention, June 20
Doidge, rollers, Sept. 15
Doulton, pottery kilns, Aug. 4
Doulton, sewer junctions, Aug. 4
Doyere, purifying grain, July 24
Doyere, fine grain, Sept. 8
Dray, portable houses, May 30
Dray, portable farms, Aug. 1
Drewe, metal ores, Nov. 3
Drevelle, combing machine, June 20
Drieu, piled surfaces, May 9
Drieu, fustians, Nov. 7
Dryburgh, cask staves, Jan. 9
Dubs, forging, Mar. 6
Dubs, wheels, Mar. 6
Ducros, dyeing, Mar. 1
Dufour, fire-arms, Oct. 31
Dugmore, railway signals, May 9
Dunn, veneers, Jan. 6
Dunn, turn-tables, Aug. 17
Duncan, adhesive soles, Jan. 14
Duncan, casks, May 2
Duncan, bleaching, June 2
Duncan, railway points, Sept. 22
Dunlop, pressing, April 13
Dupont, cements, Oct. 6
Durant, sweeping chimneys, Nov. 14
Durut, bread, June 20

Dussuc, digger machine, Mar. 25
Duvillier, remontoirs, July 11
Dwyer, anchors, Mar. 8
Eassie, railway trucks, Sept. 1
Eassie, railway trucks, Dec. 5
East, photography, June 27
Eccles, slubbing frames, June 9
Eden, drying fabrics, Nov. 10
Edwards, gas stoves, Mar. 15
Edwards, driving bands, Mar. 25
Edwards, peat fuel, June 30
Edwards, dress fastenings, Aug. 4
Edwards, railway chairs, Nov. 28
Edwards, textile fabrics, Dec. 22
Elce, cotton spinning, Jan. 13
Elce, spinning, Feb. 22
Elce, cotton spinning, April 11
Elden, marine engines, April 25
Elliott, safety valves, July 20
Elliott, safety valves, Dec. 19
Elliott, looms, May 1
Ellis, stretching fabrics, Aug. 22
Ellisdon, chairs, Mar. 25
Empson, wire making, Jan. 14
Emerson, crushing ores, May 30
England, pneumatic wheels, Nov. 7
Erard, paint, Dec. 5
Esnouf, portable dwellings, Sept. 15
Evans, paper, July 14
Evans, paper, Sept. 12
Evans, coal distillation, Nov. 21
Everall, waterproofing, Nov. 21
Eubank, terry fabrics, July 25
Exall, straw cutting, July 14
De Fabeck, viaducts, Jan. 27
De Fabeck, bridges, April 11
Fairbairn, fibre winding, April 21
Fairbairn, spun cotton, Oct. 31
Fairbairn, waste carding, Oct. 31
Falconi, dead bodies, April 28
Falk, preparing salt, June 23
Farrell, fireproof flooring, July 21
Farrell, fireproofing, Dec. 5
Fase, brooches, Nov. 7
Fatio, preserving substances, April 11
Faure, iodine, July 11
Fawcett, weaving, Aug. 17
Fell, ventilators, Dec. 12
Fenton, safety valves, Sept. 22
Ferguson, smoke prevention, May 16
Finch, rigging, Jan. 14
Finch, buttons, Sept. 15
Finnemore, sofa springs, Jan. 11
Finnemore, register, Feb. 11
Firet, embroidering, Oct. 10
Firmin, anchors, July 21
Flechelle, invalid carriages, Jan. 27
Fletcher, spinning, Jan. 11
Folsom, ironing, Jan. 14
Fontainemoreau, electric light, Jan. 6
Fontainemoreau, electricity, Jan. 9
Fontainemoreau, buttons, Jan. 19
Fontainemoreau, tiles, Jan. 27
Fontainemoreau, electricity, Feb. 22
Fontainemoreau, combustion, Feb. 27
Fontainemoreau, paddle-wheels, Mar. 8
Fontainemoreau, jacquard looms, Mar. 15
Fontainemoreau, vegetable silk, Mar. 22
Fontainemoreau, fire-arms, April 28
Fontainemoreau, railways, May 26
Fontainemoreau, railways, May 30
Fontainemoreau, fire-arms, June 16
Fontainemoreau, heating, June 30
Fontainemoreau, buildings, July 11
Fontainemoreau, candles, July 14
Fontainemoreau, axle boxes, July 25
Fontainemoreau, candles, July 28
Fontainemoreau, fuel, Aug. 4
Fontainemoreau, waterproofs, Aug. 22
Fontainemoreau, leather substitute, Aug. 22
Fontainemoreau, axle boxes, Sept. 12
Fontainemoreau, bitumen, Oct. 31
Fontainemoreau, illuminating, Oct. 31
Fontainemoreau, rails, Nov. 7
Fontainemoreau, umbrellas, Nov. 21
Fontainemoreau, horse break, Dec. 12
Fontainemoreau, stoppers, Dec. 12
Fontainemoreau, aërated waters, Dec. 22
Fordred, light reflectors, Jan. 6
Forster, boot making, Jan. 27
Forsyth, furnaces, July 25
Forsyth, preparing fibre, Oct. 3
Foster, looms, Feb. 3
Fothergill, vegetable fibres, July 21
Fothergill, plaintain fibre, Aug. 29
Fothergill, wool combing, Oct. 10
Fourdrinier, washing machine, Dec. 1
Foxcroft, doubling machine, Feb. 16
France, mortising, Jan. 23
Francis, ore crushing, Sept. 26
Francis, waggons, Dec. 19
Frearson, steam engines, Oct. 17
Frearson, buttons, Dec. 29
Fry, india rubber, Jan. 25
Fuller, india-rubber springs, Oct. 31
Fullwood, cements, April 13
Fullwood, cement, Oct. 10
Gaine, preparing papers, April 7
Galibert, telegraphs, Feb. 10
Galloway, furnaces, May 30
Galloway, cocks, taps, &c., Aug. 8
Galloway, furnaces, Sept. 12
Gamewell, telegraphs, Dec. 29
Garforth, railway breaks, June 20
Garnett, smoke consuming, May 26
Garrett, thrashing machines, April 7
Garrett, drilling machine, July 21
Garrett, steam valves, Sept. 5
Garrett, seed drill, Sept. 5
Gatty, cotton printing, Feb. 6
Gatty, distilling, Feb. 27
Gaultier, washing, June 9

Gazagnaire, fishing nets, Feb. 27
Gedge, gas fittings, Aug. 8
Gedge, boring instrument, Nov. 21
Gee, braces for boring, Nov. 28
Gerard, soap, Sept. 5
Gessner, gig mills, April 25
Gessner, gig mills, Dec. 12
Getty, iron ships, Feb. 1
Getty, tubular bridges, April 4
Gibbons, locks, April 28
Gibbs, nitrate of soda, June 23
Gibson, barley mills, June 20
Gibson, railway wheels, Nov. 3
Gilbee, axle boxes, Oct. 3
Gilbertson, furnaces, Sept. 26
Gill, distilling, Oct. 10
Gillam, winnowing, Jan. 21
Girard, hydraulic engines, Mar. 11
Glasgow, cutting metals, July 21
Glasgow, cutting metals, Sept. 1
Glassford, lithography, Mar. 25
Glassford, lithography, Sept. 12
Glover, two-wheel carriages, Oct. 6
Goble, railway signals, April 11
Goddard, gas burners, May 3
Goffey, evaporating, June 9
Goodman, letter holder, Oct. 6
Goodnow, scythe snaths, Aug. 4
Goodyear, india rubber, Mar. 11
Gordon, furnaces, Jan. 14
Gossage, alkaline carbonates, May 19
Gossage, soap, July 28
Gossage, soap, Dec. 29
Gotting, embroidering leather, June 6
Goucher, propulsion, Oct. 24
Gowans, heating, June 27
Grace, boots and shoes, July 18
Graham, fire-arms, Jan. 13
Graham, printing surfaces, July 4
Grant, printing presses, June 9
Gray, power looms, Jan. 6
Gray, flushing sewers, Feb. 8
Gray, preserving vegetables, Aug. 22
Gray, compasses, Oct. 31
Gray, flushing apparatus, Dec. 12
Green, boilers, May 12
Green, conductors, June 27
Green, corrugated elastics, Aug. 22
Green, doors, gates, Nov. 7
Green, mortising, Nov. 28
Greenshields, cheniles, July 21
Greenshields, cheniles, Aug. 29
Greenshields, railway chairs, Nov. 21
Greenwood, dyeing, April 13
Greenwood, draft preventors, May 5
Greenwood, finishing fabrics, Aug. 12
Greenwood, finishing fabrics, Oct. 10
Grenier, paints, Feb. 20
Griffiths, steam engines, Jan. 30
Griffiths, propulsion, Mar. 3
Griffiths, portable measure, Oct. 10
Grimshaw, steam boilers, Jan. 27
Grimsley, bricks, Feb. 17
Grindrod, steam engines, May 5
Grist, staves, Mar. 8
Grover, measuring, Jan. 13
Grylls, capstan wheels, June 23
Guest, whips, July 14
Guibert, forge hammers, June 9
Guichard, ornamental fabrics, July 21
Gurney, waterproofing, April 21
Gwynne, paints, Feb. 13
Gwynne, beet-root sugar, Feb. 13
Gwynne, fuel, April 21
Haberhauffe, fire-arms, Nov. 7
Hackworth, steam engines, Nov. 7
Haddan, cartridges, June 6
Hadfield, looms, Jan. 6
Haeffely, mordaunt, Sept. 5
Hahner, alkaline sulphites, July 21
Hahner, muriatic acids, July 21
Hahner, muriatic acid, Aug. 29
Hahner, alkaline sulphites, Sept. 5
Haigh, mortising, June 2
Haimes, glove knitting, July 21
Haimes, glove knitting, Sept. 1
Halkett, raising vessels, Feb. 3
Hall, furnaces, Jan. 14
Hall, mangle, Jan. 23
Hall, forge hammers, Jan. 27
Hall, glass, Jan. 27
Hall, Dec. 12
Hamilton, starch spreading, Feb. 13
Hamilton, quartz crusher, Aug. 17
Hancock, hay cutter, Aug. 4
Hancock, inkstand, Dec. 29
Hands, kilns, Aug. 17
Hannay, grinding wheels, May 30
Hansen, magnetic engraving, Oct. 10
Hansor, gas, Sept. 15
Harcourt, candlesticks, Oct. 20
Harding, pins of hackles, Dec. 22
Hardinge, liquid quartz, June 24
Hardy, April 28
Hargreaves, wool combing, Feb. 27
Hargreaves, preparing fibres, April 21
Hargrave, wool washing, Jan. 25
Hargrave, fulling machine, Aug. 8
Hargrove, printing, Mar. 1
Hargrove, furnaces, April 28
Hargrove, iron, Aug. 17
Harkes, mowing machine, Feb. 10
Harlow, metal bedsteads, June 6
Harratt, ship-building, Oct. 31
Harrington, umbrellas, Jan. 9
Harris, heating water, May 2
Harris, gas glasses, May 16
Harris, locomotives, Sept. 12
Harrison, steam engine, April 28
Harrison, candles, July 28
Harrison, pianoforte, Aug. 29
Hart, coke, Jan. 14

Hart, threshing machines, June 16
Harvard, drying seeds, Dec. 29
Haseler, ornamenting metals, July 18
Hawkins, ventilation, Oct. 6
Hazlehurst, furnaces, May 16
Healey, spinning machines, May 16
Healey, cotton spinning, July 21
Healey, preparing fibre, Aug. 29
Healey, safety valves, Sept. 22
Heather, gas regulator, Oct. 31
Hebert, rudders, Mar. 8
Hely, lamp chimneys, Feb. 24
Hely, exhibitions, Sept. 19
Henderson, smelting, Jan. 13
Hendry, heating ovens, June 16
Henley, telegraph wires, Jan. 30
Henley, electric telegraphs, June 6
Henley, colouring matter, Aug. 25
Henry, railroads, Nov. 28
Herapath, sewage manure, Aug. 17
Herring, quinine, Jan. 27
Hewitt, cotton spinning, May 30
Heycock, hydraulic presses, Dec. 29
Heywood, yarn printing, Oct. 27
Hick, steam engines, July 20
Hick, steam engines, Sept. 15
Hickson, navigation, Jan. 27
Higgin, heat, Mar. 8
Higgin, separating metals, June 2
Higginbottom, water-closets, Nov. 3
Higgins, spinning machines, April 7
Highton, telegraph wires, Mar. 18
Hill, piled fabrics, Jan. 23
Hill, cotton spinning, Jan. 23
Hill, silk winding, Feb. 1
Hilliard, knife grinding, April 21
Hills, smoke consuming, June 27
Hinchliffe, bricks, April 21
Hinchliffe, steam governor, Nov. 14
Hinde, drain pipes, Aug. 17
Hindle, power-looms, May 3
Hine, looped fabrics, April 28
Hine, knitted fabrics, June 13
Hine, chandeliers, Nov. 3
Hipkiss, iron furnaces, Aug. 1
Hoby, steam engines, Oct. 31
Hockaday, medicines, Jan. 14
Hodges, wheels, June 27
Hodgkinson, bleaching, July 21
Hodgkinson, bleaching, Sept. 26
Hodgson, looped fabrics, July 21
Hodgson, iron vessels, Oct. 31
Hoffstaedt, ultramarine, May 17
Holbeche, invalid bedsteads, Aug. 25
Holbrey, wool combing, June 6
Holland, umbrellas, April 21
Holland, locks, Aug. 4
Holland, fire-arms, Dec. 8
Holliday, lamps, Feb. 8
Holm, moving fluids, Jan. 27
Holman, raising fluids, May 30
Holloway, sewing machines, Nov. 14
Holmes, drying stoves, May 5
Hollingsworth, lace tags, May 12
Hollinsworth, breaks, Feb. 17
Holm, propulsion, April 28
Holt, steam boilers, Aug. 17
Holt, bricks, Aug. 17
Holt, organs, Sept. 15
Hood, ornamental fabrics, Jan. 2
Hopper, railway chairs, Aug. 17
Hornsby, threshing machine, Aug. 8
Hornsby, threshing machines, Sept. 12
Horsfall, pianoforte wires, July 18
Horsford, chlorine removal, July 7
Horton, metallic vessels, June 9
Horton, ships' boilers, July 20
Horton, ships' boilers, Sept. 8
Hoskins, paper, Nov. 28
Hossell, leather dressing, Aug. 8
Houghton, railways, June 16
Houston, steam boilers, May 9
Howard, sewing machines, April 25
Howard, iron, July 14
Howden, rivets, &c., Sept. 15
D'Huart, pottery, Jan. 14
Hubner, preparing fibre, Aug. 22
Huckvale, crop gatherer, Oct. 6
Hughes, patterns, Feb. 13
Hughes, sewing machine, Mar. 25
Hughes, madder dyes, May 19
Hughes, sewing machines, June 23
Hughes, sewing machines, Dec. 29
Hulett, gas burners, June 30
Hulme, steam engines, Dec. 22
Humphrey, water-closets, Jan. 14
Humphreys, distilling oils, June 6
Hunt, sulphuric acid, Jan. 9
Hunt, sewing machines, Mar. 18
Hunt, roofing, June 13
Hunt, ammonia, July 11
Hunt, galvanic compounds, Nov. 7
Huntley, engines, Jan. 9
Hurd, picking cotton wool, Sept. 26
Husband, ventilating hats, July 7
Hustwayte, bricks, Mar. 6
Hutchins, cylinders, Dec. 29
Hutchison, Sept. 22
Hutton, bricks, Oct. 31
Huygens, ore crushing, June 20
Hyde, castors, May 5
Icely, telegraphs, Feb. 22
Iles, metal bedsteads, Aug. 22
Iliffe, buttons, Feb. 24
Inshaw, smoke consuming, June 2
Inglis, looms, May 23
Ireland, metals, Jan. 14
Irving, preparing surfaces, May 9
Jackson, bricks, Mar. 11
Jackson, baths, Mar. 29
Jackson, signals, May 30
Jackson, fire-places, Dec. 29

James, needles, Feb. 6
James, liquid manure, June 16
James, marine structures, Sept. 22
Jeakes, stove grates, Aug. 8
Jeanneret, digging machines, Mar. 15
Jearrad, furnaces, May 5
Jeffreys, charcoal, June 27
Jelie, thread dressing, Jan. 6
Jenks, saddletrees, Nov. 21
Jennings, bleaching, Jan. 27
Jennings, sewing machine, May 30
Jennings, railway breaks, July 25
Jennings, bottle stoppers, Aug. 4
Jennings, earthenware pipes, Aug. 4
Jennings, water-closets, Aug. 4
Jennings, kilns, Nov. 21
Jeyes, twitch pulp, Aug. 17
Jobson, casting moulds, July 21
Johnson, dyeing, Jan. 14
Johnson, carding engines, Jan. 14
Johnson, steam engines, Feb. 28
Johnson, glutin, Feb. 28
Johnson, paper cutting, Mar. 8
Johnson, life lines, Mar. 29
Johnson, iron, April 13
Johnson, gas, April 25
Johnson, oil-cloths, April 28
Johnson, agricultural machinery, May 2
Johnson, wool combing, May 5
Johnson, steam indicators, May 5
Johnson, lighting, May 9
Johnson, threshing machine, May 9
Johnson, caoutchouc, May 16
Johnson, steam engines, May 23
Johnson, printing surfaces, May 25
Johnson, caoutchouc, May 26
Johnson, printing fabrics, May 26
Johnson, provision cases, June 6
Johnson, steam washing, June 6
Johnson, sewing machines, June 6
Johnson, steel furnaces, June 9
Johnson, bricks, June 13
Johnson, ventilation, June 16
Johnson, glycerine, June 27
Johnson, revolvers, June 27
Johnson, lathes, July 7
Johnson, railway carriages, July 7
Johnson, type, July 11
Johnson, matches, July 18
Johnson, malt roasting, Aug. 4
Johnson, life preserver, Aug. 8
Johnson, sub-marine navigation, Aug. 22
Johnson, mill work, Aug. 29
Johnson, boiler tubes, Aug. 29
Johnson, thread winding, Sept. 12
Johnson, bricks, Sept. 12
Johnson, polishing metals, Oct. 20
Johnson, telegraphs, Oct. 27
Johnson, caoutchouc, Nov. 7
Johnson, hat bodies, Nov. 7
Johnson, machinery, Nov. 21
Johnson, carbonates, Dec. 12
Jones, bricks, Jan. 27
Jones, railway signals, Feb. 13
Jones, propulsion, June 20
Jones, mining, July 25
Jones, arithmetic, Dec. 5
Jonson, preparing barley, April 21
Jopling, forges, Sept. 15
Joyce, marine engines, May 19
Julyan, music, Dec. 8
Kay, gas meters, May 2
Kay, machine printing, Oct. 31
Kaye, gas, Sept. 12
Kaye, doubling wool, Dec. 5
Keates, turpentine, Mar. 11
Keates, turpentine, June 27
Keenan, printing surfaces, June 27
Kelly, agricultural instruments, May 26
Kelsey, air engines, Dec. 12
Kemp, preparing wood, May 30
Kemsley, looped fabrics, April 13
Kennard, pier building, Mar. 18
Kennard, door handles, Oct. 10
Kennedy, tanning, April 4
Kershaw, steam engines, Mar. 25
Kestell, cementing glass, June 16
Kesterton, carriage springs, April 7
Kilshaw, cotton spinning, Mar. 6
Kilshaw, cotton preparing, Mar. 6
Kimberley, window blinds, Feb. 20
King, wood carving, Oct. 31
Kinder, railways, Jan. 14
Kingsford, peat fuel, Aug. 4
Kite, expressing moisture, Aug. 22
Knab, hydrogen, Nov. 21
Knapp, hats and bonnets, June 27
Knocker, water power, Aug. 4
Knowelden, steam boilers, Dec. 29
Knox, ornamenting fabrics, May 26
Koeffler, yarn dressing, July 14
Koeffler, cleansing fabrics, July 14
Kohnstamm, imitation leather, May 26
Kraut, boring rock, Mar. 15
Kraut, cask stands, April 1
Kraut, temperature, April 21
Kraut, cocks, taps, &c., Oct. 31
Kuezyuski, baryta, Nov. 7
Labat, bottle stopping, Feb. 20
Lacey, copper tubes, Dec. 22
Lallemand, peat paper, Feb. 3
Lamb, paper cutting, Oct. 27
Lambert, water-closets, April 7
Lambert, cosmetics, Dec. 12
La Mothe, railway cars, June 27
La Mothe, building, June 27
Lamplough, beverages, Jan. 14
Lamport, April 28
Latchford, saddlery, Aug. 17
Lavender, carbonising, Mar. 8
Lavender, retorts, July 21
Law, moulding metals, Mar. 6

Law, cranes, Oct. 31
Lawes, head protectors, Oct. 10
Lawrence, bayonets, Nov. 21
Lawson, shipping, Oct. 31
Lawson, Nov. 21
Leadbetter, lifting machine, Feb. 6
Leadbetter, raising fluids, Dec. 5
Lee, bricks, Feb. 27
Lees, gas, Oct. 10
Leeson, gas burners, Mar. 22
Leetch, fire-arms, Feb. 27
Lefevre, railway break, Aug. 29
Le Gros, preserving timber, June 2
Lemaire, tanning, Feb. 20
Lemielle, ventilation, Sept. 8
Lesage, hydraulic engines, Mar. 18
Letchford, match holder, Dec. 12
Levick, collieries, Jan. 13
Levien, tables, Jan. 9
Lewis, signal lamps, May 26
Lewis, drilling, June 23
Liddell, power-looms, Jan. 25
Liddell, railways, Oct. 27
Lilley, compasses, Mar. 11
Lilley, new fibre, Aug. 17
Lillie, stone breaking, April 13
Lillie, looms, Aug. 8
Limousin, pile fabrics, June 16
Lindsay, telegraphs, Nov. 14
Lipscombe, evaporating, Feb. 13
Lipscombe, steam power, April 21
Lister, wool washing, Jan. 25
Lister, wool combing, Jan. 25
Lister, wool combing, Jan. 27
Lister, wool combing, Mar. 25
Lister, distilling, July 4
Little, distilling coal, July 25
Livesey, lace machinery, Dec. 22
Livesey, fringes, Dec. 22
Livesley, knife blades, Jan. 9
Livingston, drain pipes, July 21
Lloyd, turn-tables, Jan. 20
Lockhead, glass, Sept. 15
Lockhart, bobbins, Mar. 11
Lockhart, bobbins, Dec. 19
Lomas, silk cleaner, Feb. 8
Lomas, silk spinning, April 28
Longbottom, light and heat, July 21
Longbottom, heating, Sept. 1
Longmaid, vegetable charcoal, July 21
Looker, bricks, Jan. 14
Loomis, artificial teeth, July 21
Lord, looms, Mar. 15
Lord, female dress, Nov. 21
Losh, resin, Aug. 17
Lovell, heat, April 21
Lowe, knitting machinery, Aug. 17
Loysel, infusions, April 11
Loysel, grinding, Aug. 4
Lucevilliard, dress fastenings, Sept. 12
Lund, cocks, valves, &c., Nov. 7
Lyte, taking soundings, May 5
Mabon, riveting, June 2
Macintosh, projectiles, Mar. 18
Maclaren, moulding metals, Mar. 8
Maclean, ornamental fabrics, July 11
M'Connell, railway wheels, Sept. 8
MacDougal, glue, April 13
Macfarlane, water-closets, July 7
MacFarlane, steam boilers, Aug. 22
M'Gaffin, corrugated cast iron, Sept. 5
M'Gaffin, iron bridges, Sept. 12
M'Gaffin, iron casks, Sept. 12
M'Gaffin, corrugating iron, Sept. 15
M'Gaffin, metal cask heads, Sept. 22
M'Gaffin, sheet metal pipes, Sept. 26
M'Gregor, spinning, April 21
M'Innis, ships' bottoms, Dec. 12
MacKenzie, fruit paring, Feb. 6
Maclaren, moulding metals, Mar. 18
Maclaren, fire-places, April 28
M'Lean, aerated liquids, Mar. 29
Maclure, lithographing, Mar. 18
M'Naught, saddletrees, Dec. 15
M'Nee, cloth printing, Mar. 1
Macneill, drying flax, Aug. 17
Macomie, furniture, May 26
Macpherson, disinfecting sewers, May 26
MacSweney, ships, Jan. 25
Madeley, tubes, nuts, &c., May 26
Madeley, bedsteads, Aug. 25
Maitland, heating water, Feb. 1
Makin, finishing fabrics, June 23
Malam, gas, July 25
Mallet, buffers, April 28
Maniere, peat fuel, Oct. 3
Manley, ventilation, Oct. 20
Mann, gas, Feb. 22
Mann, shovels, June 30
Manning, sewerage, April 4
Manning, sewerage, May 26
Mansfield, steam boilers, Dec. 5
Mantrand, phosphorus, Sept. 22
Manwaring, water-closets, Oct. 6
Marcescheau, locomotives, Aug. 8
March, vices, July 21
Markland, warping, Dec. 22
Marlor, mining, June 2
Martin, plate warmer, Feb. 6
Martin, iron wheels, Oct. 31
Martini, steam engines, Aug. 8
Marsden, pumps, Aug. 22
Marshall, flax combing, Jan. 13
Marshall, flax combing, May 9
Maryon, motive power, Nov. 21
Maryon, windlasses, July 25
Maryon, anchors, Sept. 26
Mather, boring, Dec. 19
Maschwitz, paring instrument, Nov. 17
Mason, doubling machines, Feb. 22
Mason, cotton spinning, April 4
Mason, preparing fibres, June 30

Mason, scouring, Nov. 28
Massey, artificial teeth, April 25
Masson, wire, May 16
Massey, ships' logs, May 26
Maumene, lignite, April 11
Mayer, dominoes, Jan. 21
Mayer, cement, Oct. 31
Mayte, furnaces, Mar. 18
Mazzini, folding seats, Dec. 22
Mears, sound, Nov. 21
De Meckenheim, soap, Jan. 9
Medail, hydraulic machine, May 19
Medwin, steam gauges, May 5
Mee, braces, Mar. 1
Meeus, metallic surfaces, July 21
Meeus, gutta-percha thread, July 28
Meeus, seed planter, Aug. 1
Melville, calico printing, Jan. 13
Melville, docking ships, April 7
Meriwether, fences, Oct. 20
Meriwether, bedding, Oct. 31
Mertens, valves, May 16
Messenger, railway lamps, Feb. 13
Metcalfe, folding bedsteads, May 5
Meyer, weaving, Mar. 1
Meyer, looms, June 27
Michel, sugar, Mar. 22
Michel, windows, April 21
Miles, locks, Dec. 22
Mill, inkstands, June 9
Miller, motive power, July 7
Miller, railway sleepers, July 21
Miller, railway sleepers, July 25
Mills, steam vessels, July 4
Milne, letter holder, July 21
Milne, letter holder, Sept. 1
Milner, Mar. 25
Milner, locks, April 21
Milner, rails, June 16
Milward, needles, Feb. 27
Minasi, hatching, Oct. 20
Minie, projectiles, Sept. 15
Mitchell, propulsion, Mar. 25
Mitchell, forcing liquids, July 11
Mitchell, ore washer, Oct. 10
Moffat, candlesticks, Jan. 20
Mohler, machine oiling, July 11
Mold, surveying instruments, Jan. 13
Molinos, grinding vegetables, Oct. 20
De Montferrier, rotary engine, Jan. 9
Montferrier, wheels, April 21
Montgomery, corrugated metals, Aug. 4
Monzani, bedsteads, May 16
Monzani, brushes, Aug. 17
Moore, piled goods, Nov. 7
Morgan, paper cutting, Oct. 10
Morison, nosebags, April 11
Morrell, taps, Aug. 22
Morrison, forging, Feb. 1
Morrison, railway wheels, April 13
Morrison, winches, July 18
Morton, paints, Jan. 13
Mosely, artificial palates, Sept. 8
Moss, roasting meats, Dec. 22
Du Motay, oils, Mar. 29
Mouchel, smelting ores, Sept. 26
Muir, weaving, Feb. 1
Muir, weaving, June 6
Murdock, metal stamping, Jan. 20
Murdock, toy pistols, July 24
Murdock, paper making, Aug. 4
Murdock, toy pistols, Sept. 8
Murgatroyd, washing wool, June 20
Murland, linen yarn, Mar. 25
Musgrave, hot-air stoves, May 30
Mushet, propulsion, Feb. 8
Mushet, steam boilers, Mar. 15
Nagles, washing fabrics, Feb. 20
Nash, china ware, Feb. 27
Nash, sugar, Sept. 12
Nasmyth, steam hammer, Mar. 1
Nasmyth, furnaces, May 2
Nasmyth, puddling, July 21
Naylor, power hammers, Oct. 6
Naylor, locomotives, Oct. 6
Naylor, food cutting, Oct. 31
Needham, fire-arms, Mar. 20
Neilson, lifting weights, May 16
Nelson, scutching flax, Dec. 5
Neron, fire-arms, Nov. 28
Newey, dress fastenings, Jan. 6
Newell, rigging, April 28
Newall, railway break, July 11
Newall, electric telegraphs, Dec. 29
Newhouse, conductors, June 27
Newman, metallic rods, July 21
Newman, metallic tubes, Aug. 17
Newman, metallic rods, Nov. 28
Newton, boring machine, Jan. 27
Newton, metals, Jan. 28
Newton, railway axles, Feb. 24
Newton, gas burners, Mar. 8
Newton, printing press, Mar. 25
Newton, fire-arms, Mar. 25
Newton, gold crushing, Mar. 25
Newton, violins, April 4
Newton, screws, April 4
Newton, dyeing, April 4
Newton, April 7
Newton, carriage springs, April 7
Newton, gold crushing, April 25
Newton, carriages, May 1
Newton, bleaching, May 9
Newton, engines, May 30
Newton, carpets, June 16
Newton, japanning leather, June 16
Newton, hones, June 16
Newton, sewing machines, June 20
Newton, fire-arms, June 27
Newton, machinery, June 30
Newton, printing surfaces, June 30
Newton, printing fabrics, June 30

Newton, weaver's harness, June 30
Newton, hot-air engines, June 30
Newton, stereoscopes, June 30
Newton, machinery, July 4
Newton, artificial stone, July 7
Newton, carriage wheels, July 11
Newton, shaping wood, July 18
Newton, sifting, July 18
Newton, caoutchouc, July 28
Newton, cloth measure, Aug. 17
Newton, fire-arms, Aug. 29
Newton, steam, Aug. 29
Newton, metallic springs, Oct. 3
Newton, bonnets, Oct. 3
Newton, fire-arms, Oct. 20
Newton, caoutchouc, Oct. 31
Newton, pigments, Oct. 31
Newton, file cutting, Oct. 31
Newton, sulphur, Oct. 31
Newton, carding engines, Oct. 31
Newton, tenon machine, Nov. 7
Newton, rigging, Dec. 5
Newton, locks, Dec. 5
Newton, block printing, Dec. 5
Newton, saws, Dec. 29
Newton, forging, Dec. 29
Nichol, envelopes, Jan. 25
Nicholls, hoeing machine, May 26
Nicholson, preventing accidents, April 18
Nicholson, kitchen ranges, Aug. 29
Nicholson, ratchet stock, Oct. 6
Nicholson, carriages, Dec. 19
Nickels, flexible tubes, Mar. 15
Nickels, weaving machine, Dec. 12
Nicklin, machine oils, Mar. 25
Nightingale, horse-hair, Aug. 29
De Nivelles, metals, Aug. 29
Nixon, rudders, Nov. 7
Noedl, vapour baths, Oct. 6
Noel, zinc white, April 18
Normand, sawing wood, Nov. 3
Northen, mangers, Sept. 22
Norton, woollen fabrics, Jan. 27
Norton, distance measuring, Mar. 15
Norton, fire-arms, April 7
Norton, railway signals, June 20
Norton, turn-tables, Dec. 5
Oates, bricks, Aug. 22
O'Connor, lever hinge, Aug. 12
Ogden, doubling machines, Feb. 17
Ogg, leather, Oct. 10
Oldfield, spinning, Mar. 8
Oldfield, spinning machines, May 26
Olding, stoves, July 28
Oliver, signal lanterns, Nov. 14
O'Malley, vinegar, July 11
O'Neill, buttons, Jan. 27
Oppenheimer, piled fabrics, Mar. 6
Oppenheimer, mohair velvet, Aug. 17
Oram, hydraulic presses, Nov. 17
Osborn, cannon, Dec. 15
Osbourn, manures, April 13
Osbourn, tailoring, April 21
Owen, filters, Oct. 27
Packham, boilers, Nov. 21
Pallegoix, treating grain, Aug. 25
Palmer, ventilating, April 13
Palmer, building materials, April 13
Palmer, candle lamps, Dec. 19
Parker, gaiters, May 5
Parker, smoke consuming, June 6
Parkes, refining, Feb. 20
Parkes, tool-making, June 20
Parkes, gas fittings, Aug. 1
Parkinson, steam governor, June 2
Parnell, locks, Jan. 27
Parramore, air-tight seats, Aug. 17
Parratt, life rafts, April 7
Parry, grinding, Aug. 22
Parsey, air engines, April 7
Parsons, railway switches, Mar. 3
Parsons, railways, Aug. 25
Partington, safety valves, July 25
Partridge, soap, May 19
Pascal, motive power, May 26
Passavant, wool combing, Sept. 26
Paterson, cooking, June 20
Patten, valves, May 23
Patterson, reaping machines, June 5
Patterson, land rollers, June 16
Patterson, cloth washing, Sept. 1
Peace, meter, Aug. 17
Peel, engine valves, Jan. 23
Pegg, tailoring, Jan. 14
Peile, lifting-jack, June 20
Penn, propellers, Nov. 21
Penn, pistons and slide valves, Dec. 29
Penning, screw propellers, Oct. 31
Penton, railway wheels, July 18
Perkes, bedsteads, Jan. 14
Perkes, valve cocks, Aug. 8
Perkins, metallurgy, Sept. 12
Perks, taps, Feb. 2
Pernollet, sorting grain, Aug. 17
Perodeaud, peat coal, Feb. 1
Perpigna, smoke consuming, Aug. 8
Perring, railways, Jan. 14
Perry, drilling machine, Aug. 8
Peter, indigo, Dec. 8
Petit, pipe joints, Oct. 10
Pfeiffer, paper cutting, June 2
Pfeiffer, book-binding, Sept. 26
Phillips, shutters, Feb. 22
Phillips, vegetable cutter, Sept. 22
Phillips, reaping machine, Dec. 19
Physick, electric telegraphs, June 30
Physick, electric telegraphs, Sept. 8
Pickstone, looms, June 30
Pickup, rudders, Nov. 28
Pidduck, vent pegs, Aug. 17
Pige, locks, Feb. 18
Piper, fictitious leather, Dec. 12

Platt, forging, Feb. 1
Platt, cotton machinery, July 4
Platt, forging, Oct. 6
Plisson, condensing, Oct. 20
Plummer, grinding machine, April 28
Poitiers, cordage, April 13
Polaillon, starch, Feb. 3
Pole, railways, Dec. 8
Pollard, envelopes, Feb. 24
Polson, starch, Aug. 22
Pomme, friction, June 16
Pontifex, lead, Sept. 22
Poole, steam engines, Jan. 13
Poole, fire-arms, Feb. 20
Poole, furnaces, April 25
Poole, fire-arms, July 21
Poole, glass engraving, July 25
Poole, splitting leather, July 25
Poole, forgery, July 28
Poole, cop tubes, Aug. 4
Poole, washing, Sept. 12
Poole, paving, Sept. 15
Poole, weighing machine, Nov. 17
Poole, paper machines, Nov. 21
Poole, condensers, Dec. 12
Pope, buttons, Mar. 6
Pope, gold crushing, April 13
Porter, drilling metals, April 7
Porter, bricks, April 11
Porter, forge hammers, Oct. 10
Porter, forge hammers, Oct. 31
Potter, carpets, Jan. 13
Potter, cotton machinery, Aug. 8
Potts, taper tubes, Mar. 20
Potts, mantle-pieces, Mar. 29
Pratt, kneading dough, May 3
Pratt, raising thimbles, May 16
Preston, preparing cotton, Dec. 15
Price, tin alloy, Dec. 15
Price, purifying tin, Dec. 19
Prideaux, furnaces, June 27
Pritchett, window sashes, Mar. 2
Pruday, cooler, Aug. 17
Pym, gold crushing, Mar. 11
Quinche, distances, Feb. 1
Racster, buffers, April 13
Radcliffe, glaziers' diamonds, May 19
Radford, clocks, Mar. 6
Radigon, smoke plates, Nov. 17
Ramsay, ships' pumps, May 19
Ramsbotham, preparing wool, Nov. 14
Ramsbottom, welding, July 18
Ramsbottom, hoists, July 25
Ramsden, looms, Mar. 29
Rankin, seed cleanser, Sept. 22
Rascol, gas retorts, June 15
Rascol, driving straps, Oct. 31
Rathen, chimneys, June 27
Raux, railway breaks, Mar. 29
Rawe, stoves, Oct. 20
Redgrave, travelling cap, May 26
Reece, turf smelting, Nov. 3
Reeves, metal castings, May 2
Reeves, metallic tubes, July 24
Reeves, manure drill, Oct. 31
O'Regan, furnaces, Sept. 22
Rehe, crushing, Aug. 25
Reid, printing fabrics, July 7
Reilly, mortising, June 2
Remond, steam boilers, Feb. 1
Remond, metallic tubes, Feb. 22
Remond, metallic vessels, April 25
Restell, warming, Feb. 24
Restell, ventilation, Mar. 18
Restell, holders, Dec. 22
Rettie, submarine lamp, Jan. 9
Reynolds, stays, July 20
Reynolds, stays, Sept. 12
Rhoads, school slates, Dec. 15
Richards, fire-arms, July 4
Richardson, railway signals, Feb. 16
Richardson, alum, July 21
Richardson, alum, Sept. 1
Richardson, pipe joints, Sept. 22
Rickard, cocks and taps, July 18
Rider, gutta percha, Mar. 29
Ridgway, pottery kilns, Mar. 18
Ridgway, ovens and kilns, May 30
Ridsdale, communicators, Nov. 21
Riepe, clock bells, Jan. 6
Riepe, steel castings, Jan. 9
Rigby, steam hammers, Mar. 22
Rigby, printing cylinders, July 21
Riggenbach, boiler incrustation, Aug. 17
Rives, railways, April 13
Roberts, casks, Jan. 27
Roberts, paper cutting, July 11
Roberts, cabriolets, July 11
Roberts, looms, July 21
Roberts, looms, Aug. 29
Robertson, cotton spinning, Jan. 6
Robertson, smoke consumer, Feb. 6
Robertson, lifting weights, July 21
Robertson, marine engines, Aug. 29
Robinson, metal slags, Jan. 13
Robinson, grinding, Feb. 1
Robinson, filtering, Mar. 25
Robinson, ships' bottoms, April 13
Robinson, mixing wheats, Aug. 17
Robinson, steam boilers, Sept. 1
Robinson, generating steam, Nov. 24
Rochette, soap, July 25
Rogers, lamp black, April 7
Rogers, fire-arms, Aug. 22
Rollinson, safety valves, Jan. 2
Room, metallic bedsteads, June 6
Ross, chocolates, April 7
Ross, forgery, June 20
Ronald, dyeing, Jan. 13
Roughton, steam boilers, May 5
Round, bricks, Oct. 6
Roussel, typophanie, July 28

Rousselot, magnetic power, May 19
Roust, lubricator, Dec. 8
Roux, printing fabrics, June 27
Rovere, drain joints, April 28
Rowland, steam boilers, May 30
Rowland, label damper, July 28
Rowley, dress fastenings, April 11
Rowley, artificial leather, Oct. 13
Roy, printing fabrics, April 19
Royle, silk waste, April 13
Rudd, cask stands, July 21
Rudd, cask stands, Dec. 19
De la Rue, papers, Jan. 13
De Ruolz, metallic alloy, May 19
Ruttre, shoddy machine, June 2
Ryder, coating metals, May 16
Sablons, travelling boxes, Nov. 28
Samuel, flax drying, July 28
Samuelson, turnip cutter, July 21
Samuelson, turnip cutter, Sept. 5
Sandys, electric telegraphs, June 20
Saugrin, stereoscopy, Nov. 3
Saunders, railways, Jan. 25
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POETRY.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

By Alfred Tennyson, Esq., *Poet Laureate.*

1.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Charge!" was the captain's cry;
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to do and die—
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

2.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well;
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell,
Rode the six hundred.

3.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd all at once in air,
Sab'ring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wonder'd:
Plung'd in the batt'ry smoke,
Fiercely the line they broke;
Strong was the sabre-stroke,
Making an army reel,
Shaken and sunder'd.
Then they rode back, but not,
Not the six hundred.

4.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
  Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
They that had struck so well
Rode through the jaws of Death,
Half a league back again,
Up from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
  Left of six hundred.

5.

Honour the brave and bold!
Long shall the tale be told,
Yea, when our babes are old—
  How they rode onward.

QUEEN JOANNA'S RECOVERY.

(From "The Castilian," by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd.)

Scene—*The great Square before the Cathedral of Avila. The Delegates of the Holy Junta in white robes, seated on stone benches ranged in a semicircle;* Mondeiar, *as Delegate of Toledo, presiding.*

Enter Messenger.

Messenger.

My lords, a youth,
Who styles himself the general's son, craves audience.

Mondeiar (*to Padilla*).

Will you confer with him apart?

Padilla.

Not I.
His mission 's not for me: although these eyes
Have not embraced him since I went to battle,
I know he would not seek me in this hour
Of solemn duty.

Messenger.

No; he prays the Junta
To hear his tidings.

MONDEIAR (*to Junta*).

Are you pleased to hear them? [*All bow.*
Bid him approach. I'll answer for his bearing. [*Exit Messenger.*)

Enter ALPHONSO.

PADILLA (*aside*).

He does not rush into my arms; that 's right—
He does not glance this way; well done.

ALPHONSO.

My lords,
The service you permitted me to pay
The Queen Joanna makes me bold to bring
News of a change which, for three days, has filled
Her household with amazement. The dull sorrow
That weigh'd her silken lashes down has fled,
And eyes, which rarely caught the sunbeam, spread
With wild intelligence. Her ashy lips,
Long seal'd in sullen silence, or unclosed
Only to murmur indistinct despair,
Part flush'd with crimson; and, in rapid change,
The broken music of her queenly life
Breathes, and commands her childhood's scenes to live
In brightness that appals us; yet, to her,
Seen through the parted folding of the mists
That have o'erwhelmed her spirit, they appear
As starting from a depth of years she thinks
Have pass'd upon her lonely state. My mother,
Who day and night keeps watch beside her couch,
Believes her soul is kindling.

PADILLA (*starting up*).

It shall kindle!
Heaven does not mock us! When we swore to serve
Joanna's son, we saved the mother's right
If sense should visit her; and now it dawns
In happiest season.

SCENE—*The Chamber of* QUEEN JOANNA. *A royal Chamber, divided by curtains which fall in a crescent round a couch on which* QUEEN JOANNA *is reclining. At the head of the couch is placed a chair of State, beside which* DONNA MARIA *and* ALPHONSO *are standing: at its foot an attendant Lady is sitting on a low stool with a lute, on which she is playing. She ceases to play as the Scene opens.*

JOANNA (*waking*).

Whence is that air? I think I heard it play'd
Long since. Was it by you?

LADY.

No, madam, never;
'T is of my country, Flanders.

JOANNA.

Flanders? True.
I now remember, years—long years—ago,
In your gay land I heard it. I was a bride then,
And the most glorious face that nature shaped,
In ecstacy look'd down with love on mine;
You well may wonder—'t is a tale so old—
To see me living still.

MARIA.

Your highness' age
Leaves years of life to come.

JOANNA.

Ay, years, years, years—
For I am doom'd to wear a wond'rous life;
Far off, it dawn'd in lustre; then 't was pall'd
In blackness streak'd with horrors; now it bursts
From sleep by fits, when long past things flash out
In shapes that crowd the chambers of my brain,
To agony that spends its force in throbbing;
And then I sleep again—long dreamless sleeps—
Which must endure for years; so Time sweeps by
And leaves me a dull monument to keep
His saddest records; none would own me now
For Isabella's daughter.

MARIA.

All who knew
Her image living, trace it in your highness.

JOANNA.

No; I alone of those that breathe have known her;
And I can tell you things no living eye
But mine beheld. When the world's mighty strife
'Twixt Moor and Christian, in which radiant saints
Vouchsafed to mingle with our hosts, was crown'd
By cession, in earth's breathless silence, made
Of tamed Grenada, by my mother's side
I sat, and saw the enormous towers unscathed
As still defying siege, beneath the range
Of ice-clad mountains, which with peaks of fire
Look'd pinnacled for angels' feet. Our veterans
Stood like mailed statues, till the giant cross

Of virgin silver, which my father raised
Before him in his battles, shone erect
Against heaven's azure, on the Alhambra's top,
Flinging its sacred shadow on the dome
Which sullenly heaved under it; then all
Fell on their knees, and down scar-furrow'd cheeks
Large tears roll'd slowly, as the hymn of praise
Floated on air; but none advanced a step
Toward the surrender'd gates, till thence appear'd
Hundreds of Christian captives freed from the depths
Of Moorish dungeons, shrinking in strange sunlight,
Who totter'd to my mother's feet to bless
Her face, like those, they said, which beam'd in sleep
That follow'd torture. Then, what shouts arose!
What endless torrent of plumed troops swept by us
With cataract roar! It rushes on my brain—
It racks me: lay me down.

THE FIRST OF MARCH.

From "DAYS AND HOURS," *by* FREDERICK TENNYSON, ESQ.

1.

THROUGH the gaunt woods the winds are shrilling cold,
Down from the rifted rack the sunbeam pours
Over the cold gray slopes, and stony moors;
The glimmering watercourse, the eastern wold,
And over it the whirling sail o' the mill,
The lonely hamlet with its mossy spire,
The piled city smoking like a pyre,
Fetch'd out of shadow gleam with light as chill.

2.

The young leaves pine, their early promise stay'd;
The Hope-deluded sorrow at the sight
Of the sweet blossoms by the treacherous light
Flatter'd to death, like tender love betray'd;
And step-dames frown, and aged virgins chide;
Relentless hearts put on their iron mood;
The hunter's dog lies dreaming of the wood,
And dozes barking by the ingle-side.

3.

Larks twitter, martins glance, and curs from far
Rage down the wind, and straight are heard no more;
Old wives peep out, and scold, and bang the door;
And clanging clocks grow angry in the air;

Sorrow and care, perplexity and pain,
Frown darker shadows on the homeless one,
And the gray beggar buffeting alone
Pleads in the howling storm, and pleads in vain.

4.

The field-fires smoke along the champaign drear,
And drive before the north wind, streaming down
Bleak hill, and furrow dark, and fallow brown;
Few living things along the land appear;
The weary horse looks out, his mane astray,
With anxious fetlock and uneasy eye,
And sees the market carts go madly by
With side-long drivers reckless of the way.

5.

The sere beech-leaves, that trembled dry and red
All the long winter on the frosty bough,
Or slept in quiet underneath the snow,
Fly off, like resurrections of the dead;
The horny ploughman, and his yoked ox,
Wink at the icy blasts; and beldames bold,
Stout and red-hooded, flee before the cold;
And children's eyes are blinded by the shocks.

6.

You cannot hear the waters for the wind;
The brook that foams, and falls, and bubbles by,
Hath lost its voice: but ancient steeples sigh,
And belfries moan—and crazy ghosts, confined
In dark courts, weep, and shake the shuddering gates,
And cry from points of windy pinnacles,
Howl through the bars, and 'plain among the bells,
And shriek, and wail like voices of the Fates!

7.

And who is He, that down the mountain-side,
Swift as a shadow flying from the sun,
Between the wings of stormy Winds doth run,
With fierce blue eyes, and eyebrows knit with pride;
Though now and then I see sweet laughters play
Upon his lips, like moments of bright heaven
Thrown 'twixt the cruel blasts of morn and even,
And golden locks beneath his hood of gray?

8.

Sometimes he turns him back to wave farewell
To his pale Sire with icy beard and hair;
Sometimes he sends before him through the air
A cry of welcome down a sunny dell;

And while the echoes are around him ringing,
Sudden the angry wind breathes low and sweet,
Young violets show their blue eyes at his feet,
And the wild lark is heard above him singing!

HARVEST-HOME.

(*From the same.*)

Come, let us mount the breezy down,
And hearken to the tumult blown
Up from the champaign and the town;

Lovely lights, smooth shadows sweet
Swiftly o'er croft and valley fleet,
And flood the hamlet at our feet;

Its groves, its hall, its grange that stood
When Bess was queen, its steeple rude,
Its mill that patters in the wood;

And follow where the brooklet curls
Seaward, or in cool shadow whirls,
Or silvery o'er its cresses purls.

The harvest days are come again,
The vales are surging with the grain;
The merry work goes on amain;

Pale streaks of cloud scarce veil the blue,
Against the golden harvest hue
The autumn trees look fresh and new;

Wrinkled brows relax with glee,
And aged eyes they laugh to see
The sickles follow o'er the lea.

I see the little kerchief'd maid
With dimpling cheek, and boddice staid,
'Mid the stout striplings half afraid;

Her red lip and her soft blue eye
Mate the poppy's crimson dye,
And the corn-flower waving by.

I see the sire with bronzed chest;
Mad babes amid the blithe unrest
Seem leaping from the mother's breast:

The mighty youth and supple child
Go forth, the yellow sheaves are piled,
And toil is mirth, and mirth is wild!

Old head and sunny forehead peers
O'er the warm sea, or disappears,
Drowned amid the waving ears.

Barefoot urchins run, and hide
In hollows 'twixt the corn, or glide
Towards the tall sheaf's sunny side.

Lusty Pleasure, hob-nail'd Fun
Throng into the noon-day sun,
And 'mid the merry reapers run.

Draw the clear October out,
Another and another bout,
Then back to labour with a shout!

The banded sheaves stand orderly
Against the purple autumn sky,
Like armies of Prosperity.

Hark! through the middle of the town,
From the sunny slopes run down
Bawling boys and reapers brown;

Laughter flies from door to door
To see fat Plenty with his store
Led a captive by the poor;

Fettered in a golden chain,
Rolling in a burly wain
Over valley, mount, and plain.

Faintly cheers the tailor thin,
And the smith with sooty chin
Lends his hammer to the din.

And the master blithe and boon
Pours forth his boys that afternoon,
And locks his desk an hour too soon.

Yet when the shadows eastward seen
O'er the smooth-shorn fallows lean,
And Silence sits where they have been,

Amid the gleaners I will stay
While the shout and roundelay
Faint off, and daylight dies away;

Dies away, and leaves me lone,
With dim ghosts of years agone,
Summers parted, glories flown;

Till day beneath the west is roll'd,
Till gray spire, and tufted wold
Purple in the evening gold:

Memories, when old age is come,
Are stray ears that fleck the gloom;
And echoes of the Harvest-home.

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